

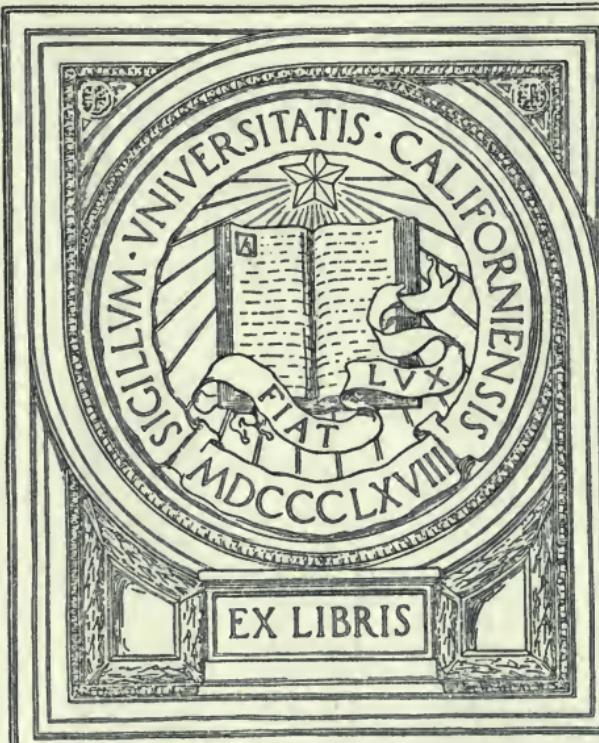
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GIFT OF
P. Orman Ray



J. C. Ray
Republican Party

Republican Text-Book

FOR THE

Congressional Campaign

1910

Issued by the

**REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE**

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REPUBLICAN TEXT-BOOK

for the

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

1910

PRESS OF DUNLAP PRINTING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA



ISSUED BY THE
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE

JN 135
1910

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

"We face the future with our past and present as guarantors of our promises; we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The course of the Republican party since its organization in 1856, and its real assumption of control in 1861, down to the present day, is remarkable for the foresight and ability of its leaders, for the discipline and solidarity of its members, for its efficiency and deep sense of responsibility, for the preservation and successful maintenance of the government, and for the greatest resourcefulness in meeting the various trying and difficult issues which a history of now a full half-century have presented for solution."—William H. Taft.

"There has never been a Republican Administration which has not carried us forward. There has not been a Democratic Administration since the advent of the Republican party that has not carried us backward. The Democratic party has never had the courage, even when it had the opportunity, to enact into law its own promises. The Republican party, on the contrary, has not only promised but has fulfilled its pledges and accomplished even more than it pledged. That is why it has the confidence of the people, that is why it can again be intrusted with legislation and administration for another term. That is why it should be, and I believe will be, successful next November."—James S. Sherman.

Editor's Note

For many years during both Presidential and Congressional campaigns Republican and Democratic Committees have issued so-called campaign Text Books. The character of these publications remains much the same year after year. Republican Text Books have made prominent the record of the party, the legislation enacted and the accomplishments of the Administration. Facts and figures are given from official and authoritative sources. In short Republican Text Books have been registers of party achievement as indicating a reason for continuance in power.

On the other hand Democratic Text Books have had little or no party record to chronicle and their pages have been largely filled with fault-finding accusations and misrepresentations, with promises of what would be attempted if the party were put in control of the Government. But their promises even are threatening, as they are for the most part pledges to destroy Republicanism or the result of Republicanism. In fact a Democratic Text Book is much like the prospectus of a general wrecking concern.

The Democratic Text Book for 1910 will simply be a collection of speeches "knocking"—to use an expression of the day—the Republican party. Its introduction says:

"If intrusted with power it [the Democratic party] will make a record which will mean much for the prosperity of the masses and in continuation of the principles of free government."

But nothing is said of the period when the Democratic party was intrusted with power, or the calamity to the nation, and adversity instead of prosperity, that came to the masses.

In one Text Book we have a proud party Record—in the other a sneer at that Record as a plea for office.

A Republican Campaign Text Book then is primarily a record, not an argument; but, as every good record must obviously be a good argument, the following pages constitute irrefutable evidence on which to base an educational campaign. This book is necessarily compiled at the most inopportune time, namely, following the close of the fiscal year, for which most of the figures are not available. Particularly is it a matter of deep regret that none of the 1910 Census figures covering population and production can be had before this work goes to press. The effort, nevertheless, has been made to have all statements and figures used not only absolutely official or authoritative, but to bring them down to the latest possible date. Only a few of the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, however, can be had in time for this publication, and it must be borne in mind that the figures for 1910 in almost every branch of our financial, commercial and industrial life exceed largely all previous records. In using extracts from speeches there has been no thought of exploiting one man or ignoring another, but to present the strongest utterances obtainable applicable to the subjects under consideration.

President Taft's Letter

BEVERLY, MASS.,
August 20, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. MCKINLEY:

As the chairman of the National Congressional Republican Committee, you have asked me to give the reasons which should lead voters in the coming November election to cast their ballots for Republican candidates for Congress.

I assume that when this letter is given publicity the lines will be drawn, the party candidates will have been selected, and the question for decision will be whether we shall have in the House of Representatives a Republican or a Democratic majority. The question then will be not what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican party control the legislation for the next two years and further redeem its promises, or to enable a Democratic majority in the House either to interpose a veto to Republican measures, or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles. Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between Republicans; but in the election such differences should be forgotten. Differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present Congress, and yet never in its history has the Republican party passed and become responsible for as much useful and progressive legislation. So, while issues will doubtless arise between members of a Republican majority as to the details of further legislation, the party, as a whole, will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress. Hence it is important that after Republican Congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles as declared in its national platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done, there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority.

DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

The only other alternative is a Democratic majority. It is difficult, very difficult, to state all the principles that would govern such a majority in its legislative course; and this because its party platforms have presented a variety of planks not altogether consistent, and because in the present Congress,

leading Democrats in the Senate and the House have not hesitated to repudiate certain of their party pledges and to deny their binding character. We may reasonably assume, however, that a Democratic majority in the House would reject the Republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

What, therefore, has a Republican who believes in protection but objects to some rates or schedules in the present tariff act to hope for from a Democratic majority, which, if allowed its way, would attack the protective system and halt business by a threatened revision of the whole tariff on revenue basis, or if prevented by the Senate or the Executive would merely do nothing.

Such a legislative program as that set forth in the Republican national platform of 1908 could not be carried out in full by one Congress. Certainly if all its promises are executed in one administration, it will be within a proper time. The present Congress has not only fulfilled many party pledges, but it has by its course set higher the standard of party responsibility for such pledges than ever before in the history of American parties. Hereafter those who would catch voters by declarations in favor of alluring remedial legislation will not make them except with much more care as to the possibility of its enactment. In view of the history of the present Congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next Congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unredeemed will be met and satisfied.

THE TARIFF.

Let us consider, summarily, the promises made and the legislation enacted by the present Congress: First and of primary importance was the promise to revise the tariff in accordance with the rule laid down in the platform, to wit: that the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and that cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. A very full investigation—full, at least, as such investigations have been conducted in the past—was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House to determine what rates should be changed to conform to this rule. A reduction was made in six hundred and fifty-four numbers, and an increase in some two hundred and twenty, while eleven hundred and fifty remained unchanged. The bill was amended in the Senate, but the proportion of increases to decreases was maintained. When I signed the bill, I accompanied my approval with the following memorandum:

"I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to

comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made strictly interpreted, but a fulfilment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whisky, liquors and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates. This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

"The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

"The administrative clauses of the bill and the Customs Court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction of the meaning of the law.

"The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise

measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary."

This fairly states the effect of the bill. The bill has been criticised for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just and some are wide of the mark and most unjust.

The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the differences in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable, because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturers. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the prices so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

TARIFF BOARD.

Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the Executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of pro-

duction abroad. The bias of the manufacturer seeking protection and of the importer opposing it weakens the weight of their testimony. Moreover, when we understand that the cost of production differs in one country abroad from that in another, and that it changes from year to year and from month to month, we must realize that the precise difference in cost of production sought for is not capable of definite ascertainment, and that all that even the most scientific person can do in his investigation is, after consideration of many facts which he learns, to exercise his best judgment in reaching a conclusion.

The Commission, however, already selected and at work, is a commission of disinterested persons who will ascertain the facts, not in a formal hearing by examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but by the kind of investigation that statisticians and scientific investigators use. When the Commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the Commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of the Congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

It will thus be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each House will be unprejudiced, to submit the evidence, and to reach a fair conclusion, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions. For these reasons it seems to me that all Republicans—conservative, progressive and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the rates; and that it is much better for them to vote for Republicans than to help create a Democratic majority which would be utterly at war with the protective principle, and therefore would have no use for the findings of the Tariff Commission, as we may certainly infer from the solid Democratic vote in the present Congress against the necessary appropriation for the Commission's work.

RESULTS OF PAYNE LAW.

One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that, taken with the earnest effort of the administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Government of \$58,000,000 for

the year ending June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law, ending August 5, 1910, of \$26,000,000. From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Increased revenue indicates increased imports, and an examination of our imports during the past year will disclose a most substantial increase in manufacturers' material, from which, in the making of finished products, whether for exportation or home consumption, has come a larger volume of employment for our wage-earners, a larger purchasing power and a greater consumption of the products of our farms and fabrications of our factories. So far, then, as such importations do not displace home production, they must be of benefit to all. Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law. Under the maximum and minimum provisions we have concluded treaties with all foreign nations, gaining the best possible terms for entrance to their markets without sacrificing our own. By the Payne tariff law we have at last done justice to the Philippines by allowing the producers of those islands the benefit of our markets, with such limitations as to prevent injury to our home industries.

Again, the present law in its corporation tax imposes a new kind of tax which has many of the merits of an income tax. It taxes success, not failure. Unlike a personal income tax, it is easily and exactly collected, and by an increase or decrease in the rate enables Congress with exactness to regulate its income to its necessary expenditures. More than this, it furnishes an indirect but effective method of keeping the Government advised as to the kind of business done by all corporations. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticisms heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenues or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeal it.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The next most important work of the present Congress was the passage of the amendment to the interstate commerce bill. The Republican platform favored amendment to the interstate commerce act with a view to giving greater power to the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulating the operation of railroads and the fixing of traffic rates, and also favored such national legislation and supervision as would prevent the future over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers. After the adjournment of the Congress at its extra session, I invited two of my Cabinet and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a member of Congress,

to make recommendations as to the needed amendments to the interstate commerce act. These gentlemen reported to me, and in September last, in a speech in Des Moines, I foreshadowed their recommendations as I intended to make them to the Congress for the amendment of the interstate commerce act:

First, by the establishment of a commerce court; second, by empowering the Commission to classify merchandise as well as to fix rates for classes; third, by giving the right to a shipper to designate the route by which his goods shall be transported beyond the line of the initial carrier; fourth, by empowering the Commission to consider the justice or injustice of any rate without the complaint or initiation of a shipper; fifth, by empowering the Commission to suspend proposed increases of rates by carriers until the Commission shall have a chance to pass upon the reasonableness of the increase; sixth, by provisions for the Federal regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways; seventh, by a clause forbidding an interstate commerce railway company from acquiring stock in a competing road; eighth, by a section permitting the making of traffic agreements between competing railroads limited in point of time and subject matter, and subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These amendments were in accordance with the text of the Republican platform. Subsequently, bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were limitations introduced, as justice suggested, after a conference with all the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the Congress, and after a great deal of discussion, both in the House and the Senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform, to permit traffic agreements between railways in spite of the anti-trust law, to forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways.

For this last, was substituted a provision authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the evils arising from the over-issue of stocks and bonds, and the methods of preventing such evils by Congressional regulation. In addition to the purposes already recited accomplished by the bill, the so-called long and short haul clause of the existing law—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance included in the greater distance, than for the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the Commission some-

what wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the Supreme Court decisions under existing law. Moreover, Interstate telegraphs and telephones as instruments of commerce have been brought within the regulation of the Commission. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railways play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole Republican party in Congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both Houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great Congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. It institutes a system which will work effectively to promote thrift among the poor, by providing a depository for their savings which they properly may consider absolutely safe, and will also turn into the channels of trade and commerce a large volume of money which otherwise would be hoarded. By specific provision it will stimulate the investment of savings in Government bonds of small denominations, for which the bill provides. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each House of Congress by a Republican majority, and was signed by a Republican President.

The legislation of Congress in respect to the Navy Department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. In spite of a proper desire to keep down appropriations, Congress saw the necessity for a continuance of our present naval policy and a regular strengthening of the Navy by the addition of two more battleships. More than this, it has enabled the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a reform in the business management of the Department and a reorganization of the bureaus and staff of the Navy so as to contribute materially to its effectiveness as one of the military arms of the Government. Although the Democratic national platform apparently favored the increase in the Navy, a large majority

LABOR LEGISLATION.

of the Democrats, both in the House and the Senate, opposed the policy when presented in the form of concrete legislation.

The Republican party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employees, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man. The Republican party recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating the Bureau of Mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines. A second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by Congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission ample powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers, and, after a hearing, to require their adoption by interstate railways. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this Congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The employers' liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable injured employees more easily to recover just damages.

But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a Congressional Commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employee and employer. This reform would put an end to the vexatious

and costly litigation through which an injurd employee must go in order to recover damages—litigation which on account of the poverty of the employee frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

CONSERVATION.

One of the great questions which has been made a national issue and aroused public interest through the insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our national resources. From the Federal standpoint, this concerns the preservation of forests, the reclamation of arid lands of the Government and the proper treatment and disposition of our Government coal lands, phosphate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as water-power sites at the points on the streams where the water power must be converted in order to be useful. During Mr. Roosevelt's administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn in the United States proper and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation. Doubt arose as to the Executive power to make these withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality should they be contested in court. The present administration continued the Executive withdrawals, but suggested, as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them. By Republican majorities in both Houses a withdrawal bill for this purpose was enacted, and now over seventy millions of acres have been rewithdrawn of lands included within the classes described. Much of the land reserved as coal land is valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely feasible and useful plan by which the homestead laws were applied to the surface of the land, while the coal in the ground is still reserved as the property of the Government. This is a new departure in our land laws, and is highly to be commended. In addition to this, it was deemed necessary, in order that certain reclamation projects of the Government should be completed within a reasonable time, that an issue of \$20,000,000 bonds should be authorized with which to secure water for the settlers upon Government lands within the promise of the project, the bonds to be redeemed by the water rents for the service rendered. In this way hundreds of settlers who have been patiently waiting for the completion of the projects and suffering great privation will be rehabilitated. At the same time, the law authorizing the bond issue prevents the expenditure of any of the proceeds of the bonds in any of the projects until a board of army engineers shall report the same as worthy and feasible. Moreover, additional provision has been made in the appropriation laws for money with which to carry on surveys of unsurveyed public lands, a crying need in certain States and in

Alaska. Thus it is not too much to say that most important steps have been taken toward the proper conservation of our resources in the legislation of the present Congress. There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of these lands so that the Government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the Democrats of the House nor the Democrats of the Senate as a body, although their platform formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken any active part or can be counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

Another subject of pressing importance is that of the improvement of our waterways. The present Congress has enacted a rivers and harbors bill appropriating more than \$41,000,000 for the carrying out of a number of well-defined plans for the permanent improvement of rivers and harbors within a certain period, and in addition authorizing contracts to be entered into subject to future appropriations by Congress, aggregating over ten millions of dollars. The bill was subject to criticism in that it still continued the old piecemeal system and appropriated something for nearly every project recommended by the army engineers. It is hoped and believed that in the next session and thereafter the engineers will so make their recommendations as to indicate the projects of greater importance, so that adequate sums may be appropriated for their completion within a reasonably short time and the piecemeal policy of extending the construction of improvements of this kind indefinitely for years may be abandoned.

OTHER PLEDGES REDEEMED.

The Republican platform promised that it would admit to Statehood the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and that promise has been redeemed with suitable provisions for securing good and sane constitutions of the States by requiring their adoption in advance of the election of State officers, and their submission to Congress for consideration, and possible rejection, at one of its sessions.

All this long list of useful enactments was promised in the Republican platform and has been put through by Republican majorities.

Congress has also enacted into law, in accordance with the promise which I made as a candidate for the Presidency, a bill requiring the publication by the Congressional committees of detailed statements of the money received by them and

the money expended by them in the political canvass of each Congressional candidate.

In addition, the present Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to enable the Executive to investigate and make recommendation as to the methods by which the cost of running the Government may be reduced. I regard this last as one of the most important parts of the administration's policy. I am confident that if full opportunity is given, and a Republican Congress is elected to assist; the cutting down of the national expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the Government will reach to a point of saving many millions. How much the expenses can be curtailed it is impossible to approximate at this time. The problem before the administration is to get full value for every dollar it disburses.

The appropriations for the last year were more than \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations of the year before, and in the actual execution of the law \$11,000,000 were saved in the operation of the Post Office Department, for which appropriation had already been made.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the Senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the Central Government has no Constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation. In addition, there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when. In substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice. Then there is the measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous Congresses the Democratic party has always opposed an almost solid front. There is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railway company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railways and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation. There is also the promise of the Republican platform to make better provision for securing the health of the nation. The most tangible and useful form that this can take would be the establishment of a national bureau of health to include all the health agencies of the Government now distributed in different Departments. Finally there is the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill which passed the House by a Republican majority,

is on the calendar of the Senate, and will probably pass at the coming session of this Congress.

In view of what the present Republican Congress has done in the fulfilment of its promises, and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging all who are in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of interstate commerce corporations, in favor of a bureau of health, in favor of a proper limitation of the power of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified.

CONCLUSION:

In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majority in Congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished. If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the Sixty-second Congress will vindicate their choice.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

HON. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, *Chairman,*

Republican Congressional Committee,

1133 Broadway, New York City.

Campaign and Issues of 1910

With but few prior exceptions the entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress will be elected on the 8th of next November. In the present Congress of the 391 members, 219 are classed as Republicans, and 172 as Democrats. Unusual interest will be centered in the campaign this year because of the factional differences in both parties, but already the early assured confidence of the Democrats has given place to doubt, while the Republicans are sincere in their belief that their present majority will be maintained.

In many respects the year 1910 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. It was in May, 1860, that the first important bill was passed by a Republican House of Representatives, and it is most significant that this bill was an act providing for the protection of American labor and industries, having been reported by Mr. Morrill of Vermont from the Ways and Means Committee, and afterwards known as the Morrill Tariff. It did not pass the Senate until the following year, but was signed by President Buchanan two days before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

The year 1910 also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln and his election as the first Republican President. Of the 25 Congresses of the past half century the Republican party has had a majority of the House of Representatives in all except eight, namely, the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second and Fifty-third, and during the 50 years' legislative and administrative life of the Republican party in only two years has the Democratic party had complete control of the Government. The history of the country, then, for the past 50 years has been almost identical with the history of the Republican party, and the best Text Book that could be used in a political campaign for the purpose of giving a complete record of party legislation and party administration, would be the Statistical Abstract of the United States, but it is impracticable to circulate generally and widely this voluminous publication and consequently an endeavor will be made in the following pages to present briefly, but comprehensively, the record of the party, as shown by the acts of Congress and the execution of those acts by the Presidents and their Cabinets. A Republican Text Book differs from a Democratic Text Book somewhat as history differs from romance. A Republican Text Book aims simply to give facts and results—a Democratic Text Book is like a promise to pay without funds in the Bank.

The history of the Republican party, the record of its legislation and administration and the results of the operation of its official acts, has been repeated again and again. It is well known to all speakers and editors and most voters, yet at every election it is recognized that there are a million or so first voters, besides other millions who may have forgotten or mislaid the Text Books and pamphlets of other days. It seems

essential, then, and practical to bring down to date as far as possible the facts and figures which show what the Republican party in Congress and in the Executive Mansion and Departments have done during the 50 years' life of the party from Lincoln to Taft. Each year new high records have been made in every department of our industrial, financial and commercial life. And never was this more true than in the present year, 1910, when our wealth, our foreign and domestic trade, our bank clearings, our agricultural and manufactured products, our transportation operations, and, best of all, the incomes and wages of our people are at the highest point of all records of our history. During this half century of Republicanism our population has increased threefold; our wealth has increased from \$16,000,000,000 to \$120,000,000,000; our annual bank clearings have increased from \$10,000,000,000 to nearly \$200,000,000,000. The annual value of our farm products has increased from about \$1,500,000,000 to nearly \$10,000,000,000. The value of the products of our manufacturing establishments has increased from less than \$2,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000. Our foreign commerce from \$700,000,000 to over \$3,000,000,000; the value of our farm property has increased from \$8,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000; our miles of railroad have increased from 30,000 to 250,000, while our annual revenue has increased from about \$50,000,000 to \$750,000,000, and our expenditures in like proportion.

Fifty years ago our annual consumption of cotton was about 800,000 bales, now it is considerably over 5,000,000 bales. The receipts of our Postoffice in 1860 were \$8,500,000, now they are nearly \$250,000,000. The circulation of money per capita 50 years ago was less than \$14, now it is \$35. The deposits in our savings banks have increased during these 50 years from less than \$15,000,000 to nearly \$4,000,000,000. And so we might go on through the various departments of our industrial life and show the enormous increase during and under a government carried on for the most part by the Republican party.

The last Democratic House of Representatives was in the Fifty-third Congress, with, also, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President in the White House. The only act of that Congress which will be recorded in history and remembered by the people was the so-called Wilson-Gorman tariff act, which brought such ruin to our industries and such poverty to our people. Since the termination of that Congress on March 4, 1895, the House of Representatives has been Republican continuously, making a record of 16 years and 8 Congresses up to the 4th of next March. During the 14 years since 1897, the measure of progress and attainment which has come to the United States under the Republican party in continuous and complete control of the Government is marvelous in the extreme and absolutely greater in its accomplishments than was ever before known by this or any other nation.

It would seem, then, in the face of this record, that it would not be necessary to more than state to the intelligent voter of this country what has been done in general by the Republican party during its 50 years of legislative and administrative history, and particularly during these last 14 years since the

Democratic party was last repudiated. There would seem to be no reason whatever why a single Republican should want to vote the Democratic ticket on the 8th of next November; in fact, one might go further and say that there would seem to be no reason why any voter should want to vote the Democratic ticket on the next National election day.

The Republican party will present during this campaign various issues, particularly the record of the party during its whole life, and especially during the past 14 years, with great emphasis upon the work done during the past two sessions of the present Congress. They will say to the people, and it will not be denied by our opponents, that the legislation accomplished so far during the Sixty-first Congress by far excels that of any previous Congress in our history. This admittedly will be the most important issue of the coming Congressional campaign, as it should be. The record of the two sessions of the Sixty-first Congress will be found at length in subsequent pages, and should be studied closely by those who are interested in progressive legislation. Another issue of the campaign will be the tariff law enacted at the special session of Congress last year, and which has now been in operation an entire year. The Republican leaders will insist that a law which has changed a deficit of \$58,000,000 into a surplus of \$15,000,000; that has changed stagnation of business to unprecedented activity; that has given full employment to our wage earners at the highest wages ever known, is a law to be unequivocally defended, and a law that should remain unchanged until it is shown without doubt that a further revision would be of benefit to our labor and industries. The tariff act will be treated at length in the following pages with such data as will give a clear and honest explanation of the new law.

A third issue of the coming campaign will be the administration of President Taft, the economies which have been brought about in the various departments and the splendid co-operation which has existed between the Executive and both Houses of Congress. There will be of course minor issues of a general nature and local issues of each candidate to take up as he may see fit in his own district. The Republican party will go into the campaign conscious of a splendid service rendered to the country, confident that the people will indorse this service, and in the full belief that the next House of Representatives, instead of having a Democratic majority, or even a decreased Republican majority, should add to its Republican membership and uphold for two years longer the splendid administration of President Taft and work for the complete fulfillment of all Republican pledges in the interest of all the people from one end of our grand country to the other.

The next House of Representatives should not only have a Republican majority because of the constructive legislation that would follow, but because a Democratic majority would mean not only the prevention of needed legislation, but would act as a menace to further progress and prosperity. On this point Representative Loudenslager said in a speech during the closing days of the session:

"Of the 25 Congresses of the last half century the Democratic party has had a majority in the House of Representatives in

8—the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third.

"There is not on our statute books one single important, constructive, beneficial law as the product of seven of those eight Congresses. There is not in any Democratic text book a claim that during any of those Congresses any bill was framed and passed of benefit to the American people or that has stood the test of years and is of enough importance to even allude to. There were, however, one or two bills, such as the so-called Morrison and Mills tariff bills, that would have brought calamity and ruin had they been enacted into law. That is the record for seven out of eight of those Congresses. But our Democratic friends will say: "We only had the House; we did not have the Senate and President to sustain us, and there was no use trying." And that is a point I want to emphasize before I consider the one Congress when the Democrats had both Houses as well as the President.

"If the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress, there will still be a Republican Senate and a Republican President, and no ruinous legislation can result. But the people have learned to fear Democratic legislation, and the very framing and passage of a free trade tariff bill, even though it could not get through the Senate, would bring anxiety to every industrial circle in the country.

"This in itself would check our present progress and prosperity, but in addition to such a condition would be the do-nothing result in other needed lines of legislation. Laws that must of necessity go over to the next Congress, and which will be enacted if we have a Republican House, as I believe we will have, would be held up, and except the passage of the appropriation bills we would have two years of do-nothingism."

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

The following are some of the principal acts of legislation by the Republican party prior to the Sixty-first Congress:

1. The Homestead Law, passed by a Republican Congress and signed by Abraham Lincoln.

2. The acts for the issuance of legal tenders and national bank notes, which gave the people a currency of equal and stable value in all parts of the country.

3. The system of internal revenue taxation, by which approximately one-half of the ordinary expenses of the Government have been visited upon malt and spirituous liquors, tobacco and cigars.

4. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery.

5. The fourteenth amendment, which created citizenship of the United States as distinguished from citizenship of the several States, and provided that no State should abridge the privileges or immunities of the United States.

6. The fifteenth amendment, which established equality of suffrage.

7. The Civil Rights Act, which extended to all persons the equal protection of the laws.

8. All existing laws for the payment of pensions to veterans of the Civil War and their surviving relatives.

9. The liberal legislation respecting mineral lands, which built up the mining industry, added enormously to the wealth of the country in the precious and semi-precious metals, and made it possible to resume specie payments.

10. The resumption of specie payments.
11. The reduction of postage, the money order system, the establishment of the Railway Mail Service, free delivery, Rural free delivery, and other improvements that make the Post-Office establishment of the United States the most efficient agency of that character that can be found on the globe.
12. The Life-Saving Service.
13. The artificial propagation and distribution of fish.
14. The distribution of seeds and other measures of vast importance in the promotion of agriculture.
15. The endowment of public schools, agricultural colleges, etc., by grants of land from the public domain.
16. The Administrative Customs Act, which insures justice and equality in the collection of duties.
17. The International Copyright Law, which respects the rights of authors in the product of their brains, but at the same time protects our publishing industry by requiring that books shall be printed in this country to entitle them to copyright.
18. The establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals, to relieve the Supreme Court and no longer require litigants to suffer a delay of three or four years in securing a decision on appeal.
19. The admission of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.
20. The Anti-Trust Act. (This was drawn by Senators Sherman and Edmunds, and introduced by the former. In the House its passage was secured by William McKinley against an attempt to have it sidetracked in behalf of a bill for the free coinage of silver, which received the vote of every Democratic member with one exception. So it may be said that the law was placed upon the statute books over the united opposition of the Democratic party as represented in the House.)
21. The National Bankruptcy Acts of 1867 and 1898, which relieved many thousands of unfortunate men from their burdens of debt and restored them to commercial or industrial activity.
22. The establishment of the Gold Standard, which placed our monetary system on a stable basis and in harmony with the great nations of the world.
23. Every schedule of duties on imports adopted within the past fifty years, in which the policy of protection to American labor has been distinctly recognized and efficiently applied, has been the product of a Republican Congress.
24. Railway rates to be fixed by enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission; rebates and other discriminations penalized; sleeping cars, express companies and pipe lines made common carriers; railway passes prohibited.
25. Panama Canal to have 85-foot level, with locks; Panama Canal bonds to enjoy the same privileges as all other United States bonds; Panama Canal supplies to be domestic products.
26. Pure Food: Label must tell the truth, especially on popular remedies.
27. Meat inspection, "from hoof to can," at Government expense.
28. Free alcohol, denatured, for use in the arts.
29. Consular service reorganized on merit basis.
30. Quarantine against yellow fever nationalized.
31. Financial law whereby banks in periods of financial stringency may issue currency to the amount of \$500,000,000, depositing as security therefor bonds, commercial paper or other assets, such emergency currency being so taxed as to insure its retirement as soon as the stringency has passed.
32. National monetary commission created to devise a sound monetary system for the Government.
33. Consular service reorganized, abolishing unnecessary consulships and consul-generalships and establishing those most needed.

34. Widows' pensions increased from \$8 to \$12 a month and certain unnecessary restrictions abolished.
35. Importation of impure tea, tea siftings, etc., prohibited.
36. Model child labor law for District of Columbia.
37. Employers' liability law.
38. Government compensation law, providing compensation to certain federal employees for injuries received in line of duty.
37. Restrictions on lands of the Five Civilized Tribes removed, adding \$150,000,000 to taxable property of Oklahoma.

Although recent Republican legislation is recorded at length in subsequent pages, the following resume of the work of the Sixty-first Congress so far, from a speech of Representative McKinley of Illinois is given for ready reference:

MR. MCKINLEY said:

MR. SPEAKER: The Sixty-first Congress in two sessions, has enacted into law practically all the pledges made in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1908. The one exception not carried out is that favoring legislation to develop our merchant marine.

The promises on which the Republican party went to the people two years ago have been kept in a little more than one year of the administration of President Taft, and by one Congress, in an extraordinary session and one regular session. In important legislation, as well as in the volume of work done, the Sixty-first Congress is without a parallel.

In the extra session there were enacted the following measures:

The Payne tariff bill, revising rates of duty and providing a dual tariff system, whereby the United States has secured minimum tariff from every civilized nation.

Excise tax imposed on all corporations, consisting of 1 per cent, measured by the amount of their net receipts.

Philippine tariff law, adjusting duties in the archipelago to those of the United States.

The census law, providing for the taking of the Thirteenth Census.

In the regular session the Congress has enacted the following measures:

The railroad rate bill, compelling railroads to secure the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission before advancing rates; authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to institute proceedings without waiting for the complaint of a shipper; creating a special Commerce Court; granting the commission complete authority over classifications and regulations; and bringing telegraph and telephone companies under the scope of the interstate commerce act.

The creation of a special committee to investigate the extent and character of railroad stocks and report on the feasibility of federal supervision of all railroad securities.

The creation of a system of postal savings banks, thus gaining for small depositors the security of the United States Treasury and guaranteeing 2 per cent interest on their deposits.

The granting of separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, in accordance with the pledge of the Republican national platform.

Conservation legislation, making legal land withdrawals already made, and authorizing for the future all those the President may deem wise.

Conservation of coal lands promoted by authorization of agricultural entries on the surface, while title to coal deposits is reserved to the Government.

Preservation of national forests by permitting States and Territories to select other lands in lieu of those contained in the reserves.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to

enable the tariff board to ascertain the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

Providing for publicity of campaign contributions.

The \$20,000,000 bond issue, authorized to permit of prompt completion of irrigation projects already undertaken.

The progressive naval programme, authorizing the construction of—

Two 27,000-ton battleships.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers.

Four submarine torpedo boats, and

Two colliers.

The reorganization of the Light-House Board along lines of modern administrative policy.

The creation of a Bureau of Mines, designed to minimize dangers to mine employees.

Common carriers required to furnish detailed reports of accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Law requiring use of safety appliances on railroads made broader and more complete.

Adulteration and misbranding of insecticides and fungicides prohibited at the behest of farmers and orchardists.

White slave traffic penalized by a system of heavy fines for interstate commerce therein.

Drastic regulations designed to prevent collisions at sea.

The parole of federal prisoners whose conduct after conviction warrants clemency.

Seal fisheries of Alaska protected by up-to-date legislation.

Gold coin fixed as the medium for paying the public debt of the United States.

The act creating the government of Hawaii amended in important particulars.

A Commission of Fine Arts, created by enactment.

Provision made for raising the battleship Maine, now lying in Habana harbor.

Extensive river and harbor bill drafted in accordance with the policy of coordinating these improvements.

Provision made for numerous necessary public buildings and the completion of those already begun.

Thirty thousand dollars appropriated to enable the Department of Agriculture to conduct tests looking to the discovery of a substitute for spruce in the manufacture of pulp paper.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars provided to enable the Geological Survey to carry on the work of gauging streams and for the promotion of the conservation of water power sites.

Two hundred thousand dollars granted the Department of Justice for the prosecution of violators of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Seventy-five thousand dollars provided for the use of the joint commission charged with the duty of settling questions relating to boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

The creation of the Glacier National Park in Montana.

The big-tree forest of California protected by additional safeguards.

There were introduced in the House 27,224 bills and 237 joint resolutions; in the Senate about 9,000 bills and 120 joint resolutions. There have been 1,707 reports from House committees, which included 6,295 private pension bills. There have been enacted 351 public laws at this session, embracing 156 separate items in omnibus bills, making a total of 507 public laws, or more than were enacted in both sessions of the Sixtieth Congress. In addition to this there have been about 6,500 private laws, making a grand total of legislative enactments in one session greater than the complete record of any preceding Congress.

We shall always need protective duties as long as our people insist upon a higher standard of wages and scale of living than prevail abroad.—James M. Swank.

Republican Platform, 1908

Adopted by National Convention at Chicago, June, 1908.

Once more the Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country, and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Republicanism Under Roosevelt.

In this greatest era of American advancement the Republican Party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality, and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence; and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power, and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated, and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the Government.

Equality of Opportunity.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican Party was born the total wealth of the country was \$16,000,000,000. It has leaped to \$110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but \$60,000,000,000 in five hundred years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fab-

rics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of three million square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future, the Republican Party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

The Revival of Business.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Recent Republican Legislation.

Since the election of William McKinley in 1896 the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of entrusting to the Republican Party through decisive majorities the control and direction of national legislation.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the National Monetary Commission, the employers' and Government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the Army and Navy, the widow's pension bill, the child labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statute for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

Republican Pledges for the Future.

Tariff.

The Republican Party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the

high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

Currency.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican Party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our great needs; and the appointment of the National Monetary Commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South, and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Pestal Savings.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

Trusts.

The Republican Party passed the Sherman Anti-Trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

Railroads.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate and give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the Commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Railroad and Government Employees.

The enactment in constitutional force at the present session of Congress of the Employers' Liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of

mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the Government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican Party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

Wage Earners Generally.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican Party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business, to appropriate \$150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophies and loss of life in the mines and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican Party recognizes the special needs of wage-workers generally, for their well being means the well being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

Court Procedure.

The Republican Party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal Courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The American Farmer.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican Party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the National Government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economical advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense, and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of State aid, and we approve the efforts of the National Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

Rights of the Negro.

The Republican Party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and en-

couragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Natural Resources and Waterways.

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors, and great lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

The Army and Navy.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy, making the militia of the State an integral part of the national establishment, authorizing joint maneuvers of army and militia, fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations, instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, three steam colliers, and eight submarines to the strength of the Navy. Although at peace with all the world, and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands, and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights to travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Extension of Foreign Commerce.

Under the administration of the Republican Party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth until it has a present annual valuation of approximately three billions of dollars, and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated, through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico, a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity, which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a Republican form of government, and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

Arbitration and The Hague Treaties.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace, so signally advanced in The Hague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States, eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing

the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles, and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, boundary and naturalization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We indorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform, and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all nations of the world.

Merchant Marine.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defense, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

Veterans of the Wars.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress, and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our former declaration that the civil-service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican Party, shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

Public Health.

We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in National public health agencies, and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

Bureau of Mines and Mining.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country, we earnestly favor the establishment of a Bureau of Mines and Mining.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and Panama.

The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that Republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

In Porto Rico the Government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail, and the well being of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law established and life and property made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever-increasing measure of home rule.

Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great Isthmian Canal, and the events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

New Mexico and Arizona.

We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States in the Union.

Centenary of the Birth of Lincoln.

February 12, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great Republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof, and especially by the public schools, as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land.

Democratic Incapacity for Government.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican Party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken, under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present politics, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

Fundamental Differences Between Democracy and Republicanism.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the Republican Party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican Party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth. Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic Party of to-day believes in Government ownership, while the Republican Party believes in Government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political difference, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

Important Public Laws Enacted by Congress Since March 4, 1897.

(*Supp. R. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 633, June 7, 1897, 55th, 1st.)

CHAP. 4. An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States.

(*Supp. R. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 642, July 19, 1897, 55th 1st.)

[See *R. Stat.*, § 64, and act of Oct. 19, 1888, 1 *Supp. R. Stat.*, 633.]

CHAP. 9. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years.

Statement of appropriations: For preparation of the statements showing appropriations made, new offices created, offices the salaries of which have been omitted, increased, or reduced, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as required by the act approved October 19, 1888, \$1,200, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives to do said work for the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and said statements shall be consolidated with the statements of the appropriation bills passed at the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and included in the same volume.

And said statements shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session.

The Dingley Tariff Law.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 642, July 24, 1897, 55th, 1st.)

CHAP. 11. An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 714, July 24, 1897 55th, 1st; see also *Rev. Stat.*, secs. 2502, 4219, 4228.)

CHAP. 13. An act to authorize the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 717, Dec. 29, 1897, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 3. An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the north Pacific Ocean.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 725, Jan. 27, 1898, 55th, 2d; see also sec. 2234, *Rev. Stat.*)

CHAP. 10. An act to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted, etc.. That section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 2234. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register of the land office and a receiver of public moneys for each land district established by law, who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulations, and receivers shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, or other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation."

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, 726, Feb. 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 25. An act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 729, Feb. 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 26. An act to amend the laws relating to navigation.

(Prohibiting transportation of merchandise from one United States port to another in foreign vessels, or passengers, and providing a penalty for violation.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 733, Mar. 4, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 35. An act to amend an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, to limit territorial indebtedness, etc.

(Permitting issuance of bonds by municipal corporations for sanitary, etc., purposes.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 734, Mar. 11, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 57. An act to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Dispenses with proof of loyalty on part of claimants against United States.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, 737, Mar. 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 68. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

(Part of section 7 provides that heads of executive departments shall require monthly reports to be made to them of the condition of the work in their departments; when work is in arrears they may extend hours; heads to make quarterly reports to the President as to the condition of work in their departments.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 740, Mar. 23, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

CHAP. 86. An act to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

(Amendments consist in making mates on river steamers liable to examination and subject to be licensed the same as those on ocean and coastwise steamers.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 742, Apr. 22, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 187. An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 744, Apr. 26, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 191. An act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 750, May 5, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 241. An act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 755, May 14, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 299. An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Employees' Arbitration Act.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 769, June 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 370. An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees.

(Providing for mediation and arbitration of disputes between carriers and their employees, and preventing discrimination against members of labor organizations.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 774, June 6, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 389. An act to remove the disability imposed by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(Section 3, referred to, provides that no person shall be a Senator, Representative, or hold any office, etc., who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, etc., to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 777, June 10, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 423. An act for revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 778, June 13, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 446. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

(Par. 2 provides penalty for fraudulent increase in weight of mails to increase railroad compensation.)

War Revenue Act.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 779, June 13, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 448. An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 805, June 16, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 458. An act for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat. vol. 2, p. 805, June 17, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 463. An act to organize a hospital corps of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties and regulate its pay.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 807, June 18, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 469. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the army," approved October 1, 1890, and for other purposes.

(Regulation as to military courts, powers, limitations, etc.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 808, June 21, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 489. An act to make certain grants of land to the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

(Grants public lands for schools, public buildings and a university, agricultural college, etc.; provides that 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands within Territory shall be devoted to a permanent fund for the common schools.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 814, June 28, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 517. An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

(Deals at length with lands and rights therein.)

Bankruptcy Act.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 843, July 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 541. An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 868, July 1, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 542. An act to ratify the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Nation of Indians.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 885, July 7, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 576. An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 892, July 8, 1898, 55th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 647. An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain.

Independence of Cuba.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 893, Apr. 11, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

No. 24. Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Annexation of Hawaii.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 895, July 7, 1898, 55th, 2d.)

No. 55. Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 897, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 28. An act to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce. -

(Contains many provisions for the betterment of the condition of seamen and for their protection.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 908, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 29. An act concerning sail vessels of over 700 tons, and for other purposes.

(This places masters and chief mates of sail vessels of over 700 tons, and all other vessels or barges of over 100 tons burden, carrying passengers for hire, on the same basis with regard to inspection, etc., as steam vessels, and provides for their licensing, etc., on same basis.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 910, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 30. An act regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 913, Dec. 21, 1898, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 36. An act to amend sections 1697, 1698, and 1734 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls, and commercial agents.

(Deals with bonds of consular officers and suits thereon, and provides penalty for failure of consular officers to make proper returns of government business.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 916, Jan. 12, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 47. An act relating to negotiable instruments within the District of Columbia.

(This makes the District of Columbia law the same as the laws of New York, Colorado, New Jersey, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, and Wyoming.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 937, Feb. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 79. An act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 940, Feb. 8, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 121. An act to prevent the abatement of certain actions.

(Suits against government officers not to abate because of death, retirement, removal, etc., but to be maintained against successors.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 99, Feb. 28, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 227. An act to amend section 4896 of the Revised Statutes.

(Extends patent rights to representatives of insane persons, and to heirs at law or devisees of deceased persons.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 950, Mar. 1, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 322. An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 951, Mar. 1, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 323. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 960, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 352. An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

(Provides for the organization of the army.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 965, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 362. An act regulating the postage on letters written by the blind.

"Be it enacted, etc., That all letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind when unsealed shall be transmitted through the mails as third-class matter. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed."

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 966, Mar. 2, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 374. An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes.

(Provides for full compensation for the benefit of Indians whose lands are taken, and imposes certain duties on the railroads.)

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 969, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 413. An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

(Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 975, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 115. An act for the punishment of seduction in the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 976, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 417. An act for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 992, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 424. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes. [Par. 8.] And the system of public land surveys is hereby extended to the District of Alaska.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 994, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 425. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

(Also provides against unauthorized bridge building, obstruction of navigable streams, depositing of refuse therein or on banks, etc.)

Alaskan Criminal Code.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1003, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 429. An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said District.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1101, Mar. 3, 1899, 55th, 3d.)

CHAP. 441. An act to amend section 941 of the Revised Statutes.

(Object is to prevent blackmailing of vessels by seizing them just as they are leaving port on their way, at some lonely place, or unusual time, and permits the filing of a permanent bond to answer any action that may be brought.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1116, Feb. 10, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 15. An act relating to Cuban vessels.

(Granting them rights of most-favored nations, and providing for refund of tonnage taxes and light dues paid since April 11, 1899.)

The Gold Standard, Refunding, and Banking Act.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1119, Mar. 14, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 41. An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1128, Apr. 12, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 191. An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1141, Apr. 30, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 339. An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1163, May 5, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 349. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain," approved February 24, 1897.

(Provides penalty for setting fire to timber, underbrush, or grass on public domain, or leaving a fire there, etc.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1170, May 17, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 479. An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1173, May 25, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 553. An act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes.

Red Cross Incorporation.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1191, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 784. An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross, and for other purposes.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1194, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 786. An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes.

(Complete civil code.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1443, June 6, 1900, 56th, 1st.)

CHAP. 796. An act to extend the coal-land laws to the District of Alaska.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1463, Jan. 26, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 180. An act to allow the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1465, Jan. 31, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 186. An act extending the mining laws to saline lands.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1466, Feb. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 192. An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat.*, vol. 2, p. 1496, Mar. 1, 1901, 56th, 2d.)

CHAP. 674. An act providing that entrymen under the homestead laws who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws, and for other purposes.

Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1498, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 800. An act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898.

(Provides for the creation of the "Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.")

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1513, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 806. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1503, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 803. An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

(Page 1504 deals with the authorization to the President "to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people," and with the relations of the United States to Cuba.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1526, Mar. 2, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 809. An act to prevent the failure of military justice, and for other purposes.

(Provides penalty for civilians refusing to testify before courts-martial.)

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1553, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 853. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

[Par. 11.] That the commission authorized by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, is hereby directed to revise and codify in accordance with the terms and provisions of said acts and the acts supplementary thereto all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when the same shall be reported. * * *

Code for the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1556, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 854. An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1810, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 866. An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

National Bureau of Standards.

(*Supp. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 1812, Mar. 3, 1901, 56th, 2d.*)

CHAP. 872. An act to establish the National Bureau of Standards.

(Functions of bureau to consist in custody of the standards, comparison, construction of when necessary, etc.)

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1, Dec. 14, 1901, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 1. An act to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902.

(A nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.)

(See act of June 18, 1898, for creation of commission.)

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 33, Feb. 14, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 18. An act to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific.

(Forbids giving, selling, or otherwise supplying the forbidden articles on any Pacific island not in possession or under protection of any civilized power, located within the twentieth parallel north latitude and the fortieth parallel south latitude and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude west and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.)

Permanent Census Office.

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 51, Mar. 6, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 139. An act to provide a permanent Census Office.

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 54, Mar. 8, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 140. An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Repeal of War Revenue Taxes.

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 96, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 500. An act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes. (Reduced tax on beer among other things.)

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 100, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 501. An act to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 102, Apr. 12, 1902, 57th, 1st.*)

CHAP. 503. An act to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 172, Apr. 29, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 637. An act to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory.

(Extending to the trade between United States and Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Philippines, Guam, and other noncontiguous territory provisions of Revised Statutes requiring statements of quantity and value of goods carried by vessels clearing from United States to foreign ports.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 176, Apr. 29, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 641. An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 198, May 13, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 787. An act for the relief of citizens of the French West Indies. (Appropriation of \$200,000 for rescuing and succoring the people in peril there.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 202, May 22, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 820. An act reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon, as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described, etc.

(Creating the Crater Lake National Park, 249 square miles in area.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 203, May 22, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 821. An act to allow the commutation of and second homestead entries in certain cases.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. 327, June 7, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1037. An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 388, June 17, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1093. An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 396, June 21, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1138. An act to fix the fees of jurors in the United States courts. (Making the per diem pay in any court of the United States \$3 instead of \$2.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 406, June 27, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1160. An act to provide for refunding taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character, for the encouragement of art, etc., under the act of June 13, 1898, and for other purposes.

Panama Canal Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 481, June 28, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1302. An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 485, June 28, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1306. An act appropriating the sum of \$3,000 a year for the support and maintenance of the permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 631, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1356. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories."

(Providing for adequate ventilation in coal mines, and for employment of shot firers.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 632, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1357. An act to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced.

Philippine Government Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 691, July 1, 1902, 57th 1st.)

CHAP. 1369. An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 712, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1370. An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 727, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1376. An act for the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 728, July 1, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1378. An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 77, June 30, 1902, 57th, 1st.)

[No. 40.] Joint resolution authorizing the Director of the Census to compile statistics relating to irrigation.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I. p. 765, Jan. 9, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 63. An act to set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park, to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 775, Jan. 21, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 196. An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 783, Jan. 30, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 334. An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 790, Jan. 31, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 344. An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 791, Feb. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 349. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectively suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 797, Feb. 5, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 487. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898.

Act to Expedite Antitrust Cases.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 823, Feb. 11, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 544. An act to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity pending or hereafter brought under the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, or any other acts having a like purpose that may be hereafter enacted.

(Gives precedence to antitrust cases in circuit courts and provides appeal direct to Supreme Court.)

Act Establishing Department of Commerce and Labor.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 825, Feb. 14, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 552. An act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 830, Feb. 14, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 553. An act to increase the efficiency of the army.

(Establishing a General Staff Corps and prescribing its duties and composition.)

Hepburn Antirebate Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 847, Feb. 19, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 708. An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States.

(Prohibits rebates, discriminations, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 909, Feb. 28, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 856. An act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 943, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 976. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1893, and amended April 1, 1896.

(Extending provisions of act to Territories and District of Columbia, and containing provisions as to brakes, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 944, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 977. An act to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 944, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 978. An act amending the civil code of Alaska, providing for the organization of private corporations, and for other purposes.

Philippine Coinage Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 952, Mar. 2, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 980. An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1023, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 998. An act regulating the importation of breeding animals.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1213, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1012. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1225, Mar. 3, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1019. An act to effectuate the provisions of the additional act of the international convention for the protection of industrial property.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1231, Feb. 11, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

[No. 7.] Joint resolution requesting state authorities to cooperate with Census Office in securing a uniform system of birth and death registration.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, I, p. 1231, Feb. 24, 1903, 57th, 2d.)

[No. 9.] Joint resolution to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws, decisions, and opinions relating to pardons and other acts of executive clemency under the United States and the several States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 163, Apr. 8, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 945. An act to increase the pensions of those who have lost both eyes or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 299, Apr. 23, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1493. An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 313, Apr. 27, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1612. An act to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind.

(Providing for free transmission of such matter under certain circumstances through the mails.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 313, Apr. 27, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1758. An act to provide for the temporary government of the Canal Zone at Panama, the protection of the canal works, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 526, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1774. An act for the protection of the Bull Run Forest Reserve and the sources of the water supply of the city of Portland, State of Oregon.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 527, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1776. An act providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 529, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1778. An act to amend and codify the laws relating to municipal corporations in the District of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 536, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1780. An act to grant to the State of Minnesota certain lands for forestry purposes.

(Granting 20,000 acres to the State.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 561, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1813. An act creating a commission to consider and recommend legislation for the development of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes.

Exemption of Private Property at Sea Not Contraband of War.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 592, Apr. 28, 1904, 58th, 2d.)

[No. 36.] Joint resolution relating to the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

Resolved, etc., That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable, in the interest of uniformity of action by the maritime states of the world in time of war, that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

Red Cross Incorporation Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 599, Jan. 5, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 23. An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 614, Jan. 24, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 137. An act for the protection of wild animals and birds in the Wichita Forest Reserve.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 616, Jan. 27, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 277. An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Philippine Coinage Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 689, Feb. 6, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 453. An act to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 700, Feb. 6, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 456. An act for the protection of the public forest reserves and national parks of the United States.

(Granting authority to employees of forest and park service to make arrests for violations of laws relating to forest and park reserves.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 705, Feb. 8, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 550. An act to amend the act of February 8, 1897, entitled "An act to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one State or Territory into another State or Territory," so as to prevent the importation and exportation of the same.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 724, Feb. 20, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 592. An act to authorize the registration of trademarks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 732, Feb. 21, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 720. An act to prevent the use of devices calculated to convey the impression that the United States Government certifies to the quality of gold or silver used in the arts.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 818, Feb. 28, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1163. An act to amend section 5146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the qualifications of directors of national banking associations.

(Providing that they be citizens of the United States, for the residence of three-fourths of them, and that they must each own in their own right a minimum number of shares of capital stock.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 928, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1408. An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 986, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1416. An act to promote the efficiency of the reserve militia and to encourage rifle practice among the members thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1000, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1432. An act to amend section 4952 of the Revised Statutes. (Copyright law.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1009, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1443. An act to provide for the investigation of leprosy, with special reference to the care and treatment of lepers in Hawaii.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1023, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1454. An act to amend sections 4417, 4453, 4488, and 4499 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and section 5344 of the Revised Statutes, relating to misconduct by officers or owners of vessels.

(Providing for annual and extra inspections of vessels, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1027, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1456. An act to amend sections 4418, 4480, and 4483 of the Revised Statutes, and to repeal sections 4435, 4436, and 4459 of the Revised Statutes, all relating to the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

(Provides for inspection of boilers and appurtenances, hydrostatic tests, and for safety appliances, etc., on boats.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1028, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1457. An act to amend sections 4415, 4416, 4423, 4426, 4449, 4452, 4470, 4472, 4498, and 4233 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to steamboat inspection.

(Qualifications of inspectors, certificates of inspection, fire precautions, etc.)

Jamestown Exposition.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1046, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1478. An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American Nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1264, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1496. An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, I, p. 1269, Mar. 3, 1905, 58th, 3d.)

CHAP. 1501. An act to prohibit importation or interstate transportation of insect pests, and the use of the United States mails for that purpose.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 5, Dec. 21, 1905, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, and making appropriation for Isthmian canal construction, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 24, Feb. 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 509. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1905.

Marking Graves of Confederate Soldiers.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 56, Mar. 9, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 631. An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 63, Mar. 16, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 951. An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 68, Mar. 17, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 955. An act to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes relating to inspection of steam vessels.

JUVENILE COURT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 73, Mar. 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 960. An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 84, Mar. 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1130. An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 86, Mar. 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1131. An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.

CONSULAR REORGANIZATION ACT.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 99, Apr. 5, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1366. An act to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service of the United States.

(Provides for reclassification of consular officers, fixes salaries, forbids certain classes engaging in business or accepting fees; provides for consular inspectors, known as consuls-general at large.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 104, Apr. 9, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1370. An act granting authority to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to dismiss midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, and regulating the procedure and punishment in trials for hazing at the said academy.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 116, Apr. 14, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1627. An act to amend the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1891, and the several acts amendatory thereto.

(Provides that in equity hearings in district or circuit courts where injunctions are granted or continued or receiver appointed by interlocutory order or decree an appeal from such order or decree may be taken to the circuit court of appeals.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 132, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1861. An act providing for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and the distribution and redemption of said coins.

AGE OF 62 PERMANENT DISABILITY UNDER PENSION LAWS.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 133, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1862. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

(Provides that "the age of 62 years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.")

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 136, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1865. An act to simplify the issue of enrollments and licenses of vessels of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 137, Apr. 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 1876. An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 154, Apr. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2071. An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 157, May 1, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2073. An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 168, May 4, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2081. An act to amend the laws of the United States relating to the registration of trade-marks.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 169, May 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2083. An act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 175, May 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2084. An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 182, May 8, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2348. An act to amend section 6 of an act approved February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."

(Confers citizenship rights to allottees on issue of fee-simple title and on Indians who take up habits, etc., of civilized life separate and apart from any tribe.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 190, May 12, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2454. An act to provide for the removal of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.

(Appropriates \$250,000 for construction of a steam vessel for destroying or towing into port wrecks and derelicts.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 197, May 17, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2469. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allot homesteads to the natives of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 200, May 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2556. An act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 202, May 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2558. An act to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 208, June 4, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 2571. An act to punish the cutting, chipping, or boxing of trees on the public lands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 215, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3046. An act to amend existing laws relating to the fortification of pure sweet wines.

Denatured Alcohol Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 217, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3047. An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 218, June 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3048. An act to amend section 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent census office," approved March 6, 1902.

(Provides for decennial collections of statistics relating to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; and also many other matters sociological and economic.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 225, June 8, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3060. An act for the preservation of American antiquities.

First Employers' Liability Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 232, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3073. An act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories, and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees.

(Provides that carrier shall be liable for injuries to its employees resulting from negligence; contributory negligence not a bar to recovery.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 234, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3075. An act to empower the Secretary of War under certain restrictions to authorize the construction, extension, and maintenance of wharves, piers, and other structures on lands underlying harbor areas and navigable streams and bodies of waters in or surrounding Porto Rico and the islands adjacent thereto.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 259, June 12, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3288. An act to extend the irrigation act to the State of Texas.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 260, June 13, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3289. An act forbidding the importation, exportation, or carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 263, June 14, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3299. An act to prohibit aliens from fishing in the waters of Alaska.

Admission of Oklahoma.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 267, June 16, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3335. An act to enable the people of Oklahoma, and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 299, June 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3433. An act to further protect the public health and make more effective the national quarantine.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 321, June 20, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3447. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 321, June 20, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3515. An act to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice.

(Appropriating two million annually for arms, ordnance, stores, etc., for the Militia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 451, June 22, 1909, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3516. An act to amend section 5200, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to national banks.
(Limit to liabilities increased.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 452, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3520. An act to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 453, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3521. An act to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands."

(Change in weight and fineness of silver coins; silver certificates provided for, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 454, June 23, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3523. An act to provide for the traveling expenses of the President of the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 455, June 25, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3526. An act to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department in the United States Army.

Protection of Alaskan Fisheries.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 478, June 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3547. An act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 482, June 26, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3550. An act to declare and enforce the forfeiture provided by section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

(Enforces the forfeiture where railroad has not been constructed and period of five years has elapsed since locating of said road.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 517, June 27, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3555. An act granting lands to the State of Wisconsin for forestry purposes.

(Grants not more than 20,000 acres.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 519, June 27, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3559. An act providing for the subdivision of lands entered under the reclamation act, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 536, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3565. An act to protect birds and their eggs in game and bird preserves.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 546, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3574. An act to amend section 5481 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Provides punishment for extortion by officers and employees of the United States.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 551, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3582. An act to amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

(Provides for a Delegate to the House of Representatives.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 551, June 28, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3583. An act to prohibit shanghaiing in the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 584, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3591. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bureau of Immigration, and Naturalization Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 596, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3592. An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 607, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3593. An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 607, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3594. An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, and 4390 of the United States Revised Statutes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 611, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3597. An act to provide for the construction of a lock canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the method of construction.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 616, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3607. An act creating the Mesa Verde National Park.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 618, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3608. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(The competency of a witness to testify in any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the courts of the United States shall be determined by the laws of the State or Territory in which the court is held.)

Preservation of Niagara Falls.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 626, June 29, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3621. An act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara river, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes.

Meat Inspection Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 674, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3913. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

(Pp. 674—679, under "Bureau of Animal Industry," meat inspection is provided for, to prevent the use in interstate or foreign commerce of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.)

Pure Food and Drug Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 768, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3915. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 798, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3920. An act defining the right of immunity of witnesses under the act entitled "An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission," and so forth, approved February 11, 1893, and an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor," approved February 14, 1903, and an act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, and an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1903.

(Gives immunity only to a natural person in answer to subpoena who gives testimony or produces evidence under oath.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 808, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3932. An act to prohibit the killing of wild birds and wild animals in the District of Columbia.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 814, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3933. An act to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, to define the powers thereof, and to facilitate interstate commerce.

United States Court for China.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 819, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3934. An act creating a United States Court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 816, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

CHAP. 3935. An act to authorize the commencement and conduct of legal proceedings under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Investigation by Interstate Commerce Commission into Railroad Discriminations and Monopolies in Coal and Oil.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 823, Mar. 7, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 8.] Joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil, and report on the same from time to time.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 823, Mar. 21, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 11.] Joint resolution amending joint resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make examinations into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies, and report on the same from time to time, approved March 7, 1906.

(Granting powers to secure evidence, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 825, Mar. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 13.] Joint resolution to correct abuses in the public printing and to provide for the allotment of cost of certain documents and reports.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 826, Mar. 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 14.] Joint resolution to prevent unnecessary printing and binding and to correct evils in the present method of distribution of public documents.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 827, Apr. 19, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 16.] Joint resolution for the relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

(One million dollars appropriated for relief under direction and discretion of Secretary of War.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 828, Apr. 24, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 19.] Joint resolution for the further relief of sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on the Pacific coast.

(Additional appropriation of a million and a half dollars.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 831, June 11, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 27.] Joint resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections 5 and 6, township 5 south, range 22 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yoscmite National Park, and changing the boundaries thereof.

Only Domestic Material for Panama Canal.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 835, June 25, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 35.] Joint resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Resolved, etc., That purchasers of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal shall be restricted to articles of domestic production and manufacture, from the lowest responsible bidder, unless the President shall, in any case, deem the bids or tenders thereof to be extortionate or unreasonable.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 838, June 30, 1906, 59th, 1st.)

[No. 46.] Joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on block-signal systems and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 850, Jan. 18, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 154. An act for the relief of citizens of the island of Jamaica.

(President authorized to use and distribute provisions, clothing, medicines, and other necessary articles belonging to the naval establishment.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 850, Jan. 19, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 300. An act to amend the act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

(Provides for lights and fog horns on fishing vessels, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 861, Jan. 25, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 397. An act to reorganize and to increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army.

Act Forbidding Campaign Contributions.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 864, Jan. 26, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 420. An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 866, Jan. 29, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 432. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 879, Feb. 6, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 468. An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico.

(Grants pensions to soldiers serving ninety days in civil and sixty days in Mexican wars on reaching 62 years.)

Alien Immigration Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 898, Feb. 20, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1134. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 995, Feb. 26, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 1638. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and for other purposes.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1217, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2515. An act providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States.

(After thirty years' service men may be retired on 75 per cent of pay and allowances they are then in receipt of.)

Foreign Passport and Registration Act.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1228, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2534. An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1233, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2539. An act to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit shanghaiing in the United States," approved June 28, 1906.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1241, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2558. An act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace.

(Trustees appointed to take charge of Nobel peace prize awarded to President Roosevelt and promote industrial peace.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1243, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2559. An act to amend the laws governing labor or improvements upon mining claims in Alaska.

(Annual labor or improvements to the value of \$100 to be made on mining claims.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1246, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2564. An act providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases.

(Provides that writs of error may be taken in certain cases by and on behalf of the United States.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1250, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2751. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the withdrawal from bond tax free of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials," approved June 7, 1906.

(Provides for use without tax in manufacture of ether and chloroform; establishment of central denaturing bonded warehouses, etc.)

Extension of Meat-Inspection Law.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34 I, p. 1256, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2907. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Pages 1260-1265 contain meat-inspection provisions as in previous act for 1907, with amendments.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1282, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2908. An act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1289, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2913. An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes.

Act Limiting Hours of Railroad Employees.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1415, Mar. 4, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

CHAP. 2939. An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

(Fixes sixteen hours as the longest continuous service of trainmen permissible, and that after sixteen hours' work shall have at least ten hours off before going to work again, etc.; also provides for operators, train dispatchers, etc.)

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, I, p. 1423, Mar. 2, 1907, 59th, 2d.)

[No. 19.] Joint resolution to create a joint committee to consider the revision and codification of the laws of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8 I, p. 6, Feb. 8, 1908.)

CHAP. 19. An act providing for second homestead entries.

(Providing that a person who has made an entry and lost it, if not through fraud on his part, shall be allowed to make another.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 46, Mar. 24, 1908.)

CHAP. 96. An act to carry into effect the international convention of December 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 46, Mar. 26, 1908.)

CHAP. 99. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Life-Saving Service of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 55, Apr. 2, 1908.)

CHAP. 123. An act to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the complement of crews of vessels, and for the better protection of life.

Antipass Act.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 60, Apr. 13, 1908.)

CHAP. 143. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.

(Antipass provisions.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 61, Apr. 16, 1908.)

CHAP. 145. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 64, Apr. 19, 1908.)

CHAP. 147. An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

Second Employers' Liability Act.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 65, Apr. 22, 1908.)

CHAP. 149. An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 66, Apr. 23, 1908.)

CHAP. 150. An act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 70, Apr. 29, 1910.)

CHAP. 152. An act to repeal an act approved April 30, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes."

Tuberculosis Registration Act.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 126, May 13, 1908.)

CHAP. 165. An act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 160, May 14, 1908.)

CHAP. 168. An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light House Establishment, and for other purposes.

Grading of Cotton and Grain.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 251, May 23, 1908.)

CHAP. 192. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

(Pages 256-257 contain provisions for the establishment of a standard for different grades of cotton; also for laboratories for establishing grades of grain for export.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 399, May 27, 1908.)

CHAP. 204. An act to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 403, May 27, 1908.)

CHAP. 205. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897.

(Deals with board of general appraisers, appeals therefrom, review, etc.)

Child Labor Law.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 420, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 209. An act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 424, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 211. An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 424, May 28, 1908.)

CHAP. 212. An act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 444, May 29, 1908.)

CHAP. 216. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted, and for other purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 476, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 225. An act to promote the safety of employees of railroads.

(Making it compulsory for locomotives to be equipped with safety ash pans.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 546, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 229. An act to amend the national banking laws.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 554, May 29, 1908.)

CHAP. 234. An act to promote the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles and to provide for its violation.

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Compensation to United States Employees for Injury.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 556, May 30, 1908.)

CHAP. 236. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 568, Mar. 6, 1908.)

[No. 11.] Joint resolution authorizing the invitation of governments of other countries to send representatives to the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

Remission of Chinese Indemnity.

(Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 60th, 1907-8, I, p. 577, May 25, 1908.)

[No. 29.] Joint resolution to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity.

Improved Accommodation for Steerage Passengers.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 583, Dec. 19, 1908.)

CHAP. 6. An act to amend section 1 of the passenger act of 1882.

(Provisions for improved accommodation for steerage passengers on ships.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th 1908-9, I, p. 584, Jan. 5, 1909.)

CHAP. 7. An act for the relief of citizens of Italy.

(Appropriating \$800,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 614, Feb. 9, 1909.)

CHAP. 100. An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 621, Feb. 16, 1909.)

CHAP. 131. An act to promote the administration of justice in the navy. (Provides for deck courts, courts-martial, their review, etc.)

Enlarged Homestead Act.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 639, Feb. 19, 1909.)

CHAP. 160. An act to provide for an enlarged homestead.

(Three hundred and twenty acres permitted.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 645, Feb. 24, 1909.)

CHAP. 181. An act to permit change of entry in case of mistake of the description of tracts intended to be entered.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 647, Feb. 25, 1909.)

CHAP. 191. An act to declare and enforce the forfeiture provided by section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

Antibucket-Shop Law.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 670, Mar. 1, 1909.)

CHAP. 233. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," relative to gambling, bucket shops, and bucketing.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 838, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 269. An act to amend section 86 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to provide for additional judges, and for other judicial purposes.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 844, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 270. An act for the protection of the surface rights of entrymen.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 845, Mar. 3, 1909.)

CHAP. 271. An act authorizing the necessary resurvey of public lands.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1075, Mar. 4, 1909.)

CHAP. 314. An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes.

(Increasing certain salaries in customs service.)

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1075, March 4, 1909.)

CHAP. 320. An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright.

Recodification of United States Criminal Laws.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1089, Mar. 4, 1909.)

CHAP. 321. An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

(Stat. U. S. A., 2d, 60th, 1908-9, I, p. 1170, Mar. 4, 1909.)

[No. 28.] Joint resolution concerning and relating to the treaty between the United States and Russia.

[Provides for requested to renew negotiations with Russia, with view to oblique of w^l y of treatment for citizens holding passports of United States for the time irrespective of religion, etc.)

[Joint resolution No. 3. S. J. Res. 33.] Joint resolution relating to the amendment of section 10 of the sundry civil act of March 4, 1909. (Approved, Mar. 25, 1909.)

[Stat. unexpended balances of river and harbor appropriations, the which may be essential, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, Ap. 143, further maintenance or prosecution of the work to which they p^l d, shall not be covered into the Treasury, as provided in case of other appropriations.)

[Public resolution No. 5. H. J. Res. 54.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan cots, tents, and appliances for the use of the forty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Salt Lake City, Utah. (Approved, July 12, 1909.)

Proclamations by the President that the Minimum Rates in the Payne Tariff Were in Force with the Commercial Nations of the world, viz.:

[Issued between January 18, 1910, and March 30, 1910.]

British Empire, German Empire, Republic of France, Spain, Italy, Russian Empire, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Ottoman Empire, Swiss Confederation, Persia, Egypt, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Panama, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Liberia, Japan, Indian Empire, Greece, Abyssinia, Morocco, Portugal, Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Korea, Costa Rica, Honduras, British Honduras,

Austria-Hungary, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Siam, Bhutan, Republic of Andorra, Afghanistan, Haiti, Johore, Montenegro, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Principality of Liechenstein, Principality of Monaco, Oman, Chinese Empire, Nepal, Republic of San Marino, Dominion of Canada, Salvador, Columbia, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Venezuela, New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, and Newfoundland.

LEGISLATION ENACTED IN THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Speech of Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives.

Saturday, June 25, 1910.

The House having under consideration the conference report on the general deficiency bill—

Mr. BOUTELL said:

Mr. Speaker: President Taft and the Sixty-first Congress came into office March 4, 1909. Pursuant to the President's call, Congress met in special session March 15, and adjourned August 5, 1909. The second session, which is about to close, began December 6, 1909. Next November the people will choose the Members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress. That Congress will meet in conformity with the Constitution on the first Monday of December, 1911. Upon the political complexion of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress will depend the character of the work of Congress during the latter part of President Taft's administration. The result of the congressional election next November will therefore have a controlling influence upon the presidential election of 1912.

In making their choice of Representatives in Congress next November the people will be led to examine with care what the Republicans have done and what the Democrats have opposed.

In a speech made at a dinner in his honor at Christiania, by the Nobel Prize Committee, on May 5, 1910, a speech remarkable for its vigor and rugged eloquence, Theodore Roosevelt said:

The man who has the power to act is to be judged, not by his words, but by his acts, by his words in so far as they agree with his acts.

As with individuals so it is with parties. The Republican party has had the continuous power to act since March 4, 1897, and it has acted under McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and by its acts it will be judged. In the national and congressional elections from 1898 to 1908 the people gave their emphatic approval to the acts of the Republican party. The legislation that has been passed by this Congress bears a logical and harmonious relation to the work of the six preceding Congresses.

By this body of enlightened, progressive, constructive legislators the Republican party will be judged.

On April 16 last I put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a compendium of the important public acts, resolutions, and treaties ratified since the inauguration of President McKinley.

To this I will append a list of the principal laws passed by this Congress. Many of them are of the first magnitude. Together they form a body of remedial legislation of permanent character and of far-reaching influence for the good of all the people. This legislation, by whomsoever suggested, by whomsoever supported, could only have been consummated by hearty and sympathetic co-operation of the President and both Houses of Congress. It is the result of good team work. If the people wish this sort of legislation continued, they will again return a Republican House of Representatives to the Sixty-second Congress to aid President Taft in completing the great work which has been so auspiciously carried forward by him and the Sixty-first Congress.

To my friends on this side of the House, Republicans all, let me say a word of the importance of this co-operation or team work. The greatest legislative measures are often political measures, made so by the minority. In perfecting the laws for

which the Republican party is responsible, we had to face the opposition of the Democratic party to the principle of protection in revenue legislation; to the gold standard; to the administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; to the financial and banking act of March 14, 1900; to the national banking system; and to postal savings banks. Legislation relating to these great subjects was made possible only by a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House of Representatives. To accomplish work of equal importance in the future we must have the same united effort. To that end let us emulate the example of those that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; they may be rivals, they may be enemies on land, but on the deep, in the face of common perils, their sacred rule of life is, All friends on the sea. So let us confine our conflicts to the convention and the caucus, but here on the floor of this House, facing the traditional enemy of our common party, let our rule of conduct on political questions be, All Republicans when the roll is called.

Important Public Laws Passed at the First Session of the Sixty-first Congress.

The Payne Tariff Act Provides Revenue, Establishes Maximum and Minimum Tariff and Creates Customs Court.

(*Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 11, Aug. 5, 1909.*)

CHAP. 6. An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

Philippine Tariff Act, Giving Free Entry to Philippine Products Entering the United States.

(*Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 130, Aug. 5, 1909.*)

CHAP. 8. An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Proposed Income-Tax Amendment.

(*Stat. U. S. A., 1st, 61st, 1909, p. 185.*)

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing an income tax.

Important Public Laws Passed at the Second Session of the Sixty-first Congress.

Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation.

(*Public Resolution, No. 9. H. J. Res. 103.*)

Joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus, officers, and employees, and of the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture, and its officers and employees. (Approved January 19, 1910.)

Extension of Time to Establish Residence to Homesteaders.

(*Public, No. 23. H. R. 16223.*)

An act extending the time for certain homesteaders to establish residence upon their lands. (Approved January 28, 1910.)

Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

(*Public Resolution, No. 12. S. J. Res. 56.*)

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to invite the States to participate in the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. (Approved January 29, 1910.)

United States Bonds and Certificates to be Made Payable in Gold Coin.

(*Public, No. 33. H. R. 19548.*)

An act prescribing certain provisions and conditions under which bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States may be issued, and for other purposes. (Approved February 4, 1910.)

New Land District in Montana.

(*Public, No. 34. S. 2523.*)

An act for the establishment of a new land district in the State of Montana. (Approved February 15, 1910.)

Prescribing Scope for Census Inquiries.

(*Public*, No. 63. *H. R.* 18364.)

An act to amend section 8 of an act to provide for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved July 2, 1909. (Approved February 25, 1910.)

(Provides that the Thirteenth Census shall count the subjects of population, agriculture, manufactures, mines, and quarries.)

Appropriate Marking of Graves of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

(*Public Resolution*, No. 19. *H. J. Res.* 137.)

Joint resolution to continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes." (Approved February 25, 1910.)

Tonnage Duties.

(*Public*, No. 78. *S.* 4639.)

An act concerning tonnage duties on vessels entering otherwise than by sea. (Approved March 8, 1910.)

(Exempting Lake vessels from tonnage dues.)

Articles of War.

(*Public*, No. 80. *H. R.* 13410.)

An act to modify the one hundred and twenty-second and one hundred and twenty-fourth articles of war, and to repeal the one hundred and twenty-third article of war. (Approved March 8, 1910.)

(Regulating questions of command and precedence between different branches of the Regular Army and the Militia and Volunteers.)

Furnishing Tents to Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

(*Public Resolution*, No. 22. *S. J. Res.* 63.)

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Mobile, Ala., in April, 1910. (Approved March 15, 1910.)

Temporary Withdrawal of Public Lands.

(*Public*, No. 87. *H. R.* 21428.)

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for certain purposes. (Approved March 15, 1910.)

In aid of national conservation.

Additional Land District in Oregon.

(*Public*, No. 88. *S.* 5125.)

An act authorizing the creation of an additional land district in the State of Oregon, to be known as the "Vale land district." (Approved March 15, 1910.)

Enlarging Scope of Inquiry in Population Schedules of Census.

(*Public Resolution*, No. 23. *H. J. Res.* 172.)

Joint resolution enlarging the scope of inquiry of the schedules relating to population for the Thirteenth Decennial Census. (Approved March 24, 1910.)

Suppression of White-Slave Trade.

(*Public*, No. 107. *H. R.* 15816.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907. (Approved March 26, 1910.)

Additional Time for Payment by Purchasers of Homestead Lands.

(*Public*, No. 108. *H. R.* 10321.)

An act for the relief of homestead settlers under the acts of February 20, 1904; June 5 and 28, 1906; March 2, 1907; and May 29, 1908. (Approved March 26, 1910.)

Employers' Liability Act.

(*Public*, No. 117. *H. R.* 17263.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases," approved April 22, 1908. (Approved April 5, 1910.)

(Gives the courts of the United States and of the several States concurrent jurisdiction under the act. Confers survival of right of action to personal representative.)

Safety-Appliance Act.

(Public, No. 133. H. R. 5702.)

An act to supplement "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes," and other safety-appliance acts, and for other purposes. (Approved April 14, 1910.)

Uniform Warehouse Receipts in the District of Columbia.

(Public, No. 137. S. 4932.)

An act to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia. (Approved April 15, 1910.)

Protection of Alaskan Seals.

(Public, No. 146. S. 7242.)

An act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes. (Approved April 21, 1910.)

Prevention of Manufacture, Sale, or Transportation of Adulterated Insecticides and Fungicides.

(Public, No. 152. S. 6131.)

An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes. (Approved April 26, 1910.)

A measure of protection desired by every farmer in the country.

Railroads to Report All Accidents to Interstate Commerce Commission.

(Public, No. 165. H. R. 3649.)

An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and authorizing investigations thereof by said commission. (Approved May 6, 1910.)

Raising the "Maine."

(Public, No. 169. H. R. 23012.)

An act providing for the raising of the U. S. battle ship Maine, in Havana Harbor, and to provide for the interment of the bodies therein. (Approved May 9, 1910.)

Glacier National Park.

(Public, No. 171. S. 2777.)

An act to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes. (Approved May 11, 1910.)

Bureau of Mines Established.

(Public, No. 179. H. R. 13915.)

An act to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines. (Approved May 16, 1910.)

For the protection of miners.

Commission of Fine Arts Established.

(Public, No. 181. H. R. 19962.)

An act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. (Approved May 17, 1910.)

(Provides for a commission of seven members, to be appointed by the President, and to serve for a period of four years each and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Commission is to advise as to statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia.)

Prevention of Collisions of Vessels and Regulation of Equipment of Motor Boats.

(Public, No. 201. S. 7359.)

An act to amend laws for preventing collisions of vessels and to regulate equipment of certain motor boats on the navigable waters of the United States. (Approved June 9, 1910.)

Licenses for Custom-House Brokers.

(Public, No. 205. S. 6173.)

An act to license custom-house brokers. (Approved June 10, 1910.)

Election of Members of Philippine Legislature and of Resident Commissioners to the United States.

(Public, No. 211. H. R. 25641.)

An act providing for the quadrennial election of members of the Philippine legislature and Resident Commissioners to the United States, and for other purposes. (Approved June 14, 1910.)

(Provides for election of members of Philippine legislature for term of four years, and lengthens the term of Resident Commissioners to the United States to the same time.)

Enlarged Homestead.

(Public, No. 214. S. 5167.)

An act to provide for an enlarged homestead. (Approved June 17, 1910.)

(Provides for enlarged homestead of 320 acres in State of Idaho under certain circumstances.)

Reorganization of Light-House Service, and Establishment of Bureau of Light Houses.

(Public, No. 217. H. R. 24877.)

An act to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment, and to provide for a Bureau of Light Houses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and for other purposes. (Approved June 17, 1910.)

(Provides for rearrangement of coasts and rivers into nineteen light-house districts, for an inspector for each district.)

Creation of the Commerce Court.

(Public, No. 218. H. R. 17536.)

An act to create a commerce court, and to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes. (Approved June 18, 1910.)

(Provides for a court of five judges to be assigned from the circuit court, after the first five have been appointed as new circuit judges. Court to have jurisdiction of cases arising out of action of Interstate Commerce Commission, or under the act to regulate commerce or its amendments, etc.)

Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

(Public, No. 219. H. R. 18166.)

An act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. (Approved June 20, 1910.)

Postal Savings Banks.

(Public, No. 268. S. 5876.)

An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereon, and for other purposes. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

(Public, No. 274. H. R. 2250.)

An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

River and Harbor Improvement Act.

(Public, No. 264. H. R. 20686.)

An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

National Conservation Act.

(Public, No. 303. H. R. 24070.)

An act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.

Preserves the reservoir sites and water powers on government land, and navigable streams. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

Bonds for Completing National Irrigation Projects.

(Public, No. 289. H. R. 18398.)

An act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund, and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.

Authorizes issue of twenty million in bonds to be used by the President in completing irrigation projects now under way. Approved June 25, 1910.)

Act Authorizing Expenditure of \$28,000,000 for Public Buildings, to be Hereafter Appropriated for.

(Public, No. 265. H. R. 26987.)

An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

Mann Act, Suppressing White Slave Traffic.

(Public, No. 277. H. R. 12315.)

An act to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein for immoral purposes of women and girls, and for other purposes. (Approved June 25, 1910.)

Important Acts of the Sixty-first Congress.

RAILROAD ACT.

An Act to create a commerce court, and to amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court of the United States is hereby created which shall be known as the Commerce Court and shall have the jurisdiction now possessed by circuit courts of the United States and the judges thereof over all cases of the following kinds:

First. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second. Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third. Such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An Act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Fourth. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section twenty or section twenty-three of the act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States or the judges thereof, that is hereby transferred to and vested in the commerce court.

The jurisdiction of the commerce court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive; but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any circuit or district court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above-enumerated classes.

The commerce court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal of such form and style as the court may prescribe. The said court shall be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation, or termination of assignment of any judge so designated, the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year nineteen hundred and fourteen no circuits judge shall be redesignated to serve in the commerce court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the

commerce court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the circuit court of any district, or the circuit court of appeals for any circuit, or in the commerce court.

The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The court shall also have a clerk and a marshal, with the same duties and powers, so far as they may be appropriate and are not altered by rule of the court, as are now possessed by the clerk and marshal, respectively, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The offices of the clerk and marshal of the court shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The judges of the court shall appoint the clerk and marshal, and may also appoint, if they find it necessary, a deputy clerk and deputy marshal; and such clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, and deputy marshal shall hold office during the pleasure of the court. The salary of the clerk shall be four thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the marshal three thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the deputy clerk two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy marshal two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The said clerk and marshal may, with the approval of the court, employ all requisite assistance. The costs and fees in said court shall be established by the court in a table thereof, approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the organization of the court; but such costs and fees shall in no case exceed those charged in the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The commerce court shall be always open for the transaction of business. Its regular sessions shall be held in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; but the powers of the court or of any judge thereof, or of the clerk, marshal, deputy clerk or deputy marshal may be exercised anywhere in the United States; and for expedition of the work of the court and the avoidance of undue expense or inconvenience to suitors the court shall hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. The actual and necessary expenses of the judges, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, and deputy marshal of the court incurred for travel and attendance elsewhere than in the city of Washington shall be paid upon the written and itemized certificate of such judge, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal by the marshal of the court, and shall be allowed to him in the statement of his accounts with the United States.

The United States marshals of the several districts outside of the city of Washington in which the commerce court may hold its sessions shall provide, under the direction and with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary for the court's use; but in case proper rooms can not be provided in such public buildings, said marshals, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, may then lease from time to time other necessary rooms for the court.

If, at any time, the business of the commerce court does not require the services of all the judges, the Chief Justice of

the United States may, by writing, signed by him and filed in the Department of Justice, terminate the assignment of any of the judges or temporarily assign him for service in any circuit court or circuit court of appeals. In case of illness or other disability of any judge assigned to the commerce court the Chief Justice of the United States may assign any other circuit judge of the United States to act in his place, and may terminate such assignment when the exigence therefor shall cease; and any circuit judge so assigned to act in place of such judge shall, during his assignment, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of such judge.

In all cases within its jurisdiction the commerce court, and each of the judges assigned thereto, shall, respectively, have and may exercise any and all of the powers of a circuit court of the United States and of the judges of said court, respectively, so far as the same may be appropriate to the effective exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred. The commerce court may issue all writs and process appropriate to the full exercise of its jurisdiction and powers and may prescribe the form thereof. It may also, from time to time, establish such rules and regulations concerning pleading, practice, or procedure in cases or matters within its jurisdiction as to the court shall seem wise and proper. Its orders, writs, and process may run, be served, and be returnable anywhere in the United States; and the marshal and deputy marshal of said court and also the United States marshals and deputy marshals in the several districts of the United States shall have like powers and be under like duties to act for and in behalf of said court as pertain to United States marshals and deputy marshals generally when acting under like conditions concerning suits or matters in the circuits of the United States.

The jurisdiction of the commerce court shall be invoked by filing in the office of the clerk of the court a written petition setting forth briefly and succinctly the facts constituting the petitioner's cause of action, and specifying the relief sought. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served by the marshal or a deputy marshal of the commerce court or by the proper United States marshal or deputy marshal upon every defendant therein named, and when the United States is a party defendant, the service shall be made by filing a copy of said petition in the office of the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the Department of Justice. Within thirty days after the petition is served, unless that time is extended by order of the court or a judge thereof, an answer to the petition shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a copy thereof mailed to the petitioner's attorney, which answer shall briefly and categorically respond to the allegations of the petition. No replication need be filed to the answer, and objections to the sufficiency of the petition or answer as not setting forth a cause of action or defense must be taken at the final hearing or by motion to dismiss the petition based on said grounds, which motion may be made at any time before answer is filed. In case no answer shall be filed as provided herein the petitioner may apply to the court on notice for such relief as may be proper upon the facts alleged in the petition. The court may, by rule, prescribe the method of taking evidence in cases pending in said court; and may prescribe that the evidence be taken before a single judge of the court, with power to rule upon the admission of evidence. Except as may be otherwise provided in this act, or by rule of the court, the practice and procedure in the commerce court shall conform as nearly as may be to that in like cases in a circuit court of the United States.

The commerce court shall be opened for the transaction of business at a date to be fixed by order of the said court, which shall be not later than thirty days after the judges thereof shall have been designated.

SEC. 2. That a final judgment or decree of the commerce court may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United

States if appeal to the Supreme Court be taken by an aggrieved party within sixty days after the entry of said final judgment or decree. Such appeal may be taken in like manner as appeals from a circuit court of the United States to the Supreme Court, and the commerce court may direct the original record to be transmitted on appeal instead of a transcript thereof. The Supreme Court may affirm, reverse, or modify the final judgment or decree of the commerce court as the case may require.

Appeal to the Supreme Court, however, shall in no case supersede or stay the judgment or decree of the commerce court appealed from, unless the Supreme Court or a justice thereof shall so direct, and appellant shall give bond in such form and of such amount as the Supreme Court, or the justice of that court allowing the stay, may require.

An appeal may also be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory order or decree of the commerce court granting or continuing an injunction restraining the enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided such appeal be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree.

Appeals to the Supreme Court under this section shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal causes in that court.

SEC. 3. That suits to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought in the commerce court against the United States. The pendency of such suit shall not of itself stay or suspend the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the commerce court, in its discretion, may restrain or suspend, in whole or in part, the operation of the commissioner's order pending the final hearing and determination of the suit. No order or injunction so restraining or suspending an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be made by the commerce court otherwise than upon notice and after hearing, except that in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner, said court, or a judge thereof may, on hearing after not less than three days' notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Attorney-General, allow a temporary stay or suspension in whole or in part of the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for not more than sixty days from the date of the order of such court or judge, pending application to the court for its order or injunction, in which case the said order shall contain a specific finding, based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner and specifying the nature of the damage. The court may, at the time of hearing such application, upon a like finding, continue the temporary stay or suspension in whole or in part until its decision upon the application.

SEC. 4. That all cases and proceedings in the commerce court which but for this act would be brought by or against the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought by or against the United States, and the United States may intervene in any case or proceeding in the commerce court whenever, though it has not been made a party, public interests are involved.

SEC. 5. That the Attorney-General shall have charge and control of the interests of the Government in all cases and proceedings in the commerce court, and in the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from the commerce court; and if in his opinion the public interest requires it, he may retain and employ in the name of the United States, within the appropriations from time to time made by the Congress for such purposes, such special attorneys and counselors at law as he may think necessary to assist in the discharge of any of the duties incumbent upon him and his subordinate attorneys; and the Attorney-General shall stipulate with such special attorneys and counsel the amount

of their compensation, which shall not be in excess of the sums appropriated therefor by Congress for such purposes, and shall have supervision of their action: **Provided**, That the Interstate Commerce Commission and any party or parties in interest to the proceeding before the commission, in which an order or requirement is made, may appear as parties thereto of their own motion and as of right, and be represented by their counsel, in any suit wherein is involved the validity of such order or requirement or any part thereof, and the interest of such party; and the court wherein is pending such suit may make all such rules and orders as to such appearances and representations, the number of counsel, and all matters of procedure, and otherwise, as to subserve the ends of justice and speed the determination of such suits: **Provided further**, That communities, associations, corporations, firms, and individuals who are interested in the controversy or question before the Interstate Commerce Commission, or in any suit which may be brought by any one under the terms of this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory or which are amendatory of it, relating to action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, may intervene in said suit or proceedings at any time after the institution thereof, and the Attorney-General shall not dispose of or discontinue said suit or proceeding over the objection of such party or intervenor aforesaid, but said intervenor or intervenors may prosecute, defend, or continue said suit or proceeding unaffected by the action or nonaction of the Attorney-General of the United States therein.

Complainants before the Interstate Commerce Commission interested in a case shall have the right to appear and be made parties to the case and be represented before the courts by counsel under such regulations as are now permitted in similar circumstances under the rules and practice of equity courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. That until the opening of the commerce court as in section one hereof provided, all cases and proceedings of which from that time the commerce court is hereby given exclusive jurisdiction may be brought in the same courts and conducted in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law; and if any such case or proceeding shall have gone to final judgment or decree before the opening of the commerce court, appeal may be taken from such final judgment or decree in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law. Any such case or proceeding within the jurisdiction of the commerce court which may have been begun in any other court as hereby allowed before the said date shall be forthwith transferred to the commerce court, if it has not yet proceeded to final judgment or decree in such other court unless it has been finally submitted for the decision of such court, in which case the cause shall proceed in such court to final judgment or decree and further proceeding thereafter, and appeal may be taken direct to the Supreme Court, and if remanded such cause may be sent back to the court from which the appeal was taken or to the commerce court for further proceeding as the Supreme Court shall direct; and all previous proceedings in such transferred case shall stand and operate notwithstanding the transfer, subject to the same control over them by the commerce court and to the same right of subsequent action in the case or proceeding as if the transferred case or proceeding had been originally begun in the commerce court. The clerk of the court from which any case or proceeding is so transferred to the commerce court shall transmit to and file in the commerce court the originals of all papers filed in such case or proceeding and a certified transcript of all record entries in the case or proceeding up to the time of transfer.

It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, within sixty days after the taking effect of this act, to designate in writing an agent in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, upon whom ser-

vice of all notices and processes may be made for and on behalf of said common carrier in any proceeding or suit pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission or before said commerce court, and to file such designation in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which designation may from time to time be changed by like writing similarly filed; and thereupon service of all notices and processes may be made upon such common carrier by leaving a copy thereof with such designated agent at his office or usual place of residence in the city of Washington, with like effect as if made personally upon such common carrier, and in default of such designation of such agent, service of any notice or other process in any proceeding before said Interstate Commerce Commission or commerce court may be made by posting such notice or process in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SEC. 7. That section one of the act entitled "An Act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or any person or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone, and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or to any foreign country, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act, and to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment), from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property wholly within one State and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid, nor shall they apply to the transmission of messages by telephone, telegraph, or cable wholly within one State and not transmitted to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

"The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease, and shall also include all switches, spurs, tracks, and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, and also all freight depots, yards, and grounds used or necessary in the transportation or delivery of any of said property; and the term 'transportation' shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and

facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported; and it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provisions of this act to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through rates and just and reasonable rates applicable thereto; and to provide reasonable facilities for operating such through rates and to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the exchange, interchange, and return of cars used therein, and for the operation of such through routes, and providing for reasonable compensation to those entitled thereto.

"All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property and for the transmission of messages by telegraph, telephone, or cable, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful: **Provided**, That messages by telegraph, telephone, or cable, subject to the provisions of this act, may be classified into day, night, repeated, unrepeated, letter, commercial, press, Government, and such other classes as are just and reasonable, and different rates may be charged for the different classes of messages: **And Provided further**, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent telephone, telegraph, and cable companies from entering into contracts with common carriers, for the exchange of services.

"And it is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations, or practices are or may be made or prescribed, and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates, or tariffs, the issuance, form, and substance of tickets, receipts, and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing, and delivering property for transportation, the facilities for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample, and excess baggage, and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transportation, storing, and delivering of property subject to the provisions of this act, which may be necessary or proper to secure the safe and prompt receipt, handling, transportation, and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act upon just and reasonable terms, and every such unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation, and practice with reference to commerce between the States and with foreign countries is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passengers, except to its employees and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians, and attorneys at law, to ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute, and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Homes or State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge; to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry, milk, and fruit; to employees on sleeping cars, express cars, and to linemen of telegraph and telephone companies; to Railway Mail Service employees, post-office inspectors, customs inspectors, and immigration inspectors; to newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses

attending any legal investigation in which the common carrier is interested, persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons: **Provided**, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents, and employees of common carriers, and their families; nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation: **And Provided further**, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the privilege of passes or franks, or the exchange thereof with each other, for the officers, agents, employees, and their families of such telegraph, telephone and cable lines, and the officers, agents, employees and their families of other common carriers subject to the provisions of this act: **Provided further**, That the term 'employees' as used in this paragraph shall include furloughed, pensioned, and superannuated employees, persons who have become disabled or infirm in the service of any such common carrier, and the remains of persons killed in the employment of a carrier and ex-employees traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier; and the term 'families' as used in this paragraph shall include the families of those persons named in this proviso, also the families of persons killed, and the widows during widowhood and minor children during minority of persons who died while in the service of any such common carrier; any common carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, or conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and any person, other than the persons excepted in this provision, who uses any such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation shall be subject to a like penalty. Jurisdiction of offenses under this provision shall be the same as that provided for offenses in an act entitled 'An Act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States,' approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, and any amendment thereof.

"From and after May first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct, or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper. If any common carrier shall fail to install and operate any such switch or connection as aforesaid, on application therefor in writing by any shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad, such shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad may make complaint to the commission, as provided in section thirteen of this act, and the commission shall hear and investigate the same and shall determine as to the safety and practicability thereof and justification and reasonable compensation therefor, and the commission may make an order, as provided in section fifteen of this act,

directing the common carrier to comply with the provisions of this section in accordance with such order, and such order shall be enforced as hereinafter provided for the enforcement of all other orders by the commission, other than orders for the payment of money."

SEC. 8. That section four of said act to regulate commerce be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: **Provided**, however, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: **Provided, further**, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

"Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition."

SEC. 9. That section six of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended by adding four new paragraphs at the end thereof, as follows:

"The commission may reject and refuse to file any schedule that is tendered for filing which does not provide and give lawful notice of its effective date, and any schedule so rejected by the commission shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

"In case of failure or refusal on the part of any carrier, receiver, or trustee to comply with the terms of any regulation adopted and promulgated or any order made by the commission under the provisions of this section, such carrier, receiver, or trustee shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each such offense, and twenty-five dollars for each and every day of the continuance of such offense, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, after written request made upon the agent of such carrier hereinafter in this section referred to, by any person or company for a written statement of the rate or charge applicable to a described shipment between stated places under the schedules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, shall refuse or omit to give such written statement within a reasonable time, or shall misstate in writing the applicable rate, and if the person or company making such request suffers damage in consequence of such refusal or omission or in consequence of the misstatement of the rate, either through making the shipment over a line or route for

which the proper rate is higher than the rate over another available line or route, or through entering into any sale or other contract whereunder such person or company obligates himself or itself to make such shipment of freight at his or its cost, then the said carrier shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"It shall be the duty of every carrier by railroad to keep at all times conspicuously posted in every station where freight is received for transportation the name of an agent resident in the city, village, or town where such station is located, to whom application may be made for the information by this section required to be furnished on written request; and in case any carrier shall fail at any time to have such name so posted in any station, it shall be sufficient to address such request in substantially the following form: 'The Station Agent of the _____ Company at _____ Station,' together with the name of the proper post-office, inserting the name of the carrier company and of the station in the blanks, and to serve the same by depositing the request so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid, in any post-office."

SEC. 10. That section ten of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, be now amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall wilfully suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, for which no penalty is otherwise provided, or who shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense: Provided, That if the offense for which any person shall be convicted as aforesaid shall be an unlawful discrimination in rates, fares, or charges for the transportation of passengers or property, such person shall, in addition to the fine hereinbefore provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any officer or agent thereof, or any person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing, or false report of weight, or by any other device or means, shall knowingly and wilfully assist, or shall willingly suffer or permit, any person or persons to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation of such common carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

"Any person, corporation, or company, or any agent or officer thereof, who shall deliver property for transportation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this

act, or for whom, as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property, who shall knowingly and wilfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents of the package or the substance of the property, false report of weight, false statement, or by any other device or means, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, its agent, or officer, obtain or attempt to obtain transportation for such property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation; or who shall knowingly and wilfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false statement or representation as to cost, value, nature, or extent of injury, or by the use of any false bill of lading, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, obtain or attempt to obtain any allowance, refund, or payment for damage or otherwise in connection with or growing out of the transportation of or agreement to transport such property, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, whereby the compensation of such carrier for such transportation, either before or after payment, shall in fact be made less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation, shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was wholly or in part committed, be subject for each offense to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court: **Provided**, That the penalty of imprisonment shall not apply to artificial persons.

"If any such person, or any officer or agent of any such corporation or company, shall, by payment of money or other thing of value, solicitation, or otherwise, induce or attempt to induce any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any of its officers or agents, to discriminate unjustly in his, its, or their favor as against any other consignor or consignee in the transportation of property, or shall aid or abet any common carrier in any such unjust discrimination, such person or such officer or agent of such corporation or company shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense; and such person, corporation, or company shall also, together with said common carrier, be liable, jointly or severally, in an action to be brought by any consignor or consignee discriminated against in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction for all damages caused by or resulting therefrom."

SEC. 11. That section thirteen of said Act to regulate commerce be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, company, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society or other organization, or any body politic or municipal organization, or any common carrier, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer the same in writing, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier within the time speci-

fied shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, the common carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier or carriers shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

"Said commission shall, in like manner and with the same authority and powers, investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any State or Territory at the request of such commissioner or commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have full authority and power at any time to institute an inquiry, on its own motion, in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which a complaint is authorized to be made, to or before said commission by any provision of this act, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this act, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this act. And the said commission shall have the same powers and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted on its own motion as though it had been appealed to by complaint or petition under any of the provisions of this act, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case, or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had excepting orders for the payment of money. No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant."

SEC. 12. That section fifteen of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative (either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever), the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classifications, regulations, or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act are unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation or transmission in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the commission or otherwise, in re-

spect to joint rates, fares, or charges, shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof the commission may, after hearing, make a supplemental order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order.

"Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, and if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, but not for a longer period than one hundred and twenty days beyond the time when such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice goes into effect the commission may make such order in reference to such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice had become effective: Provided, That if any such hearing can not be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, in its discretion, extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding six months. At any hearing involving a rate increased after January first, nineteen hundred and ten, or of a rate sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier, and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible.

"The commission may also, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish through routes and joint classifications, and may establish joint rates as the maximum to be charged and may prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, whenever the carriers themselves shall have refused or neglected to establish voluntarily such through routes or joint classifications or joint rates; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification, or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character, nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare, or charge when the transportation is wholly by water, and any transportation by water affected by this act shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water.

"And in establishing such through route, the commission shall not require any company, without its consent, to embrace in such route substantially less than the entire length of its railroad, and of any intermediate railroad operated in conjunction and under a common management or control therewith which lies between the termini of such proposed through route, unless to do so would make such through route

unreasonably long as compared with another practicable through route which could otherwise be established.

"In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm, or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: **Provided**, however, That the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine where competing lines of railroad constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported.

"It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any officer, agent, or employee of such common carrier, or for any other person or corporation lawfully authorized by such common carrier to receive information therefrom, knowingly to disclose to or permit to be acquired by any person or corporation other than the shipper or consignee, without the consent of such shipper or consignee, any information concerning the nature, kind, quantity, destination, consignee, or routing of any property tendered or delivered to such common carrier for interstate transportation, which information may be used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee, or which may improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor; and it shall also be unlawful for any person or corporation to solicit or knowingly receive any such information which may be so used: **Provided**, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the giving of such information in response to any legal process issued under the authority of any state or federal court, or to any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, or of any State or Territory, in the exercise of his powers, or to any officer or other duly authorized person seeking such information for the prosecution of persons charged with or suspected of crime; or information given by a common carrier to another carrier or its duly authorized agent, for the purpose of adjusting mutual traffic accounts in the ordinary course of business of such carriers.

"Any person, corporation, or association violating any of the provisions of the next preceding paragraph of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

"If the owner of property transported under this act directly or indirectly renders any service connected with such transportation, or furnishes any instrumentality used therein, the charge and allowance therefor shall be no more than is just and reasonable, and the commission may, after hearing on a complaint or on its own initiative, determine what is a reasonable charge as the maximum to be paid by the carrier or carriers for the services so rendered or for the use of the instrumentality so furnished, and fix the same by appropriate order, which order shall have the same force and

effect and be enforced in like manner as the orders above provided for under this section.

"The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not exclude any power which the commission would otherwise have in the making of an order under the provisions of this act."

SEC. 13. That section sixteen of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows.

"SEC. 16. That if, after hearing on a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, the commission shall determine that any party complainant is entitled to an award of damages under the provisions of this act for a violation thereof, the commission shall make an order directing the carrier to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

"If a carrier does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit in such order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the circuit court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the road of the carrier runs, or in any state court of general jurisdiction having jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages, and the order of the commission in the premises. Such suit in the circuit court of the United States shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the commission shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the circuit court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner shall finally prevail he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. All complaints for the recovery of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after, and a petition for the enforcement of an order for the payment of money shall be filed in the circuit court or state court within one year from the date of the order, and not after.

"In such suits all parties in whose favor the commission may have made an award for damages by a single order may be joined as plaintiffs, and all of the carriers parties to such order awarding such damages may be joined as defendants, and such suit may be maintained by such joint plaintiffs and against such joint defendants in any district where any one of such joint plaintiffs could maintain such suit against any one of such joint defendants; and service of process against any one of such defendants as may not be found in the district where the suit is brought may be made in any district where such defendant carrier has its principal operating office. In case of such joint suit the recovery, if any, may be by judgment in favor of any one of such plaintiffs, against the defendant found to be liable to such plaintiff.

"Every order of the commission shall be forthwith served upon the designated agent of the carrier in the city of Washington or in such other manner as may be provided by law.

"The commission shall be authorized to suspend or modify its orders upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper.

"It shall be the duty of every common carrier, its agents and employees, to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect.

"Any carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of section fifteen of this act shall forfeit to the United States the sum of five thousand dollars for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense.

"The forfeiture provided for in this act shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States, brought in the district where the carrier has its principal operating office, or in any district through which the road of the carrier runs.

"It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

"The commission may employ such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal aid and service of the commission or its members in the conduct of their work or for proper representation of the public interests in investigations made by it or cases or proceedings pending before it, whether at the commission's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for and represent the commission in any case pending in the commerce court; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the commission.

"If any carrier fails or neglects to obey any order of the commission other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, the Interstate Commerce Commission or any party injured thereby, or the United States, by its Attorney-General, may apply to the commerce court for the enforcement of such order. If after hearing, that court determines that the order was regularly made and duly served, and that the carrier is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such carrier, its officers, agents, or representatives, from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it or them obedience to the same.

"The copies of schedules and classifications and tariffs of rates, fares, and charges, and of all contracts, agreements, and arrangements between common carriers filed with the commission as herein provided, and the statistics, tables and figures contained in the annual or other reports of carriers made to the commission as required under the provisions of this act shall be preserved as public records in the custody of the secretary of the commission, and shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of what they purport to be for the purpose of investigations by the commission and in all judicial proceedings; and copies of and extracts from any of said schedules, classifications, tariffs, contracts, agreements, arrangements, or reports, made public records as aforesaid, certified by the secretary, under the commissioner's seal, shall be received in evidence with like effect as the originals."

SEC. 14. That section twenty of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended by striking out the following paragraph:

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission, at its office in Washington, on or before the thirtieth day of September then next following, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such parties shall forfeit to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority to require said carriers to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses or special reports within a

specified period, and if any such carrier shall fail to file such reports within the time fixed by the commission it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided."

And by inserting in lieu of the paragraph so stricken out the following:

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, or on the thirty-first day of December in each year if the commission by order substitute that period for the year ending June thirtieth, and shall be made under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year for which the report is made, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person, or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission, for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such party shall forfeit to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority by general or special orders to require said carriers, or any of them, to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses, and to file periodical or special, or both periodical and special, reports concerning any matters about which the commission is authorized or required by this or any other law to inquire or to keep itself informed or which it is required to enforce; and such periodical or special reports shall be under oath whenever the commission so requires; and if any such carrier shall fail to make and file any such periodical or special report within the time fixed by the commission, it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided."

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act contained shall undo or impair any proceedings heretofore taken by or before the Interstate Commerce Commission or any of the acts of said commission; and in any cases, proceedings, or matters now pending before it, the commission may exercise any of the powers hereby conferred upon it, as would be proper in cases, proceedings, or matter hereafter initiated; and nothing in this act contained shall operate to release or affect any obligation, liability, penalty, or forfeiture heretofore existing against or incurred by any person, corporation, or association.

SEC. 16. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and the power of Congress to regulate or affect the same, and to fix the compensation of the members of such commission. Said commission shall be and is hereby authorized to employ experts to aid in the work of inquiry and examination, and such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary, which employees shall be paid such compensation as the commission may deem just and reasonable upon a certificate to be issued by the chairman of the commission. The several departments and bureaus of the Government shall detail from time to time such officials and employees and furnish such information to the commission as may be directed by the President. For the purposes of its investigations the commission shall be authorized to incur and have paid upon the certificate of its chairman such expenses as the commission shall deem necessary: Provided, however, That the total expenses authorized or incurred under the provisions of this section for compensation, employees, or otherwise, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. That no interlocutory injunction suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation, or execution of any statute of a State by restraining the action of any officer of

such State in the enforcement or execution of such statute shall be issued or granted by any justice of the supreme court, or by any circuit court of the United States, or by any judge thereof, or by any district judge acting as circuit judge, upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of such statute, unless the application for the same shall be presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a circuit judge, or to a district judge, acting as circuit judge, and shall be heard and determined by three judges, of whom at least one shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge, and the other two may be either circuit or district judges, and unless a majority of said three judges shall concur in granting such application. Whenever such application as aforesaid is presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a judge, he shall immediately call to his assistance to hear and determine the application two other judges: **Provided, however,** That one of such three judges shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge. Said application shall not be heard or determined before at least five days' notice of the hearing has been given to the governor and to the attorney-general of the State, and to such other persons as may be defendants in the suit: **Provided,** That if of opinion that irreparable loss or damage would result to the complainant unless a temporary restraining order is granted, any justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any circuit or district judge, may grant such temporary restraining order at any time before such hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction, but such temporary restraining order shall only remain in force until the hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction upon notice as aforesaid. The hearing upon such application for an interlocutory injunction shall be given precedence and shall be in every way expedited and be assigned for a hearing at the earliest practicable day after the expiration of the notice hereinbefore provided for. An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order granting or denying, after notice and hearing, an interlocutory injunction in such case.

Sec. 18. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of sixty days after its passage, except as to sections twelve and sixteen, which sections shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Approved, June 18, 1910.

POSTAL SAVINGS ACT.

An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, created a board of trustees for the control, supervision, and administration of the postal savings depository offices designated and established under the provisions of this act, and of the funds received as deposits at such postal savings depository offices by virtue thereof. Said board shall consist of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, severally, acting ex officio, and shall have power to make all necessary and proper regulations for the receipt, transmittal, custody, deposit, investment, and repayment of the funds deposited at postal savings depository offices.

The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of post-offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits made therein, the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, the number of depositors in each, the total amount

standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, the amount of deposits surrendered by depositors for bonds issued by authority of this act, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. Also the amount invested in government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Post-Office Department and the postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, the amount of work done for the savings depository system by the Post-Office Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

SEC. 2. That the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to prepare and issue special stamps of the necessary denominations for use, in lieu of penalty or franked envelopes, in the transmittal of free mail resulting from the administration of this act.

SEC. 3. That said board of trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to designate such post-offices as it may select to be postal savings depository offices, and each and every post-office so designated by order of said board is hereby declared to be a postal savings depository office within the meaning of this act and to be authorized and required to receive deposits of funds from the public and to account for and dispose of the same, according to the provisions of this act and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each postal savings depository office shall be kept open for the transaction of business during such hours as the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall direct.

SEC. 4. That accounts may be opened and deposits made in any postal savings depository established under this act by any person of the age of ten years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband; but no person shall at the same time have more than one postal savings account in his or her own right.

SEC. 5. That the postmaster at a postal savings depository office shall, upon the making of an application to open an account under this act and the submission of an initial deposit, deliver to the depositor a pass book free of cost, upon which shall be written the name and signature or mark of the depositor and such other memoranda as may be necessary for purposes of identification, in which pass book entries of all deposits and withdrawals shall be made in both figures and writing: **Provided**, That the Postmaster-General may, with the approval of the board of trustees, adopt some other device or devices in lieu of a pass book as a means of making and preserving evidence of deposits and withdrawals.

SEC. 6. That at least one dollar, or a larger amount in multiples thereof, must be deposited before an account is opened with the person depositing the same, and one dollar, or multiples thereof, may be deposited after such account has been opened, but no one shall be permitted to deposit more than one hundred dollars in any one calendar month: **Provided**, That in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit any person may purchase for ten cents from any depository office a postal savings card to which may be attached specially prepared adhesive stamps, to be known as "postal savings stamps," and when the stamps so attached amount to one dollar, or a larger sum in multiples thereof, including the ten-cent postal savings card, the same may be presented as a deposit for opening an account, and additions may be made to any account by means of such card and stamps in amounts of one dollar, or multiples thereof, and when a card and stamps thereto attached are accepted as a deposit the postmaster shall immediately cancel the same. It is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General to prepare such postal savings cards and postal savings stamps of denominations of ten cents, and to keep them on sale

at every postal savings depository office, and to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the issue, sale, and cancellation thereof.

SEC. 7. That interest at the rate of two per centum per annum shall be allowed and entered to the credit of each depositor once in each year, the same to be computed on such basis and under such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe; but interest shall not be computed or allowed on fractions of a dollar: Provided, That the balance to the credit of any one person shall never be allowed to exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest.

SEC. 8. That any depositor may withdraw the whole or any part of the funds deposited to his or her credit, with the accrued interest, upon demand and under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe. Withdrawals shall be paid from the deposits in the State or Territory, so far as the postal funds on deposit in such State or Territory may be sufficient for the purpose, and, so far as practicable, from the deposits in the community in which the deposit was made. No bank in which postal savings funds shall be deposited shall receive any exchange or other fees or compensation on account of the cashing or collection of any checks or the performance of any other service in connection with the postal savings depository system.

SEC. 9. That postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under national or state laws, being subject to national or state supervision and examination, and the sums deposited shall bear interest at the rate of not less than two and one-fourth per centum per annum, which rate shall be uniform throughout the United States and Territories thereof; but five per centum of such funds shall be withdrawn by the board of trustees and kept with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall be treasurer of the board of trustees, in lawful money as a reserve. The board of trustees shall take from such banks such security in public bonds or other securities, supported by the taxing power, as the board may prescribe, approve, and deem sufficient and necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. The funds received at the postal savings depository offices in each city, town, village, and other locality shall be deposited in banks located therein (substantially in proportion to the capital and surplus of each such bank) willing to receive such deposits under the terms of this act and the regulations made by authority thereof, but the amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the surplus of such bank. If no such bank exist in any city, town, village, or locality, or if none where such deposits are made will receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then such funds shall be deposited under the terms of this act in the bank most convenient to such locality. If no such bank in any State or Territory is willing to receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then the same shall be deposited with the treasurer of the board of trustees, and shall be counted in making up the reserve of five per centum. Such funds may be withdrawn from the treasurer of said board of trustees and all other postal savings funds, or any part of such funds, may be at any time withdrawn from banks and savings depository offices for the repayment of postal savings depositors when required for that purpose. Not exceeding thirty per centum of the amount of such funds may at any time be withdrawn by the trustees for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States, it being the intent of this act that the residue of such funds, amounting to sixty-five per centum thereof, shall remain on deposit in the banks of each State and Territory willing to receive the same under the terms of this act, and shall be a working balance and also a fund which may be withdrawn for investment in bonds or other securities of the United

States, but only by direction of the President, and only when, in his judgment, the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require. Interest and profit accruing from the deposits or investments of postal savings funds shall be applied to the payment of interest due to postal savings depositors as hereinbefore provided, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a part of the postal revenue: **Provided**, That postal savings funds in the treasury of said board shall be subject to disposition as provided in this act, and not otherwise: **And Provided further**, That the board of trustees may at any time dispose of bonds held as postal savings investments and use the proceeds to meet withdrawals of deposits by depositors. For the purposes of this act the word "Territory," as used herein, shall be held to include the District of Columbia, the District of Alaska, and Porto Rico, and the word "bank" shall be held to include savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business.

SEC. 10. That any depositor in a postal savings depository may surrender his deposit, or any part thereof, in sums of twenty dollars, forty dollars, sixty dollars, eighty dollars, one hundred dollars, and multiples of one hundred dollars and five hundred dollars, and receive in lieu of such surrendered deposits, under such regulations as may be established by the board of trustees, the amount of the surrendered deposits in United States coupon or registered bonds of the denominations of twenty dollars, forty dollars, sixty dollars, eighty dollars, one hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of two and one-half per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value: **Provided**, That the bonds herein authorized shall be issued only (first) when there are outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, in which case the proceeds of the bonds shall be applied to the redemption at par of outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, and (second) at times when under authority of law other than that contained in this act the Government desires to issue bonds for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury, in which case the issue of bonds under authority of this act shall be in lieu of the issue of a like amount of bonds issuable under authority of law other than that contained in this act: **Provided, further**, That the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under such regulations as he may prescribe: **And Provided further**, That the authority contained in section nine of this act for the investment of postal savings funds in United States bonds shall include the authority to invest in the bonds herein authorized whenever such bonds may be lawfully issued: **And Provided further**, That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority: **And provided further**, That no bonds authorized by this act shall be receivable by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the issue of circulating notes by national banking associations.

SEC. 11. That whenever the trustees of the postal savings fund have in their possession funds available for investment in United States bonds they may notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of such funds in their hands which they desire to invest in bonds of the United States subject to call, whereupon, if there are United States bonds subject to call, the Secretary of the Treasury shall call for redemption an amount of such bonds equal to the amount of the funds in the hands of the trustees which the trustees desire to thus invest, and the bonds so called shall be redeemed at par with accrued interest at the Treasury of the United States on and after three months from the date of

such call, and interest on the said bonds shall thereupon cease: **Provided**, That the said bonds when redeemed shall be reissued at par to the trustees without change in their terms as to rate of interest and date of maturity: **And Provided further**, That the bonds so reissued may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be called for redemption from the trustees in like manner as they were originally called for redemption from their former owners whenever there are funds in the Treasury of the United States available for such redemption.

SEC. 12. That postal savings depository funds shall be kept separate from other funds by postmasters and other officers and employees of the postal service, who shall be held to the same accountability under their bonds for such funds as for public moneys; and no person connected with the Post-Office Department shall disclose to any person other than the depositor the amount of any deposits, unless directed so to do by the Postmaster-General. All statutes relating to the safe-keeping of and proper accounting for postal receipts are made applicable to postal savings funds, and the Postmaster-General may require postmasters, assistant postmasters, and clerks at postal saving depositories to give any additional bond he may deem necessary.

SEC. 13. That additional compensation shall be allowed postmasters at post-offices of the fourth class for the transaction of postal savings depository business. Such compensation shall not exceed one-fourth of one per centum on the average sum upon which interest is paid each calendar year on receipts at such post-office, and shall be paid from the postal revenues; but postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, or other employees at post-offices of the presidential grade shall not receive any additional compensation for such service.

SEC. 14. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Postmaster-General and the board of trustees to establish postal savings depositories in accordance with the provisions of this act, including the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized in this act; and the Postmaster-General is authorized to require postmasters and other postal officers and employees to transact, in connection with their other duties, such postal savings depository business as may be necessary; and he is also authorized to make, and with the approval of the board of trustees to promulgate, and from time to time to modify or revoke, subject to the approval of said board, such rules and regulations not in conflict with law as he may deem necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 15. That all the safeguards provided by law for the protection of public moneys, and all statutes relating to the embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of postal and money-order funds and the punishments provided for such offenses are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository funds, and all statutes relating to false returns of postal and money-order business, the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal and money-order blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor, with the penalties provided in such statutes, are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository business, and the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal savings depository blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor.

SEC. 16. That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon as herein provided.

SEC. 17. That the final judgment, order, or decree of any

court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating any right or interest in the credit of any sums deposited by any person with a postal savings depository if the same shall not have been appealed from and the time for appeal has expired shall upon submission to the Postmaster-General of a copy of the same, duly authenticated in the manner provided by the laws of the United States for the authentication of the records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any State or Territory or of any possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, when the same are proved or admitted within any other court within the United States, be accepted and pursued by the board of trustees as conclusive of the title, right, interest, or possession so adjudicated, and any payment of said sum in accordance with such order, judgment, or decree shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the United States from the claim or demand of any person or persons to the same.

Approved, June 25, 1910.

STATEHOOD ACT—A PART OF.

An act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the qualified electors of the Territory of New Mexico are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said Territory for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed State of New Mexico. Said convention shall consist of one hundred delegates; and the governor, chief justice, and secretary of said Territory shall apportion the delegates to be thus selected, as nearly as may be, equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population, as shown by the vote cast at the election for Delegate to Congress in said Territory in nineteen hundred and eight: **Provided**, That in the event that any new counties shall have been added after said election, the apportionment for delegates shall be made proportionate to the vote cast within the various precincts contained in the area of such new counties so created, and the proportionate number of delegates so apportioned shall be deducted from the original counties out of which such counties shall have been created.

The governor of said Territory shall, within thirty days after the approval of this act, by proclamation, in which the aforesaid apportionment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid on a day designated by him in said proclamation, not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the approval of this act. Such election for delegates shall be held and conducted, the returns made, and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as nearly as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein of members of the legislature existing at the time of the last election of said members of the legislature; and the provisions of said laws in all respects, including the qualifications of electors and registration, are hereby made applicable to the election herein provided for; and said convention, when so called to order and organized, shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Qualifications to entitle persons to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution formed by said convention when said constitution shall be submitted to the people of said Terri-

tory hereunder shall be the same as the qualifications to entitle persons to vote for delegates to said convention.

SEC. 2. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives in the capital of the Territory of New Mexico at twelve o'clock noon on the fourth Monday after their election, and they shall receive compensation for the period they actually are in session, but not for more than sixty days in all. After organization they shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and provide for a state government for said proposed State, all in the manner and under the conditions contained in this act. The constitution shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

And said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriages, or polygamous cohabitation, and the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians and the introduction of liquors into Indian country, which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, are forever prohibited.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said boundaries owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes the right or title to which shall have been acquired through or from the United States or any prior sovereignty, and that until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been extinguished the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State upon lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands and other property are taxed, any lands and other property outside of an Indian reservation owned or held by any Indian, save and except such lands as have been granted or acquired as aforesaid or as may be granted or confirmed to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as Congress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of New Mexico and the debts of the counties thereof which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the passage of this act shall be assumed and paid by said proposed State, and that said State shall, as to all such debts and liabilities, be subrogated to all the rights, including rights of indemnity and reimbursement, existing in favor of said Territory or of any of the several counties thereof at the time of the passage of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as validating or in any manner legalizing any territorial, county, municipal, or other bonds, obligations, or evidences of indebtedness of said Territory or the counties or municipalities thereof which now or may be invalid or

illegal at the time said proposed State is admitted, nor shall the legislature of said proposed State pass any law in any manner validating or legalizing the same.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control, and that said schools shall always be conducted in English.

Fifth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, speak, and understand the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all State officers and members of the state legislature.

Sixth. That the capital of said State shall, until changed by the electors voting at an election provided for by the legislature of said State for that purpose, be at the city of Santa Fe, but no election shall be called or provided for prior to the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Seventh. That there be and are reserved to the United States, with full acquiescence of the State, all rights and powers for the carrying out of the provisions by the United States of the act of Congress entitled "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, to the same extent as if said State had remained a Territory.

Eighth. That whenever hereafter any of the lands contained within Indian reservations or allotments in said proposed State shall be allotted, sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, they shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years after such allotment, sale, reservation, or other disposal to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian country; and the terms "Indian" and "Indian country" shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the lands now owned or occupied by them.

Ninth. That the State and its people consent to all and singular the provisions of this act concerning the lands hereby granted or confirmed to the State, the terms and conditions upon which said grants and confirmations are made, and the means and manner of enforcing such terms and conditions, all in every respect and particular as in this act provided.

All of which ordinance described in this section shall, by proper reference, be made a part of any constitution that shall be formed hereunder, in such terms as shall positively preclude the making by any future constitutional amendment of any change or abrogation of the said ordinance in whole or in part without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 3. That when said constitution shall be formed as aforesaid the convention forming the same shall provide for the submission of said constitution to the people of New Mexico for ratification at an election which shall be held on a day named by said convention not earlier than sixty, nor later than ninety days after said convention adjourns, at which election the qualified voters of New Mexico shall vote directly for or against said constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, who, with the governor and the chief justice of said Territory, shall constitute a canvassing board, and they, or any two of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same. If a majority of the legal votes cast at said election shall reject the constitution, the said canvassing board shall forthwith certify said result to the governor of said Territory, to-

gether with the statement of votes cast upon the question of the ratification or rejection of said constitution and also a statement of the votes cast for or against such provisions thereof as were separately submitted to the voters at said election; whereupon the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order the constitutional convention to reassemble at a date not later than twenty days after the receipt by said governor of the documents showing the rejection of the constitution by the people, and thereafter a new constitution shall be framed and the same proceedings shall be taken in regard thereto in like manner as if said constitution were being originally prepared for submission and submitted to the people.

SEC. 4. That when said constitution and such provisions thereof as have been separately submitted shall have been duly ratified by the people of New Mexico as aforesaid a certified copy of the same shall be submitted to the President of the United States and to Congress for approval, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon any provisions thereof which were separately submitted to and voted upon by the people. And if Congress and the President approve said constitution and the said separate provisions thereof, or, if the President approves the same and Congress fails to disapprove the same during the next regular session thereof, then and in that event the President shall certify said facts to the governor of New Mexico, who shall, within thirty days after the receipt of said notification from the President of the United States, issue his proclamation for the election of the state and county officers, the members of the state legislature and Representatives in Congress, and all other officers provided for in said constitution, all as hereinafter provided; said election to take place not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days after said proclamation by the governor of New Mexico ordering the same.

SEC. 5. That said constitutional convention shall, by ordinance, provide that in case of the ratification of said constitution by the people, and in case the President of the United States and Congress approve the same, or in case the President approves the same and Congress fails to act in its next regular session, all as hereinbefore provided, an election shall be held at the time named in the proclamation of the governor of New Mexico, provided for in the preceding section, at which election officers for a full state government, including a governor, members of the legislature, two Representatives in Congress, to be elected at large from said State, and such other officers as such constitutional convention shall prescribe, shall be chosen by the people. Such election shall be held, the returns thereof made, canvassed, and certified to by the secretary of said Territory in the same manner as in this act prescribed for the making of the returns, the canvassing and certification of the same of the election for the ratification or rejection of said constitution, as hereinbefore provided, and the qualifications of voters at said election for all state officers, members of the legislature, county officers, and Representatives in Congress, and other officers prescribed by said constitution shall be made the same as the qualifications of voters at the election for the ratification or rejection of said constitution as hereinbefore provided. When said election of said state and county officers, members of the legislature, and Representatives in Congress, and other officers above provided for shall be held and the returns thereof made, canvassed, and certified as hereinbefore provided, the governor of the Territory of New Mexico shall certify the result of said election, as canvassed and certified as herein provided, to the President of the United States, who thereupon shall immediately issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election so ascertained, and upon the issuance of said proclamation by the President of the United States the proposed State of New Mexico shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, by virtue

of this act, on an equal footing with the other States. Until the issuance of said proclamation by the President of the United States, and until the said State is so admitted into the Union and said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the Constitution, the county and territorial officers of said Territory, including the Delegate in Congress thereof elected at the general election in nineteen hundred and eight, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in and for said Territory: **Provided**, That no session of the territorial legislative assembly shall be held in nineteen hundred and eleven.

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SEC. 34. That the members of the legislature elected at the election hereinbefore provided for may assemble at Phoenix, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law, and the Senators and Representatives so elected shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the state government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers; and all laws of said Territory in force at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State until changed by the legislature of said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 35. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and convention provided for in this act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election for members of the constitutional convention and the election for the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the territorial laws, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention, at the same rates that are paid to members of the said territorial legislature under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto: **Provided**, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona, through the secretary of said Territory, as may be necessary and proper in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act.

Approved, June 20, 1910.

PUBLICITY OF ELECTION CONTRIBUTIONS ACT.

An Act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "political committee" under the provisions of this act shall include the national committee of all political parties and the national congressional campaign committees of

all political parties and all committees, associations, or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected.

SEC. 2. That every political committee as defined in this act shall have a chairman and a treasurer. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a detailed and exact account of all money or its equivalent received by or promised to such committee or any member thereof, or by or to any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and the name of every person, firm, association, or committee from whom received, and of all expenditures, disbursements, and promises of payment or disbursement made by the committee or any member thereof, or by any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and to whom paid, distributed, or disbursed. No officer or member of such committee, or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf, shall receive any money or its equivalent, or expend or promise to expend any money on behalf of such committee, until after a chairman and treasurer of such committee shall have been chosen.

SEC. 3. That every payment or disbursement made by a political committee exceeding ten dollars in amount be evidenced by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense, and every such record, voucher, receipt, or account shall be preserved for fifteen months after the election to which it relates.

SEC. 4. That whoever, acting under the authority or in behalf of such political committee, whether as a member thereof or otherwise, receives any contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise of money or its equivalent shall, on demand, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise, render to the treasurer of such political committee a detailed account of the same, together with the name and address from whom received, and said treasurer shall forthwith enter the same in a ledger or record to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That the treasurer of every such political committee shall, within thirty days after the election at which Representatives in Congress were chosen in two or more States, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, an itemized, detailed statement, sworn to by said treasurer and conforming to the requirements of the following section of this act. The statements so filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be preserved by him for fifteen months, and shall be a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 6. That the statements required by the preceding section of this act shall state:

First. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee who or which has contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, either in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of one hundred dollars or more.

Second. The total sum contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or to any officer, member, or agent thereof, in amounts less than one hundred dollars.

Third. The total sum of all contributions, promises, loans, and advances received by such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, has disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of ten dollars or more, and the purpose thereof.

Fifth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, where the amount or

value of such disbursement, distribution, loan, advance, or promise to any one person, firm, association, or committee in one or more items is less than ten dollars.

Sixth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

SEC. 7. That every person, firm, association, or committee, except political committees as hereinbefore defined, that shall expend or promise any sum of money or other thing of value amounting to fifty dollars or more for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more States, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected, unless he or it shall contribute the same to a political committee as hereinbefore defined, shall file the statements of the same under oath, as required by section six of this act, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, District of Columbia, which statements shall be held by said Clerk in all respects as required by section five of this act.

SEC. 8. That any person may in connection with such election incur and pay from his own private funds for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more States, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected all personal expenses for his traveling and for purposes incidental to traveling, for stationery and postage, and for telegraph and telephone service without being subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That nothing contained in this act shall limit or affect the right of any person to spend money for proper legal expenses in maintaining or contesting the results of any election.

SEC. 10. That every person wilfully violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Approved, June 25, 1910.

SAFETY APPLIANCE ACT.

An act to supplement "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in Interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes and for other purposes," and other safety appliance acts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to every common carrier and every vehicle subject to the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three, commonly known as the "Safety Appliance Acts."

SEC. 2. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to haul, or permit to be hauled or used on its line any car subject to the provisions of this act not equipped with appliances provided for in this act, to wit: All cars must be equipped with secure sill steps and efficient hand brakes; all cars requiring secure ladders and secure running boards shall be equipped with such ladders and running boards, and all cars having ladders shall also be equipped with secure hand holds or grab irons on their roofs at the top of such ladders: **Provided**, That in the loading and hauling of long commodities, requiring more than one car, the hand brakes may be omitted on all save one of the cars while they are thus combined for such purpose.

SEC. 3. That within six months from the passage of this act the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing, shall

designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of the appliances provided for by section two of this act and section four of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall give notice of such designation to all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act by such means as the commission may deem proper, and thereafter said number, location, dimensions, and manner of application as designated by said commission shall remain as the standard of equipment to be used on all cars subject to the provisions of this act, unless changed by an order of said Interstate Commerce Commission, to be made after full hearing and for good cause shown; and failure to comply with any such requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be subject to a like penalty as failure to comply with any requirement of this act: **Provided**, That the Interstate Commerce Commission may, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to the equipment of cars actually in service upon the date of the passage of this act. Said commission is hereby given authority, after hearing, to modify or change, and to prescribe the standard height of draw bars and to fix the time within which such modification or change shall become effective and obligatory, and prior to the time so fixed it shall be unlawful to use any car or vehicle in interstate or foreign traffic which does not comply with the standard now fixed or the standard so prescribed, and after the time so fixed it shall be unlawful to use any car or vehicle in interstate or foreign traffic which does not comply with the standard so prescribed by the commission.

SEC. 4. That any common carrier subject to this act, using, hauling, or permitting to be used or hauled on its line, any car subject to the requirements of this act not equipped as provided in this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every such violation to be recovered as provided in section six of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: **Provided**, That where any car shall have been properly equipped, as provided in this act and the other acts mentioned herein, and such equipment shall have become defective or insecure while such car was being used by such carrier upon its line of railroad, such car may be hauled from the place where such equipment was first discovered to be defective or insecure to the nearest available point where such car can be repaired, without liability for the penalties imposed by section four of this act or section six of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by the act of April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, if such movement is necessary to make such repairs and such repairs can not be made except at such repair point; and such movement or hauling of such car shall be at the sole risk of the carrier, and nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve such carrier from liability in any remedial action for the death or injury of any railroad employee caused to such employee by reason of or in connection with the movement or hauling of such car with equipment which is defective or insecure, or which is not maintained in accordance with the requirements of this act and the other acts herein referred to; and nothing in this proviso shall be construed to permit the hauling of defective cars by means of chains instead of drawbars, in revenue trains or in association with other cars that are commercially used, unless such defective cars contain live stock or "perishable" freight.

SEC. 5. That except that, within the limits specified in the preceding section of this act, the movement of a car with defective or insecure equipment may be made without incurring the penalty provided by the statutes, but shall in all other respects be unlawful, nothing in this act shall be held or construed to relieve any common carrier, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any United States attorney

from any of the provisions, powers, duties, liabilities, or requirements of said act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by the acts of April first, eighteen hundred and ninety six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three; and, except as aforesaid, all of the provisions, powers, duties, requirements, and liabilities of said act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by the acts of April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three, shall apply to this act.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of this act, and all powers heretofore granted to said commission are hereby extended to it for the purpose of the enforcement of this act.

Approved, April 14, 1910.

BUREAU OF MINES ACT.

An Act to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau, to be called the Bureau of Mines, and a director of said bureau, who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars per annum; and there shall also be in the said bureau such experts and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations, and information obtained as the Secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall provide the said bureau with furnished offices in the city of Washington, with such books, records, stationery, and appliances, and such assistants, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and other employees as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duties imposed by this act upon such bureau, fixing the compensation of such clerks and employees within appropriations made for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Mines from the United States Geological Society the supervision of the investigations of structural materials and the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites, and other mineral fuel substances and the investigation as to the causes of mine explosions; and the appropriations made for such investigations may be expended under the supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Mines in manner as if the same were so directed in the appropriations Acts; and such investigations shall hereafter be within the province of the Bureau of Mines, and shall cease and determine under the organization of the United States Geological Survey; and such experts, employees, property and equipment as are now employed or used by the Geological

Survey in connection with the subjects herewith transferred to the Bureau of Mines are directed to be transferred to said bureau.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employee of the Bureau of Mines any right or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any State.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and ten.

Approved, May 16, 1910.

RECLAMATION ACT.

An act to authorize advances to the "reclamation fund," and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete government reclamation projects heretofore begun, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, to transfer from time to time to the credit of the reclamation fund created by the act entitled "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, such sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty million dollars, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to complete the said reclamation projects, and such extensions thereof as he may deem proper and necessary to the successful and profitable operation and maintenance thereof or to protect water rights pertaining thereto claimed by the United States, provided the same shall be approved by the President of the United States; and such sum or sums as may be required to comply with the foregoing authority are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: **Provided**, That the sums hereby authorized to be transferred to the reclamation fund shall be so transferred only as such sums shall be actually needed to meet payments for work performed under existing law: **And provided further**, That all sums so transferred shall be reimbursed to the Treasury from the reclamation fund, as hereinafter provided: **And provided further**, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended upon any existing project until it shall have been examined and reported upon by a board of engineer officers of the Army, designated by the President of the United States, and until it shall be approved by the President as feasible and practicable and worthy of such expenditure; nor shall any portion of this appropriation be expended upon any new project.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing the Treasury with funds for such advances to the reclamation fund, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of fifty dollars, or multiples of that sum; said certificates to be redeemable at the option of the United States at any time after three years from the date of their issue and to be payable five years after such date, and to bear interest, payable semiannually, at not exceeding three per centum per annum; the principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, giving all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed

and the aggregate issue of such certificates shall not exceed the amount of all advances made to said reclamation fund, and in no event shall the same exceed the sum of twenty million dollars. The certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall be exempt from taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

SEC. 3. That beginning five years after the date of the first advance to the reclamation fund under this act, fifty per centum of the annual receipts of the reclamation fund shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States until payment so made shall equal the aggregate amount of advances made by the Treasury to said reclamation fund, together with interest paid on the certificates of indebtedness issued under this act and any expense incident to preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

SEC. 4. That all money placed to the credit of the reclamation fund in pursuance of this act shall be devoted exclusively to the completion of work on reclamation projects heretofore begun as hereinbefore provided, and the same shall be included with all other expenses in future estimates of construction, operation, or maintenance, and hereafter no irrigation project contemplated by said act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, shall be begun unless and until the same shall have been recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the direct order of the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. That no entry shall be hereafter made and no entryman shall be permitted to go upon lands reserved for irrigation purposes until the Secretary of the Interior shall have established the unit of acreage and fixed the water charges and the date when the water can be applied and made public announcement of the same.

SEC. 6. That section nine of said act of Congress, approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 25, 1910.

PUBLIC LANDS WITHDRAWAL ACT.*

An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President may, at any time in his discretion, temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale, or entry, any of the public lands of the United States including the District of Alaska and reserve the same for water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands, or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawals, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 2. That all lands withdrawn under the provisions of this act shall at all times be open to exploration, discovery, occupation, and purchase, under the mining laws of the United States, so far as the same apply to minerals other than coal, oil, gas, and phosphates: **Provided,** That the rights of any person who, at the date of any order of withdrawal heretofore or hereafter made, is a bona fide occupant or claimant

of oil or gas bearing lands, and who, at such date, is in diligent prosecution of work leading to discovery of oil or gas, shall not be affected or impaired by such order, so long as such occupant or claimant shall continue in diligent prosecution said work: **And provided further**, That this act shall not be construed as a recognition, abridgement, or enlargement of any asserted rights or claims initiated upon any oil or gas bearing lands after any withdrawal of such lands made prior to the passage of this act: **And provided further**, That there shall be excepted from the force and effect of any withdrawal made under the provisions of this act all lands which are, on the date of such withdrawal, embraced in any lawful homestead or desert-land entry theretofore made, or upon which any valid settlement has been made and is at said date being maintained and perfected pursuant to law; but the terms of this proviso shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman or settler shall continue to comply with the law under which the entry or settlement was made: **And provided further**, That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals.

Approved, June 25, 1910.

The Republican Party was dedicated to freedom. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance.—William McKinley.

Let us all consider the history and declarations of the great parties, and thoughtfully conclude which is the more likely to promote the general interests of our people.—Benjamin Harrison.

It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend.—John A. Logan.

There is left on the statute book no trace of any Democratic legislation during this whole period of thirty-two years except the repeal of the laws intended to secure honest elections. The two administrations of President Cleveland are remembered by the business men and the laboring men of the country only as terrible nightmares. Whatever has been accomplished in this period, which seems to me the most brilliant period in legislative history of any country in the world, has been accomplished by the Republican party over Democratic opposition.—U. S. Senator George F. Hoar.

Whether we live East or West, North or South, we are all citizens of one country and will enjoy prosperity as a whole or suffer adversity as a whole. Let us then stand up for our own country, and for policies that will maintain it as the best country in the world for the laborer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer, and the best country in the world for every man and child living in it.—Representative Campbell, Kansas.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

A reduction of **\$28,529,821.44** has been achieved at this session of Congress in the money bills of the Federal Government.

Material aid was rendered Congress in its efforts to effect reductions in expenses by the cooperation of the Executive Administration in reducing the annual estimates.

A wholesome balance between revenues and expenditures has been restored, and prospects indicate that the government receipts for the fiscal year 1911 will exceed the authorized appropriations by many millions.

Analysis of the appropriation acts and tabular statement of details.

Statement of Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota,
Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives,
Saturday, June 25, 1910.

The House having under consideration the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill—

Mr. Tawney said:

Mr. Speaker: It has again become my duty to review the work of a session of Congress in respect to appropriation of the public money. While the enactment of constructive legislation is an important factor in determining the success of any session of Congress, yet the care exercised in scrutinizing estimates for public expenditures and the wisdom displayed in allowing or disallowing such estimates are elements equally important in ascertaining the extent to which we have discharged our public duty and thereby justly merited popular approval.

I venture to assert, Mr. Speaker, that a summary of the constructive legislation of the first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress will be found to constitute a record of accomplishment surpassing in importance that of any previous session in the history of Congress. As one result of the joint efforts of the President and Congress to promote the public weal, I may mention the fact that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1911 are less by **\$28,529,821.44** than the appropriations for the fiscal year 1910.

Hitherto, in presenting a summary of the work of Congress in respect to appropriations, it has been necessary to call the attention of the country to the enormous increase each year in the aggregate of the appropriations. The attention of the country has also been called to the causes of those increased appropriations, in the hope of awakening public sentiment to a wholesome realization of the dangerous tendency in that direction, and of checking, if possible, that tendency, especially toward increasing expenditures for military purposes and for the exercise by the Federal Government of functions which belong to and should be performed exclusively by the States and private interests. It is therefore a matter of supreme satisfaction at the close of this session of Congress that we are able to inform the country that we have not only checked this tendency, but have appropriated for all governmental purposes, covering completely the requirements of the public service, an amount very considerably less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Total Appropriations.

The total appropriations made at this session show:

A reduction under the total appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress and during the extra session of this Congress of **\$28,529,821.44**, and a reduction under the total estimates submitted at the beginning of and during the session of **\$992,323.14**.

That the revenues for the fiscal year 1911 will exceed the total ordinary expenditures of the Government, authorized under appropriations made at this session for the fiscal year 1911, by at least **\$11,937,811.73**.

These statements of fact are interesting, and I am sure will afford genuine satisfaction to the country. My warrant for asserting them I will endeavor to make plain in a brief discussion of the details of public expenditures as affected by the legislation of the session of Congress just closing and in the tabular history of the appropriation bills which I shall submit.

The total estimates submitted at the beginning of the session, in December last, and from time to time during the progress of the session amount to **\$1,028,125,769.58**.

The appropriations for expenses of the Government made at this session of Congress in every detail and in the aggregate amount to **\$1,027,133,446.44**. This sum includes permanent annual appropriations in the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as required under laws enacted at other sessions of Congress, imposing various charges on the Treasury. It also includes the amount for all deficiencies arising under appropriations previously made and all sums carried in miscellaneous acts.

Deducted from the whole sum of the estimates, **\$1,028,125,769.58**, as stated, the aggregate appropriations show a reduction under the estimates of **\$992,323.14**.

The total appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress and during the extra session of this Congress amount to **\$1,055,663,267.88**, or an excess, as stated, over this session's appropriations of **\$28,529,821.44**.

I have necessarily included the appropriations made during the recent extra session with those of the last session of the last Congress in order to form a reasonable and fair basis of comparison, and because the former as well as the latter were all substantially required for the service of the fiscal year 1910. Ninety per cent of the whole appropriations of the extra session, or more than **\$10,000,000**, was for the census, and would certainly have been appropriated then had it not been for the untoward failure of the necessary legislation at the last session of the last Congress for taking the Thirteenth Census.

Ordinary Annual Appropriations.

The twelve regular appropriation acts that provide for the annual expenses of the Government—that is, the agricultural, army, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, fortification, Indian, legislative, Military Academy, navy, pension, post-office, and sundry civil appropriation acts—appropriate in all for the conduct of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, **\$819,647,052.02**, which sum is **\$8,506,085.44** less than the regular estimates therefor submitted to Congress at the beginning of the session in December last, and **\$44,914,527.46** less than was carried in the corresponding acts, including amounts appropriated at the extra session, for the fiscal year 1910.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The river and harbor act passed at this session appropriates **\$41,329,113.50**, and in addition authorizes contracts involving further expenditures amounting to **\$10,618,605**. The river and harbor act passed at the last session of the last Congress appropriated only **\$9,435,750** and authorized contracts in addition for only **\$635,875**. That act was not general in its character, but provided chiefly for the repair and maintenance or upkeep of improvements already accomplished. No river and harbor act at all was passed at the previous or first session of the last Congress. The one enacted March 2, 1907, which should be considered as the one general river and harbor act next preceding the one passed at this session, appropriated **\$37,108,083**, and authorized contracts in addition to the amount of **\$19,829,349**. It is therefore apparent that in

comparison with the act that is to be considered as its immediate predecessor the river and harbor act just passed appropriates outright and authorizes expenditures under contracts less by **\$34,989,713.50**.

Appropriations to Supply Deficiencies.

The total deficiencies appropriated for are gratifyingly less by **\$7,587,654.12** than those of the last session of the last Congress, and **\$11,825,788.71** less than the average annual deficiencies provided for on account of any fiscal year since 1898, the year of the Spanish-American War. It will be remembered that appropriations amounting to nearly **\$330,000,000** were made in deficiency appropriation acts to provide for the expenses of the war with Spain. For many fiscal years prior to that period the record shows that deficiencies were usually but little less and sometimes considerably more than those of this session.

In some appropriations deficiencies are expressly or impliedly authorized if the necessities of the branches of the public service appropriated for require more than is provided, such as pay, transportation, and subsistence of the army and navy, expenses of United States courts, and many items under the postal service. Deficiency appropriation bills are also made the usual conveyance for appropriations to pay judgments of courts against the United States and claims audited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and also to provide for many things that are in no sense deficiencies, including, sometimes, as at this session, considerable sums, the necessities for which are not made apparent to Congress until too late to include them in the regular annual appropriation bills. In the total sum of **\$12,722,685.80** appropriated in deficiency acts at this session there are included amounts belonging to the last two classes, namely, judgments and audited accounts, **\$2,359,582.62**, and sums to be available during the ensuing fiscal year 1911, amounting to **\$2,406,490**, or **\$4,766,072.62** in all, leaving sums to be classed as actual deficiencies amounting to only **\$7,956,613.18**. Of this amount nearly **\$5,000,000** was required for the army, the navy, and the postal service, with a remainder of less than **\$3,000,000** for all other branches of the public service.

Surplus Revenues, Fiscal Year 1911.

The amounts appropriated in the twelve regular annual appropriation acts, as stated, **\$819,647,052.02**, together with the appropriations made in the river and harbor act, **\$11,329,113.50**, and the amounts estimated as provided under permanent appropriations for ordinary expenses of conducting the Government, after excluding therefrom **\$60,935,000**, estimated on account of the sinking fund, make a grand total of **\$930,975,760.54**. From this sum there is to be deducted, in order to arrive at the proper relation of national outgo and income, **\$37,855,000**, which has been appropriated to continue the construction of the Isthmian Canal; the whole cost of that gigantic work being required by law to be paid from the proceeds of bonds to be issued and sold therefor. By this process the whole sum of expenditures for the operation of the Government during the next fiscal year is arrived at, namely, **\$893,120,760.64**, and that is the amount that constitutes the probable fixed charges against the revenues that will flow into the National Treasury during the fiscal year 1911.

There are purposely not included in this last-named sum the amounts carried in the deficiency appropriation acts and in the miscellaneous acts that provide for payment of claims or for other special matters, for the reason that the sums so appropriated are, with slight exceptions, all expendable during the fiscal year 1910, and will not therefore constitute a charge against the revenues of the fiscal year 1911. Nor does the sum in question include the **\$20,000,000**, or any part of that sum, appropriated in the act passed at this session to aid in

the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands of the United States by the completion of certain projects of that service, for the reason that the sum so appropriated is to be derived from the proceeds of sales of certificates of indebtedness of the United States bearing 3 per cent per annum, redeemable at the option of the United States in three years, and payable in five years after their issue; the United States Treasury to be reimbursed after five years by yearly payments of 50 per cent of the annual receipts of the reclamation fund, until the whole amount so advanced, together with interest and expenses incident to issuing the certificates, is extinguished, and inasmuch as the same will in nowise be a charge upon the general revenues during the fiscal year 1911, or of any other fiscal year.

In December last the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, estimated the national income for the next fiscal year as follows:

From customs.....	\$345,000,000.00
From internal revenue, ordinary.....	255,000,000.00
From corporation tax.....	25,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources.....	47,000,000.00
 Total estimated ordinary receipts.....	672,000,000.00
From postal receipts.....	233,058,572.37
 Total estimated revenues, 1911.....	905,058,572.37

If the Secretary's estimates are correct—and there is every encouragement to believe they will be exceeded because of the continued and increasing prosperity throughout the whole land, and the great increase of receipts under our new tariff law for the present fiscal year over the fiscal year 1909—there will be a surplus of revenues during the coming fiscal year over all the Government's operating expenses, as I have stated, of **\$11,937,811.73**, and that amount will be available for reducing the outstanding indebtedness of the nation under the provisions of the sinking fund law.

President's Aid in Efforts at Economy.

In the sundry civil appropriation act passed at the last session of the last Congress and approved March 4, 1909, a provision of law was enacted requiring that thereafter the President should each year give a measure of personal attention to the annual estimates for appropriations to the end that, if as prepared by the several executive departments they exceeded in total the estimated amount of the revenues, it should be his duty to recommend to Congress how in his judgment they could with least injury to the public service be reduced so as to bring them within the estimated revenues, or, if not practicable to make such reductions, then to recommend to Congress such loans or new taxes as might be necessary to cover the deficiency. With characteristic vigor, President Taft, immediately after the beginning of his administration, began an earnest effort to comply with the letter and spirit of this statute by directing the heads of all departments to give careful consideration to the details of all estimates for branches of the public service over which they respectively exercised administrative control, and to keep them within the actual necessities of the service. The President's efforts have been attended by remarkable and most gratifying results in the first year of the application of the law, in that the estimates transmitted by him at the beginning of this session in December last show a reduction under the estimates for the previous year, submitted by his predecessor, of **\$80,261,738.43**, and a reduction of **\$44,706,231.66** under the appropriations which Congress made pursuant to the previous year's estimates, and a resulting estimated surplus in annual revenues of **\$35,931,327.49**.

The careful attention and businesslike consideration thus given to the preparation of the estimates of appropriations submitted by the Executive to this session of Congress has saved to the Treasury, as shown by the actual appropriations made, a great many millions of dollars. A fair and intelligent application of this law in the future, and by other Presidents,

will not only tend to materially reduce our appropriations, but will place them upon a basis that will indicate a total avoidance of wasteful and reckless expenditure of public money. And it will bring about, as it should, in the public mind a realization that the legislative branch of the Government is not wholly responsible for the integrity and amount of Federal expenditures.

Authorizations Are Not Appropriations.

In the statements I have made as to the appropriations of this session in their relation to estimates submitted, probable revenues, and appropriations of other sessions, I have, as has always been the custom, refrained from confusing the situation and misleading the public mind by indulging in any discussion or speculation as to authorizations for expenditures that may never eventuate in actual appropriations. It has never been customary to include in the statement of the appropriations of a session any part or all of any contracts or other authorization for future possible expenditures that may be incurred. It is one thing for this Congress at this session to authorize expenditures, but it is an entirely different thing for this or any other Congress at future sessions to make appropriations therefor. Life-saving stations authorized more than thirty years ago, and light houses provided for in acts passed at least twenty years ago, have never been, and some of them never will be, appropriated for; river and harbor improvements in whole or in part, authorized to be contracted for to the extent of more than \$16,000,000 in acts passed in 1892 and since, have never been appropriated for, and it is now certain that for much of this large sum Congress never will be called upon to make appropriations.

If the authorizations made at this session were considered a part of and included in the total appropriations made, then of necessity we would soon be forced into the confusing situation of charging different Congresses with the same appropriations, because we would charge one session with sums as appropriated that had only been authorized to be contracted for, and other sessions of Congress with the same appropriations when actually made pursuant to authorizations thus previously given. Under such a condition it would soon be impossible to determine actual appropriations made at one session as distinguished from another. The Panama Canal was authorized eight years ago, and contracts provided for to the extent of \$135,000,000. It was not deemed proper then to charge that session of Congress with that sum as an appropriation, or contended since that we should not charge subsequent sessions with the sums they have from year to year given under that authorization. Indeed, if this practice prevailed, we would have to add to the \$1,055,663,267.88 of real appropriations made and chargeable to the last session of Congress, \$26,080,-875 on account of contracts which it authorized but did not and ought not to have appropriated for.

Appropriations may in certain instances be evils. Indeed, I think I know some that are evils. But in any event we should all agree that as the evil is to the day, we should regard as sufficient unto each session of Congress the sum total of actual appropriations thereof.

Substantial Reductions in Military Expenses:

Without discussing further the differences in totals of each of the annual appropriation acts passed at this session as compared with the appropriation acts for the current fiscal year, I wish to call attention to the gratifying fact that the army appropriation act shows a reduction of \$5,755,315.79 under the last similar act, and the naval appropriation act is likewise reduced under the last one providing for the current year by \$5,584,344.67. The fortification appropriation act shows a still greater reduction, proportionate to the whole amount it carries, of \$2,552,911, or more than 25 per cent under the last law. The Military Academy appropriation act, too, is reduced \$675,271.46, and is more than 20 per cent less

than the law for the current year. Thus a total reduction of \$14,567,842.92 is made in these four supply bills that have to do wholly with the military expenses of the Government. This showing in itself is no mean accomplishment to the credit of the session of the Congress just closing.

Having in mind the fact that Representatives who compose the popular branch of Congress differ widely and without reference to party alignment on the questions of whether or not we should maintain our army at its maximum legal strength, whether or not we should embark upon and maintain year by year an elaborate naval programme involving large additions to the fleet and to the enlisted strength of the service, and whether or not we should continue further to add to our already efficient seacoast fortifications by what some believe to be purely experimental, impracticable, and enormously expensive construction of artificial islands and other devices in or near harbor entrances—having this in mind, I say, and with knowledge of these widely differing sentiments, based on convictions formed upon information and observation, and influenced by demands of constituencies, I feel that these substantial reductions in current military expenses afford cause for general satisfaction.

In this era of reformation of rules of procedure in the House of Representatives, I submit that the abrogation of the rule that now obtains, which was instituted by a Democratic House, giving to eight different committees the power of preparing the money bills for each fiscal year, and the adoption of a new rule constituting one committee large enough to be representative of every section of the country, to have initial control over all appropriation bills, just as we have one committee controlling all revenue bills, would result in a reformation of our procedure with reference to making appropriations that would greatly economize expenditures, provide with exact and uniform measure for every branch of the service, and receive the commendation of every right-thinking citizen who will give the subject reasonable consideration.

Chronological History of the Appropriation Bills.

The following table, being a chronological history of the appropriation bills as they have passed, during this session, through the necessary stages of legislation from estimates submitted to final enactment, I submit for the interesting information it conveys and also as a verification of the statements I have made:

We have felt that the United States, with its enormous territory, its diversified climate, its rich soil, its cheap land, should be able to produce and manufacture every necessity of common life, and our policy has been to build up every kind of useful industry and supply all our own wants. Then, if there were luxuries which from lack of skill or taste or natural facilities we could not produce in perfection, those who wanted them would pay for them a higher price than for the American substitute. Under this policy a higher rate of wages has been established here than anywhere else in the world, and it would naturally be expected that the necessities of life would also be higher. But such has been the bounty of nature and such an impetus has been given to the energy and inventive power and administrative skill of man that we have surpassed the world, not only in the price of our labor, but in its efficiency, and have been able in many of the necessities of common life to pay more to the labor that produced it and still charge less for the product.—Representative Gillett. Massachusetts.

Chronological History of Appropriation Bills, Second Session of the Sixty-first Congress; Estimates and Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1910-11, and Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

[Prepared by the clerks to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

Title.	Estimates, 1911.	Reported to the House.	Passed the House.	Reported to Senate.	Passed the Senate.	Passed the the Senate.	Law, 1910-11.	Law, 1909-10.
Agriculture	\$13,377,136.00	\$18,417,136.00	\$13,330,276.00	\$13,512,636.00	\$13,522,636.00	\$13,487,636.00	\$12,995,026.00	\$12,995,026.00
Army	94,799,067.55	95,322,707.55	95,297,707.55	95,440,567.55	95,440,567.55	95,440,567.55	101,195,883.34	101,195,883.34
Diplomatic and consular	4,133,551.41	3,986,981.41	3,731,981.41	4,119,481.41	4,166,861.41	4,116,861.41	3,613,521.37	3,613,521.37
District of Columbia (a)	11,180,628.49	10,285,907.99	10,258,067.99	10,946,960.99	11,012,960.99	10,608,045.99	10,699,531.49	10,699,531.49
Fortification	6,726,724.56	5,617,200.00	5,617,200.00	5,817,200.00	5,817,200.00	5,617,200.00	8,170,111.00	8,170,111.00
Indian	8,938,262.90	8,513,757.90	8,798,478.00	9,920,934.68	9,931,934.68	9,266,528.00	11,854,982.48	11,854,982.48
Legislative, etc.	34,237,069.00	33,897,815.00	33,853,295.00	34,044,357.00	34,207,017.00	34,158,767.00	32,007,049.00	32,007,049.00
Military Academy	1,876,332.37	1,855,249.87	1,855,249.87	1,856,649.87	1,856,649.87	1,856,649.87	2,531,521.33	2,531,521.33
Navy	126,907,526.38	129,037,602.93	127,829,602.93	130,737,934.33	131,679,854.38	131,350,854.38	136,935,199.00	136,935,199.00
Pension	155,838,030.00	155,674,000.00	165,674,000.00	155,758,000.00	155,758,000.00	155,758,000.00	160,908,000.00	160,908,000.00
Post-office (c)	243,692,695.00	239,812,195.00	243,907,020.00	243,907,020.00	243,907,020.00	243,907,020.00	234,692,370.00	234,692,370.00
River and Harbor	d 19,038,037.00	35,173,846.50	35,351,746.50	41,732,313.50	41,819,113.50	f 8,435,750.00		
Sundry civil	g 126,376,103.80	111,804,838.82	112,302,451.82	117,408,970.02	117,618,320.02	h 114,080,101.82	i 137,696,623.36	i 137,696,623.36
Total	847,191,174.46	844,399,238.97	847,807,167.07	865,203,025.40	866,737,355.40	860,976,165.52	862,735,918.72	862,735,918.72
Urgent deficiency, 1910 and prior years....	j 15,500,000.00	{ 5,013,836.03	5,116,325.73	5,713,124.79	5,768,409.65	5,767,699.22	{ 20,310,339.92	{ 20,310,339.92
Deficiency, 1910 and prior years.....	{ 5,737,412.69	6,264,601.47	7,946,946.58	8,338,490.14	6,954,986.58			
Total	862,691,174.46	855,150,487.09	859,188,094.27	878,863,096.77	880,844,255.19	873,698,851.32	883,046,258.64	883,046,258.64
Miscellaneous	j 14,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	j 2,500,000.00	1,259,515.56	1,259,515.56
Advances to reclamation fund, reimbursable from receipts of reclamation fund	20,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000.00		
Total, regular annual appropriations	897,191,174.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	896,198,851.32	884,305,774.60	884,305,774.60
Permanent annual appropriations	k 130,934,595.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	k 130,934,595.12	160,096,682.52	160,096,682.52
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	1,028,125,769.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027,133,446.44	1,044,401,857.12	1,044,401,857.12
Miscellaneous appropriations (Thirteenth Census, etc., for 1910), first session, Sixty-first Congress							\$11,261,410.76	\$11,261,410.76
Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1911.....							672,000,000.00	672,000,000.00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1911.....							233,058,572.37	233,058,572.37
Total of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1911.....							905,058,572.37	905,058,572.37

a One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1911 at \$134,085), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

b This amount includes \$12,844,122, submitted in an addenda to page 251 of the Book of Estimates and to be added to the total sum of all of the estimates for 1911 as extended and printed in the Book of Estimates.

c Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

d In addition to this amount the sum of \$9,194,428 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil estimates for 1911.

e In addition to this amount the sum of \$8,051,428 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil act.

f In addition to this amount the sum of \$19,754,514 was appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1910.

g This amount includes \$9,194,428 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and \$48,063,524.70 for construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1911.

h This amount includes \$8,051,428 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and \$37,855,000 for construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1911.

i This amount includes \$19,754,514 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and \$33,638,000 for the construction of the Isthmian Canal, for 1910.

j This amount is approximated.

k This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1911, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertained until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of \$60,935,000 to meet sinking-fund obligations for 1911, and does not include any sum for redemption of national-bank notes in 1911, for which the sum of \$30,000,000 was included in the estimates of permanent annual appropriations for 1910.

The Tariff.

From the birth of the Republic to the present time there has been one political issue that has not been settled. The first important legislation enacted by our first Congress was a tariff law—"For the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the protection and encouragement of our manufactures." Again, the first important bill passed by the first Republican Congress was a Protective Tariff measure, in repeal of a free trade law that had plunged our Government, our industries and our people well nigh into bankruptcy. And still again we find that the most important act of the present Congress has been a Tariff for Protection, a tariff under which a deficit of \$58,000,000 has been changed to a surplus of \$15,000,000, and under which industrial progress and prosperity has replaced business stagnation and financial anxiety.

The particular tariff issue during this campaign is whether we shall endorse or condemn the law which has proven to be one of the best tariffs we have ever had—whether or not we shall give it a fair trial and allow it to remain unchanged till it can be shown that greater benefits would follow a further revision.

In the discussion of this issue, the greater issue of Protection or Free Trade will, of course, be involved. A further lowering of some duties means practical free trade in the commodities affected. When the duty on any article is fixed at a rate that allows importation and the displacement of domestic production, then we have Free Trade, no matter what may be the rate.

Academic discussion and theoretical reasoning have given place to practical investigation, and the issue is a simple one. The Republican party stands for the "imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." The Democratic party stands for a reduction of all duties to a revenue basis or practical free trade—except that individual Democrats have the courage to advocate Protection for the products of their own localities, but, with rare exceptions, vote against Protection for all.

An elucidation of the tariff question in general and the present situation in particular will be found in the following pages:

Our Principal Tariff Laws.

Date of such act.	Character of the bill and other remarks.
1789, July 4.....	Specific and ad valorem rates, latter from 5 to 15 per cent.
1790, August 10..	Specific and ad valorem rates, latter from 3 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
1791, March 3....	This act only affected "spirits" paying specific duties.
1792, May 2.....	Specific and ad valorem rates, latter from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent.

Date of such act.	Character of the bill and other remarks.
1794, June 7.....	Specific and ad valorem rates, latter from 10 to 20 per cent.
1795, January 29.	This act affected but few articles paying specific and ad valorem rates.
1797, March 3.....	This act affected but few articles paying specific and ad valorem rates.
1797, July 8.....	This act only affected salt paying a specific duty.
1800, May 13.....	This act affected but few articles paying specific and ad valorem rates.
1804, March 26,...	This act, commonly called "Mediterranean fund," imposing an additional duty of 2½ per cent in addition to the duties now imposed by law.
1804, March 27...	This act affected but few articles paying specific rates.
1812, July 1.....	This act imposed DOUBLE DUTIES, known as WAR DUTIES.
1813, July 29....	This act only affected salt paying a specific duty.
1816, February 5.	This act continued the double duties to 30th of June, 1817.
1816, April 27....	Specific minimum and ad valorem rates, latter from 7½ to 30 per cent.
1818, April 20....	This act affected but few articles paying specific rates.
1819, March 3....	This act only affected "wines" paying specific rates.
1824, May 22.....	Specific, minimum, compound, and ad valorem, latter from 12 to 50 per cent, the first really protective tariff. Results were most beneficial.
1828, May 19.....	Known as the Tariff of Abominations. Specific minimum, compound and ad valorem, latter from 20 to 50 per cent.
1828, May 24,....	This act only affected "wines" paying specific rates.
1830, May 20.....	The act only affected "coffee, tea, and cocoa," paying specific rates, and reducing the rates.
1830, May 29....	This act only affected "molasses" paying specific rates.
1830, May 29.....	This act only affected "salt" paying specific rates.
1832, July 13....	This act only affected "wines of France" paying specific rates.
1832, July 14....	Specific, minimum, compound, and ad valorem, the latter from 5 to 50 per cent.
1833, March 2....	Compromise act—looking to a reduction of duties to 20 per cent.
1841, Sept. 11....	Specific and ad valorem, latter from 12½ to 20 per cent.
1842, August 30...	Specific, minimum, compound, and ad valorem, the latter from 1 to 50 per cent.
1846, July 30....	The rates of duty imposed by this act were exclusively ad valorem, and arranged by schedules.
1857, March 3....	A further reduction of rates which were exclusively ad valorem, arranged by schedules.
1861, March 2....	Went into effect April 12, 1861. Intended to raise the necessary revenue for the Government expenditures and afford Protection to our labor and industries.
1861, August 5...	First of the war tariffs, large increase in duties.
1861, Dec. 24....	Duties increased on sugar, tea, and coffee.
1862, July 14....	Went into effect August 2, 1862. Further increase of rates.

Date of such act.	Character of the bill and other remarks.
1863, March 3;	
1864, April 20,	
June 30; 1865	
March 5; 1866	
March 15, July 28.....	Bills changing and generally increasing duties.
1867, March 2....	Rates increased on wool and woolens, giving great benefit to those industries.
1870, July 14, December 20....	General changes. Free list largely reduced. Duty of \$28 per ton on steel rails.
1872, May 1.....	Tea and coffee made free.
1872, June 6.....	Went into effect August 1, 1872. Reduction of 10 per cent. Increased free list.
1875, February 8.	Revised statute, with slight and unimportant changes.
1874, June 22....	Known as the "Little Tariff Bill." General changes.
1875, March 3....	Rates increased on sugar. Repeal of the 10 per cent reduction of Act of June 6, 1872.
1879, July 1.....	Quinine made free.
1880, July 14....	A few unimportant changes.
1882, May 6 and December 3....	Repeals discriminating duty.
1883, March 3....	Went into effect July 1, 1883. Known as the Tariff Commission Bill. General revision, reduction and increased free list. Severe blow to wool industry.
1890, October 1...	Went into effect October 6, 1890. Known as the McKinley Bill. Changes from ad valorem to specific rates. Enlarged free list. Sugar made free, a bounty substituted. Reciprocity law.
1894, August 27..	Known as the Gorman-Wilson Bill. Became a law without the President's signature. General reduction of duties. Wool put on free list. Results, both anticipatory and actual, were disastrous to all industry and labor.
1897, July 24....	Known as the Dingley Law. The most perfect and successful tariff law enacted up to this period. Brought unprecedented prosperity.
1909, August 5...	Known as the Payne Law. Enacted at a special session of the Sixty-first Congress in response to a general demand for revision to meet changed conditions. Substantial reductions were made in some schedules, resulting during the first year in largely increased importations and revenue.

The Payne law represents the greatest reduction that has been made in the tariff at any single time since our first revenue law was signed by George Washington.—Representative McCall.

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

Important Tariff Revisions.

To show in brief the important changes and revisions of the tariff during our history and their result, the following summary is given, beginning with the tariff of 1812, the first important revision following the first law of 1789.

Law of—	Reason for revision.	Time consumed.*	Nature of change.	Result.
1812	War	No debate.....	Rates doubled.....	Beneficial.
1816	To provide new rates after repeal of war duties.	39 days.....	Moderate protection.	Disastrous.
1824	Ruinous condition of industries.	4½ months.....	Substantial increase.	Beneficial.
1828	To increase prosperity.....	4 months.....	Further increase.....	Do.
1832	Conciliation	6 months.....	Decrease	Injurious.
1833	Compromise to save the Union	2 months.....	... Do	Disastrous.
1842	To save our industries.....	5 months.....	Increase	Beneficial.
1846	To satisfy the Southern free traders.	3½ months.....	Free trade and ad valorem duties.	Ruinous.
1857	To decrease the revenue and still further satisfy the South.	6 months.....	Further decrease...	Bankruptcy
1861	First Republican tariff for revenue and protection.	11 months.....	Increase	Beneficial.
1861				
1862				
1863	To meet requirements of war.	Passed promptly.	General increase	Do.
1864				
1865				
1867	To help wool and woolen industries.	7 months.....	Upward changes.....	Do.
1870	To establish new industries, especially iron and steel.	4 months.....	\$28 per ton on steel rails.	Do.
1872	To conciliate "reformers".	3 months.....	10 per cent reduction.	Injurious.
1875	To correct act of 1872.....	1 month.....	Repeal of 10 per cent reduction.	Beneficial.
1888	To conciliate revisionists.....	2 months.....	Reduction and increased free list.	Injurious.
1890	To meet existing conditions.....	5½ months.....	Increased and specific rates.	Beneficial.
1894	To try free trade.....	8 months.....	Large reduction, free wool, etc.	Ruinous.
1897	To provide revenue and to protect our failing industries.	5 months.....	Substantial increase.	Beneficial.
1909	To increase revenue and restore industrial activity.	4½ months.....	Readjustment downward.	Beneficial.

*This is the time of actual debate and passage, exclusive of time spent in agitation, hearings, and preparation.

History of the New Tariff Law.

In the Senate, on May 16, 1909, Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is authorized, in connection with investigations heretofore ordered by the Senate, with the view of promptly securing the information necessary for an intelligent revision of the customs laws of the United States, to call to their assistance experts in the Executive Departments of the Government and to employ such other assistants as they shall require; and they are especially directed to report what further legislation is necessary to secure equitable treatment for the agricultural and other products of the United States in foreign countries; and they shall also, in the consideration of changes of rates, secure proof of the relative cost of production in this and in principal competing foreign countries of the various articles affected by the tariff upon which changes in rates of duty are desirable."

In the House, on May 16, Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved the passage of the following tariff resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress and to gather such information, through Government agents or otherwise, as to it may seem fit looking toward the preparation of a bill for the revision of the tariff; and said committee is authorized to purchase such books and to have such print-

ing and binding done as it shall require, and, in addition to requiring the attendance of the committee stenographers, is authorized to employ an additional stenographer, and to incur such other expenses as may be deemed necessary by said committee; and all the expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the usual vouchers, approved as now provided by law." The resolution was agreed to by a strict party vote of 154 yeas to 92 nays.

The tariff plank adopted at the Chicago convention, June 18, 1908, follows:

The Republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates, to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a *frée* interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

Immediately after the convening of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, following the election of 1908, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, where all tariff bills must originate, began the preparation of a tariff bill to carry out the pledge of the Republican platform. Hearings were held almost daily and thousands of pages of testimony were taken. On the invitation of the committee every one in any way interested in the tariff question was requested to come to Washington and testify before the committee or to file a brief regarding their industry.

President Taft, on March 6, 1909, two days after his inauguration, kept the pledge of the platform and called a special session to convene March 15 for the sole purpose of revising the tariff. On the second day of this extra session the President's first message was read in both Houses, and on the day following a tariff bill was presented. It was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on March 18. It passed that body on April 15, and was at once taken up by the Senate, where it was exhaustively debated and largely amended, going to conference, and becoming a law on August 5th.

How prolonged and exhaustive was the debate is seen in the fact that 4,888 pages of the "Congressional Record" were consumed by its consideration, as compared with 2,527 pages given to the debate on the Dingley bill.

As will be seen by Statement A of 2,024 items of the Dingley law, 874 were changed, there being 654 decreases of duty and 220 increases. We are, therefore, justified in saying that the Republican pledge concerning the tariff was kept, that a special session was called, that an entirely new bill was framed, and that the schedules were very generally and substantially revised.

Statement A, Showing Changes of Duty by Items and Schedules.

Schedule.	Article.	Items in Dingley law.	Changes in Dingley law by Payne law.			
			Decreases.	Increases.	Total changes.	Unchanged.
A	Chemicals, oils, etc.....	232	81	22	103	129
B	Earths, earthen and glassware.....	170	46	12	58	112
C	Metals, and manufactures of.....	321	185	30	215	106
D	Wood, and manufactures of.....	35	18	3	21	14
E	Sugar, molasses, and manufac't's of	38	2	0	2	36
F	Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	8	0	0	0	8
G	Agricultural products and provisions	187	14	19	33	154
H	Spirits, wines, etc.....	33	4	23	27	6
I	Cotton manufactures	261	28	47	75	186
J	Flax, hemp, jute, manufactures of.....	254	187	4	191	63
K	Wool, and manufactures of.....	78	3	0	3	75
L	Silk and silk goods.....	78	21	31	52	26
M	Pulp, papers, and books.....	59	11	9	20	39
N	Sundries	270	54	20	74	196
Total.....		2,024	654	220	874	1,150

Statement B, Showing Changes of Duty According to Consumption Values.

Schedule.	Article.	Consumption value.	
		Duties decreased.	Duties increased.
A	Chemicals, oils and paints.....	\$433,099,846	\$11,105,820
B	Earths, earthenware, and glassware.....	128,423,732	
C	Metals, and manufactures of.....	1,221,956,620	37,675,804
D	Wood, and manufactures of.....	566,870,950	31,280,372
E	Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.....	300,965,953	
F	Tobacco, and manufactures of (no change of rates)		
G	Agricultural products and provisions.....	483,430,637	4,380,043
H	Spirits, wines, and other beverages.....		462,001,856
I	Cotton manufactures		41,622,024
J	Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.....	22,127,145	804,445
K	Wool and manufactures of wool. (No production statistics available for articles affected by slight changes of rates.)		
L	Silks and silk goods.....	7,947,568	106,742,646
M	Pulp, papers, and books.....	67,628,055	81,486,466
N	Sundries	1,719,428,069	101,656,598
Total.....		4,951,878,575	878,756,074

By referring to the table showing the consumption value of articles affected, it is found that duties were decreased upon articles having a consumption value in round numbers of \$5,000,000,000, and increased upon articles having a consumption value of \$878,000,000. But of those articles upon which the duties were increased, \$638,000,000 in consumption value were luxuries, leaving some \$240,000,000 only of increases on necessities, or twenty times as much decrease as increase.

This is shown clearly as follows:

Total consumption value of articles on which rates of duty were decreased	\$4,951,813,175
Total consumption value of articles on which rates of duty were increased.....	\$878,756,074
Total consumption value of luxuries, articles of voluntary use, on which rates of duty were increased....	637,903,549

Total consumption value of articles, not luxuries, on which rates of duty were increased.....

240,852,525

These figures show that there was a most substantial downward revision.

This conclusion, however, is made even more convincing by giving the following specific examples of actual reductions of duty on articles of common everyday use:

Duties were reduced as follows:

Schedule A—Chemicals.

Boracic acid, 40 per cent.
 Chromic acid and lactic acid, 33 1-3 per cent.
 Salicylic acid, 50 per cent.
 Tannic acid, 30 per cent.
 Gallic acid, 20 per cent.
 Tartaric acid, 30 per cent.
 Alum, 50 per cent.
 Sulphate of ammonia, 100 per cent (free list).
 Argols of tartar, 30 per cent to 75 per cent.
 Borax, 60 per cent.
 Cream of tartar, 16 per cent.
 Borate of lime, 50 per cent.
 Chloroform, 50 per cent.
 Collodion, 20 per cent.
 Collodion, if in sheets, 25 per cent.
 Copperas, 40 per cent.
 Sulphuric ethers, 80 per cent.
 Spirits of nitrous ether, 20 per cent.
 Fruit ethers and all other ethers, 50 per cent.
 Iodoform, 25 per cent.
 Licorice, 45 per cent.
 Cottonseed oil and croton oil, 100 per cent (free list).
 Flaxseed and linseed oil, 25 per cent.
 Peppermint oil, 50 per cent.
 Ochre and ochrey earths, etc., 33 1-3 per cent.
 White-lead paint, 12 1/2 per cent.
 All other mineral paints reduced.
 Vanillin, 75 per cent.
 Paris white putty, 50 per cent.
 Potash, chromate and chlorate, 20 per cent and upward.
 Santonin, 50 per cent.
 Carbonate of soda, 16 per cent.
 Nitrite of soda, 20 per cent.
 Sal soda, 20 per cent.
 Soda ash, 33 1-3 per cent.
 Arseniate of soda, 20 per cent.
 Silicate of soda, 25 per cent.
 Sulphate of soda, 20 per cent.
 Sponges and manufactures of, 25 per cent.
 Strychnia, 50 per cent.
 Sulphur, refined, 25 per cent.
 Vanillin, 75 per cent.

Schedule B—Earthenware.

Fire brick, enameled, 22 per cent.
 Other brick, enameled, 22 per cent.
 Gypsum, crude, 40 per cent.
 Gypsum, calcined, 22 per cent.
 Filter tubes, 22 per cent.

Glassware.

Common window glass, small sizes, about 10 per cent.
 Onyx, 55 per cent.
 Marble, from 10 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent.
 Mosaic cubes, 60 per cent.
 Granite, freestone, etc., 17 per cent.

Schedule C—Metals.

Iron ore, 62 1/2 per cent.
 Pig iron, 37 1/2 per cent.
 Scrap iron and steel, 75 per cent.
 Bar iron, 50 per cent.

Round iron, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 50 per cent.

Slabs, blooms, and loops, 25 per cent.

Charcoal iron, 33 1-3 per cent.

Structural iron and steel, not fabricated, from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

Anchors, 33 1-3 per cent.

Iron and steel forgings, 15 per cent.

Hoop, band, or scroll iron, from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

Cotton ties, 40 per cent.

Steel rails, 50 per cent.

Railway fish plates, 25 per cent.

Iron or steel sheets, from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, according to size.

Steel sheets, polished, etc., 25 per cent.

Rolled sheets, 10 per cent.

Tin plates, 20 per cent.

Steel ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., according to value, reduced 25 per cent.

Steel wire, according to size, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

(The above, when cold-drawn or cold-hammered or polished, the additional rates are reduced 50 per cent.)

Anvils, 13 1-3 per cent.

Axles, 25 per cent.

Bolts, etc., 25 per cent.

Cast-iron pipe, 37 1/2 per cent.

Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 25 per cent.

Chains, 20 per cent.

Steel boiler tubes, 50 per cent.

Steel welded cylindrical furnaces, 20 per cent

All other steel tubes, 15 per cent.

Barbed wire for fences, 37 per cent.

Table knives, etc., from 10 to 25 per cent.

Cut nails, 33 1-3 per cent.

Horseshoe nails, 33 1-3 per cent.

Wire nails, 20 per cent.

Spikes, nuts, washers, horseshoes, etc., 25 per cent.

Cut tacks, 50 per cent.

Steel plates, engraved, 20 per cent.

Rivets, 37 1/2 per cent.

Steel band saws, 50 per cent.

All other saws, 16 1-3 per cent.

Screws, from 5 to 25 per cent..

Wheels for railway purposes, 15 per cent; ingots for same, 20 per cent.

Hooks and eyes, 15 per cent.

Thorite, 33 1-3 per cent.

Cash registers, jute manufacturing machinery, linotypes and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters, and steam engines, 33 1-3 per cent.

Embroidery and certain lace-making machines, and machines used for the manufacture of linen cloth, free of duty until January 1, 1911.

Farm implements, 25 per cent.

Schedule D—Lumber.

Sawed boards, etc., whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, 50 per cent. All other, 37 1/2 per cent.

Dressed lumber, 30 per cent.

Paving posts, railroad ties, etc., 50 per cent.

Clapboards, 16 2-3 per cent.

Kindling wood, 100 per cent. (Free list.)

Laths, 20 per cent.

Fence posts, 100 per cent. (Free list.)

Schedule G—Agriculture.

Cabbages, 33 1-3 per cent.

Bacon and hams, 20 per cent.

Fresh meat, 25 per cent.

Lard, 25 per cent.
 Tallow, 33 1-3 per cent.
 Wool grease, 50 per cent.
 Dextrin, burnt starch, etc., 25 per cent.
 Green peas, 37 1/2 per cent.
 All starch, except potato, 33 1-3 per cent.
 Sugar beets, 60 per cent.
 Salt, average, 10 per cent.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

Single yarns, not finer than 8 lea, 15 per cent.
 Flax gill nettings, 20 per cent.
 Carpets, mats, etc., about 20 per cent.
 Hydraulic hose, 25 per cent.

Schedule M—Paper and Pulp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp, 100 per cent (free list).
 Print paper, valued not above 2 1/4 cents per pound, 37 1/2 per cent; valued above 2 1/4 and not above 2 1/2, 53 per cent.

Schedule N—Sundries.

Bituminous coal, 33 per cent.
 Gunpowder, valued not over 20 cents per pound, 50 per cent.; valued over 20 cents, 33 1-3 per cent.
 Matches, 25 per cent.
 Hides of cattle, 100 per cent (free list).
 Dressed leather from hides of cattle, 25 per cent.
 Calfskins and other leather, 25 per cent.
 Patent leather, about 15 per cent.
 Boots and shoes made from leather of hides of cattle, 60 per cent; from other leather, 40 per cent.
 Harness and saddlery, 55 per cent.
 Shoe laces, 25 per cent.
 Certain works of art, including paintings and statuary, 100 per cent (free list).
 Petroleum and products thereof, 100 per cent, to the free list.

No clearer exposition of Tariff making and the work on the Payne bill could be given than the following from the speech of Representative Hill of Connecticut in the House, June 25, 1910. Mr. Hill said:

The problem to be solved in complying with the wishes of the Republican party and the country as a whole was to ascertain what the difference in cost was, which the platform had laid down as the measure of protection, and every possible effort to that end was made. All summer long a tariff bureau had been at work in the home city of the chairman, and when the committee met he was able to submit for their consideration and approval and guidance most valuable and indispensable statistics which had been previously prepared. I note especially the document entitled 'Imports and Duties,' prepared by William W. Evans, assistant clerk of the committee. It was a complete tabulation running back to the beginning of the operation of the Wilson bill, showing the rates of duty collected both under that bill and the Dingley law upon every one of the thousands of articles imported into the United States during those years. It gave to the committee the rates of duty, the quantities imported, the gross and unit value of each article, and the ad valorem of all duties under both bills for each of the fifteen years during which the two bills were in operation. It did not and could not include the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

In addition to that a digest was prepared of all decisions made by the courts with reference to disputed constructions of the language of both bills.

But fully as important as either of these documents was the document prepared by the chairman of the committee entitled "Tariff Notes," which gave in one column the language of each paragraph of the Dingley law, and in a parallel column the revised and improved language and classification which his long experience prompted him to suggest; and with this, and as foot notes to each paragraph, full details in most cases of the sources of production, whether in this country or abroad, the quantities produced, the amount exported and imported, and the uses to which such article was put. But in this work, as in the others, there was no basis upon which the difference of cost of production at home and abroad could be ascertained.

An effort was made, however, to secure such information for early in the summer of 1908 an elaborate circular was prepared and sent out through the instrumentality of the State Department to all diplomatic and consular officers abroad asking for the precise information which the declaration of the national platform seemed to make necessary. So far as my knowledge is concerned, this attempt to secure information from foreign sources was a complete and total failure, both by reason of the delay in returning the reports and of the incomplete and inexact character of such reports when they were received.

Special agents were sent to Europe to study particular lines of industry, and practically all the information from foreign sources which the committee received came from the report of Mr. Graham with reference to the textile industry and from the report of Mr. Pepper with reference to iron and steel.

On the arrival of the members of the committee in Washington on November 8, in response to the telegraphic summons from the Chairman, the Republican members, who were to be responsible for the actual making of the bill, were invited by the President to meet with him and discuss the course of procedure and the policies to be pursued both in relation to our own tariff and the tariff for the Philippine Islands as well, concerning both of which declarations had been made in the party platform.

A full, frank, and heart-to-heart talk was enjoyed by all, and we felt that we could enter upon the work with a clear and definite understanding of the wishes of the President in the matter, and the committee as then constituted never varied from that understanding.

The whole committee, Democrats and Republicans, assembled on the morning of November 10, and for about two and a half months were in continuous daily session from 9 a. m. often until midnight, hearing hundreds of witnesses and subjecting them to most rigid cross-examinations of their statements. In this work the Republican members were very effectively aided by their Democratic colleagues and were heartily congratulated by them when the hearings closed upon the fairness and impartiality with which the work had been done. More than 8,000 pages of testimony were taken and printed, from importers, home and foreign manufacturers, consumers, workingmen, capitalists, and, indeed, from people of all classes and conditions of American life, and all of these documents and these volumes of testimony were constantly used and examined during the long, weary months which followed down to the completion of the House bill on March 17, 1909.

Not satisfied with testimony from those who voluntarily appeared and offered it, the committee asked for authority from the House of Representatives to summon and put under oath certain parties representing great industries which had made no appearance by representatives before the committee, notably, the United States Steel Company, the packing houses of Chicago, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. C. M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and other gentlemen representing other large interests, whose absence seemed to imply an unwillingness to have the facts relating to their industries known.

When the hearings were concluded, the Democratic members were informed that, pursuing the custom which had been

adopted by themselves in the framing of the Wilson tariff bill, the Republican members would meet by themselves and enter upon the actual work of making a Republican tariff, and we thereupon went into executive session and were engaged almost continuously in the work until the bill was completed and ready to present to the extra session of Congress which the President called for the 15th day of March.

The very first thing that the Republican members did when they met in executive session was to pledge themselves, first, to secrecy during the progress of the work, and, second, that each member should abide by the decision of the majority, it being manifest that no successful bill could be secured, covering several thousand items, except in that way.

For three months we sat around a large table, located in a private room, and diligently engaged in this great work. Spread out upon the table before each member were the volumes of the testimony which had been taken in the hearings and the various documents to which I have referred, together with copies of foreign tariffs and statistical tables of domestic production, which had been prepared by the Census Bureau.

The general course of procedure was as follows:

Taking the document called Tariff Notes, which included in parallel columns the language of the Dingley law and the proposed language of the Payne bill, and beginning at the first item, acetic acid, the chairman assigned to the members in succession the hearings, pro and con, of the various individuals who had appeared before the committee, and in turn called upon each to give a verbal synopsis of the testimony; and thereupon, and after full reference to the imports and exports of the articles, running back for fifteen years, and after full discussion by the members, a vote was taken upon the rate of duty which should be inserted in connection with the language of the new law.

In this way each of the hundreds of items was fully considered, and where, after such discussion and consideration, doubt existed as to the proper rate to be affixed, or with reference to any other matter connected with it, experts were called in from the New York custom-house, other witnesses were summoned to verify or refute the testimony which had already been given, and the utmost care was used in every case to secure a fair, accurate, and just conclusion.

It is admitted by all, both Democrats and Republicans, who were knowing to the fidelity with which this task was carried on, that never before in the history of the Republic in making up a new tariff law was so great a volume of information secured or so much time and study given to the whole subject.

In an adjoining room was a force of clerks engaged in calculating the revenues which would be received under the new rates as they were fixed from day to day. The fiscal year of 1906 was used as a basis for such calculation, it being a fair average business year, the boom and culmination of 1907 thus being avoided. Typewriters, adding machines, and multiplying and dividing machines were in constant use, and with the efficient aid of expert mathematicians and calculators it was thus possible to know the results from day to day and make comparisons with preceding tariff bills; and so, while fully providing for the protective feature of the new measure, to care for the effect of the new rates upon the all-important point of revenue for the Government.

Of course, during all these weeks and months there were differences of opinion in the committee. Oftentimes the lines were very sharply drawn, and schedules and paragraphs were gone over again and again. I have not the slightest doubt but that the chemical schedule was reviewed a half dozen or more times before it was definitely and finally settled, and the same thing was true of many of the other schedules, but all of the members loyally stood by their pledge to the chairman and accepted the results of the majority vote every time, even though it apparently antagonized the interests of the district or State from which they came. I believe that no 12 men ever sat down to a task more thoroughly devoted to their work and with purer or more patriotic purpose than did the Republican

members of the Ways and Means Committee, under the leadership of their chairman, the veteran tariff maker, Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of New York.

On the 4th day of March, 1909, William H. Taft was inaugurated as President of the United States, and in his inaugural address he used this language:

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley Act.

This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force upon executive determination of certain facts a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination.

It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley Act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

If the President had been sitting with the Ways and Means Committee during all of those months and actually engaged in the work of rate making, he could not have described the real situation of the almost completed bill on that day better than he did describe it in the last two lines of the quotation from his message.

* * * * *

I do not care to review the changes which were made in the Senate. Their computations for revenue purposes were made on the basis of importations for the fiscal year of 1907, instead of 1906, which had been used by the House committee, so that a comparison of the ad valorem rates of the two bills was and is now wholly impossible. It is sufficient to say that there were numerous changes made by the Senate, as, of course, they had a right to make them, some being decreases and a very considerable number being increases of rates.

The final adjustments of differences were made in the conference committee of the two Houses and the bill is now a law.

The President got from the measure free petroleum and free hides only, and yet I think he was fully justified in signing the bill. It would be strange, indeed, if in a bill of this character, covering hundreds of items, all persons should be agreed concerning it, but with all its mistakes, and mistakes there are, it has many excellent features, and above all and beyond all it is a "turn of the tide" and without any question whatever a revision downward and a healthy attempt on the part of Congress and the President to carry out the platform declaration "that the measure of protection shall be the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

* * * * *

During the ten months in which it has been in operation the average monthly dutiable imports has been \$67,000,000, as against forty-seven millions for the monthly average for the entire period of the Dingley law, and as against thirty-two millions monthly average during the entire period of the Wilson law, and as against thirty-one millions monthly average during the entire life of the McKinley law.

At the same time the free importations under the Payne law have shown a monthly average of \$65,000,000, as against thirty-seven millions under the Dingley law, thirty millions under the Wilson law, and thirty-five millions under the McKinley law.

The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable importations under these respective laws has been, Payne law, 41.1 per cent; Dingley law, 54.8 per cent; Wilson law, 42.8 per cent; McKinley law, 47.1 per cent; and the average ad valorem rate of all importations, free and dutiable, under the respective laws has been, Payne law, 20.8; Dingley law, 25.5; Wilson law, 21.9; McKinley law, 22.1; so that the Payne bill in the ten months of its operation shows much larger free and duti-

able importations, very much larger custom receipts, and less ad valorem rates than any of its three predecessors.

I am well aware that these comparisons are of little value, because the amount of importations necessarily is affected by the constant increase in population, that the increase of free importations is to a very considerable extent affected by the great increase of free raw materials brought in for manufacturing in this country for export trade, and that the resulting ad valorem rates which I have quoted are wholly dependent upon the purchase price of importations during the life of the respective laws. But I am thoroughly satisfied, from computations of my own, that the Payne bill, as now upon the statute books, and taken as a whole, is a clear and marked revision downward, even including the large and intentional increases for revenue purposes which were laid upon luxuries.

Nine out of the 14 schedules certainly show an emphatic reduction, reaching in the metal schedule from 10 to 12 per cent, and in the lumber schedule from 15 to 20 per cent, and in the sundries schedule showing the great reduction of 30 to 40 per cent.

The enlargement of the free list is one of the best features of the Payne tariff bill, and yet our Democratic friends seem to wholly overlook it in their search for criticisms of the measure. The total free importations under ten months of the Payne law have been \$656,000,000; for a corresponding period of the last year of the Dingley law, \$507,000,000; and for corresponding periods of the last years of the McKinley and Wilson laws, three hundred and eighteen millions each. These figures speak for themselves.

That there may not be the slightest question as to the accuracy of the statement that this is a revision downward, I cite the fact that in a total of importations of more than \$400,000,000, including all importations of every kind, for a given period, and applying the rates of the Dingley and Payne laws to identically the same articles, the Payne bill shows an actual collection of taxes of \$7,000,000 less than would have been collected upon these same articles if the old law had continued in force, a reduction of more than 8 per cent from the Dingley law.

But aside from the changes of rates made in the last tariff revision, there are two provisions of the new law which are of such supreme importance as to justify the revision, even if the mistakes and inequities of some of the rates had been far more numerous than now appear.

I refer, first, to the maximum and minimum system of rates, and, second, to the provision for the maintenance of a tariff board to ascertain from time to time the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and in this way to be always prepared to furnish to the President the evidence of the necessity for a change of rates on any article of importation.

Maximum and Minimum Rates.

Since the Dingley law was enacted nearly every European nation has changed its tariff system and provided for one scale of duties for general use and another and much lower scale to be extended to such nations as were willing to give like or equivalent concessions.

With one rate only we were helpless, and our trade with several nations, notably France, was very seriously hindered and hampered by the highly favored competition of commercial rivals enjoying much lower import privileges than were given to us.

The United States is the largest and best market place in the whole world, and every other nation desires to send its products here for sale on equal terms with its own competitors.

The Payne bill provided for an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem on all importations from countries which unduly discriminate against us in this respect, and since its passage, under the prompt and skillful negotiations of the administration with all the countries of the world, and supplemented by a healthy appreciation of what the application of our maxi-

mum rates would mean to them, we are enjoying far greater advantages in our trade with the rest of mankind than we have ever had before in our history.

Tariff Board.

The original authority for the tariff board is given in section 2 of the bill, and is follows:

To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required.

Three persons were at once appointed to this work, and have rendered most excellent service in the adjustment of our trade relations under the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne bill.

When the tariff bill was passed the President announced that he should construe this clause as giving him authority "to secure statistics covering the prices and costs of production of goods at home and abroad upon which scientific tariffs must be built," and that there might be no question about it, he asked Congress at the session just closed to broaden the authority, extend the scope, and furnish additional funds.

The result was the following provision, which was adopted and is now law:

Executive.

To enable the President to secure information to assist him in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenues, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, and the officers of the Government in administering the customs laws, including such investigations of the cost of production of commodities, covering cost of material, fabrication, and every other element of such cost of production, as are authorized by said act, and including the employment of such persons as may be required for those purposes, and to enable him to do any and all things in connection therewith authorized by law, \$250,000.

Two classes of people vigorously opposed it.

1. Those who stand pat on the past methods of tariff making and fear a coming revolution. They are mistaken, the revolution is not coming, it is already here.

2. The Democratic party, who have no use for facts or information concerning the true application of protection, for they stand now, as they always have, for a tariff for revenue only.

But the President has pledged his word to this much-needed reform, declaring—

It is not unlikely that, in the light of accurate statistics, we may find that certain schedules in our tariff are too high. If we do, I shall at that time not hesitate immediately to recommend their revision.

I believe that the work of a tariff board should be to secure and to present evidence, not to frame a tariff. With this evidence before it, Congress will act fairly and wisely, and the United States will have, under this method, a tariff established on a thoroughly scientific basis—as it should have had a quarter of a century ago.

* * * * *

But now, speaking for myself and as a Representative from a manufacturing State, a State which has its industries more diversified than any other, I gladly accept the declaration of the last Republican National Convention that "the measure of protection shall be the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad," and to pledge to our splendid President and party leader my hearty cooperation in every effort which he may make to give to this country "a scientific tariff based on facts," and shall do it with the firm belief that with the principle intelligently and honestly applied it will prove to be protection not only to the producer, but to the consumer as well.

The alternative is a tariff for revenue only with protection eliminated. There is no question about this, for when the vote on the Payne bill was to be taken in the House, Hon. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader and acting for his party, moved to recommit it to the Ways and Means Committee with instruc-

tions which set forth clearly and specifically the policy of that party.

The first clause of those instructions was "Amend by reducing the duties carried by the bill to revenue rates."

The second clause then provided that the rates so fixed should be the maximum rates, and that minimum rates should be fixed below these to foreign countries for like concessions on their part.

Such a policy would mean not only the surrender of the home market to our foreign competitors, but the extinction of our rapidly growing foreign trade as well.

Under the protective system noncompeting articles are free now, and that means half of all our importations. With free raw materials we have demonstrated our ability to compete with other nations in many lines of industry, and the "American invasion" of foreign markets has long since ceased to be a fiction and is now a stern reality throughout the world.

To tax raw materials or any article in which there is no domestic competition means adding just so much to the cost to the home manufacturer and handicaps him to a like extent at home and abroad. Better by far free trade on everything but luxuries, and the deficiency in the revenues met by internal taxation.

Whatever the issues may have been in the past, the clear-cut, well-defined issue of the future between the two great parties will be—

Republican policy: Free admission of noncompeting articles and all other articles on which our ability to compete has been or from time to time may be demonstrated, and to all other importations the principle of protection honestly and intelligently applied.

Democratic policy: A tariff on all importations applied for revenue purposes only.

On such an issue I have not the slightest doubt as to the decision of the American people, for the Democratic policy would mean financial and industrial suicide.

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

I close with a statement which everybody who has studied the Payne tariff knows is true. Every man in this body ought to know it. Investigation by a commission such as I have suggested, made up exclusively of Democrats from agricultural districts, would prove it, and it would be a unanimous report of all that investigated this subject of high prices: There is not in the Payne tariff law a single advance in rate above the Dingley rates that justifies an increase in the final retail price to the ultimate consumer of a single necessary article of food, of clothing, or of household use.—Representative Boutell.

We shall continue our American system of protection developed and perfected by the Republican party. We shall continue to raise a large portion of our revenues and at the same time protect our labor and industries by adequate and equitable duties on competing imports. We shall continue to maintain the highest wage scale on earth and keep our standard of living the best of all nations through the home market that is, and I believe always will be, the envy of the civilized world.—James S. Sherman.

Imports of Merchandise into the United States, Showing Separately the Free and Dutiable, the Per Cent Free, the Customs Receipts, and the Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty on Dutiable and on Total Imports During the Existence of the McKinley, the Wilson, and the Dingley Tariff Acts, respectively, and for the first Eleven Months of the Payne Tariff Act; together with a Summary of Monthly Results under each of the Laws named.

PERIOD.	IMPORTS.			Free, Per cent	Receipts. Customs	Average Ad Valorem on	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.			Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.
McKinley Law:							
47 months (a).....	Dollars. 1,642,061,577	Dollars. 1,453,952,277	Dollars. 3,096,013,854	53.04	Dollars. 684,848,289	47.10	22.12
Monthly Avg.....	34,987,480	30,935,155	65,872,635	.....	14,571,240	.....	.....
Wilson Law:							
35 months (b)....	1,080,444,279	1,132,656,393	2,213,100,672	48.82	485,027,818	42.82	21.92
Monthly Avg.....	30,869,836	32,361,611	63,231,447	.....	13,857,938	.....	.....
Dingley Law:							
144 months (c)....	5,428,476,160	6,821,535,441	12,250,011,601	44.31	3,121,758,248	45.76	25.48
Monthly Avg.....	37,607,751	47,371,774	85,069,525	.....	21,676,085	.....	.....
Payne Law.....							
Monthly Avg.....	64,564,742	66,832,212	131,396,954	.....	27,529,287	.....	.....
11 months (d)....	710,212,165	735,154,335	1,445,366,500	49.14	302,822,161	41.19	20.95

a Includes 5 days, October 1 to 5, 1890, under Act of 1883; and 4 days, August 28 to 31, 1894, under Act of 1894. b Excludes 4 days, August 28 to 31, 1894, included with McKinley period, and includes 8 days, July 24 to 31, 1897, under Act of 1897. c Excludes 8 days, July 24 to 31, 1897, included with Wilson period, and excludes 5 days, August 1 to 5, 1909, included with Payne period. d Includes 5 days, August 1 to 5, 1909, under Act of 1897.

NOTE.—In the closing months of the McKinley Law revenues were largely reduced, prospective imports being held back awaiting the passage of the Wilson Tariff, causing an estimated reduction of about \$55,000,000 in customs receipts under the McKinley Act and a corresponding increase in revenues under the Wilson Act. For several months prior to the enactment of the Dingley Law customs revenues were largely anticipated and paid into the Treasury under the Wilson Law, causing an estimated increase of about \$45,000,000 in the revenues under the Wilson and a corresponding decrease under the Dingley Act. The high percentage of free imports under the McKinley Law is chiefly due to the fact that sugar was on the free list under that Act. Merchandise other than sugar imported free of duty under the McKinley Law formed 39.50 per cent of the total imports.

At all hazards, and no matter what else is sought for or accomplished by changes of the tariff, the American workingman must be protected in his standard of wages—that is, in his standard of living—and must be secured the fullest opportunity of employment.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States Government down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hard times suffered by the American people in the same period have been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports or by insufficient protection, thus refuting all free-trade theories on the subject. As I desire my native land to be on the apex of prosperity, rather than under the heel of hard times, I am a protectionist.—David H. Mason.

The present business system of the country rests on the protective tariff and any attempt to change it to a free trade basis will certainly lead to disaster.—Wm. H. Taft.

Imports of Merchandise into the United States, Showing Separately the Free and Dutiable, Per Cent of Free, Amount of Duties Collected, and Average Ad Valorem Rate on Dutiable and on Total Imports for the Eleven Months ending with June, 1890, to 1910.

PERIOD.	IMPORTS.			Per cent of free.	Customs Receipts.	Average Ad Valorem		
	Free	Dutiable.	Total.			Dutiable Imports	Total Imports	
Eleven months ending June 30th.								
Tariff of 1883-1890	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.			
1891 a	246,638,868	470,884,603	717,523,471	34.37	209,861,803	44.56	29.25	
McKinley Tariff	344,661,962	422,694,930	767,356,892	44.92	195,639,052	46.28	25.49	
1892	424,613,226	335,747,201	760,360,427	55.84	161,868,780	48.21	21.29	
1893	412,987,266	387,743,635	800,730,901	51.58	185,947,567	47.96	23.22	
1894	348,599,566	243,208,989	591,808,555	58.90	117,123,789	48.16	19.79	
1895 b	324,259,487	342,408,412	666,667,899	48.64	143,480,250	41.90	21.52	
Wilson Tariff	336,941,701	369,757,327	706,699,028	47.68	145,439,291	39.33	20.58	
1897	359,263,890	353,357,970	712,621,860	50.41	164,116,410	46.44	23.09	
1898	262,142,786	300,232,109	562,374,895	46.61	133,111,956	44.33	23.67	
1899	280,703,977	365,460,131	646,164,108	43.44	190,971,544	52.26	29.55	
1900	341,300,249	448,539,191	789,839,440	43.21	216,398,131	48.24	27.40	
1901	317,644,108	441,868,365	759,512,473	41.82	218,689,517	49.50	28.79	
1902	368,957,237	461,281,276	830,238,513	44.44	233,192,964	50.51	28.09	
Dingley Tariff	395,982,791	550,588,572	946,571,363	41.83	259,460,976	47.12	27.41	
1904	417,853,177	491,046,371	908,899,548	45.97	238,866,572	48.64	26.28	
1905	485,861,403	560,457,725	1,046,319,128	46.43	242,576,780	48.28	23.18	
1906	513,636,989	628,362,851	1,142,049,810	44.98	279,067,274	44.41	24.43	
1907	602,783,678	729,045,298	1,331,828,976	45.26	307,053,381	42.12	23.06	
1908	468,912,065	600,807,834	1,069,719,899	43.83	256,844,185	42.75	24.01	
1909	560,871,540	664,613,191	1,225,484,731	45.77	280,371,989	42.19	22.88	
By months								
1909—Aug	54,239,032	62,855,048	117,094,080	46.32	28,589,625	45.48	24.42	
Sept.	59,602,603	61,412,027	121,014,630	49.25	27,334,662	44.51	22.59	
Oct.	64,613,899	63,059,452	127,673,351	50.61	29,278,695	46.43	22.93	
Nov.	76,031,041	64,477,732	140,508,773	54.10	25,637,429	39.76	18.24	
Dec.	77,604,393	61,139,851	138,744,244	55.93	27,052,421	44.25	19.50	
Payne Tariff	1910—Jan	70,461,849	63,208,429	133,670,278	52.71	25,731,259	40.71	19.75
	Feb.	59,590,913	70,532,467	130,123,380	45.80	27,525,498	39.02	21.15
	March	76,705,661	86,293,774	162,999,435	47.06	33,722,690	39.08	20.69
	April	62,656,715	71,266,654	133,923,369	46.78	27,278,535	38.28	20.37
	May	54,700,295	65,231,720	119,932,015	45.61	23,010,989	35.28	19.19
	June	54,005,764	65,677,181	119,682,945	45.13	27,660,358	42.12	23.11
	1910—11 mos.	710,212,165	735,154,335	1,445,366,500	49.14	302,822,161	41.19	20.95

(a) Two months under Tariff of 1883 are included in this period.

(b) One month under McKinley Tariff is included in this period.

Imports of Merchandise, Free and Dutiable, Customs Receipts, and Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty under Payne Tariff Law, Compared with Three Preceding Tariff Laws.

Figures covering 11 months' operations of the Payne tariff law, showing imports free and dutiable, customs receipts, and average ad valorem rate of duty, and comparing the same with corresponding periods under three preceding tariff laws, have been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Payne tariff law went into effect on the morning of August 6, 1909, but the returns to the Bureau of Statistics do not enable it to separate in its statements the business of the five days of August in which imports were under the former law, and the statement which covers the 11 months, August 1 to June 30, therefore includes five days under the Dingley law.

The statement shows the total imports in the eleven months' period (August 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910) as \$1,445,366,500, against \$1,331,828,976 in the corresponding eleven months of the fiscal year 1907, the former high-record year in imports. Of this total of \$1,445 million dollars under the Payne law, 49.14 per cent entered free of duty, being a larger percentage free of duty than in the corresponding period of

any earlier year except 1897, the closing year of the Wilson tariff law, and 1892, 1893, and 1894, under the McKinley law, which admitted sugar free of duty.

Customs receipts during the eleven months' operation of the Payne tariff law were \$302,822,161, exceeding those of the corresponding period of any earlier year except 1907, when the receipts for the corresponding months aggregated \$307,053,381. Comparing the customs receipts for the period, as reported by the Treasury Department, \$302,822,161, with the value of the imports as reported by the Bureau of Statistics by the collectors of customs, \$1,445,366,500, the average ad valorem rate of duty on all imports is shown to have been 20.95 per cent, and on dutiable imports 41.19 per cent. A comparison of this ad valorem rate of duty with that of corresponding periods in each year back to 1890 shows a lower rate on total imports than in the corresponding period of any fiscal year except 1896, the second year of the Wilson law, when the ad valorem rate averaged 20.58 per cent, and 1894, the closing year of the McKinley law, when the ad valorem rate averaged 19.79 per cent.

On dutiable imports only the average ad valorem rate under the Payne law, 41.19 per cent, is lower than in the corresponding period of any earlier year since 1890, except 1896, under the Wilson law, when the average ad valorem was 39.33 per cent. Comparing the entire period of the operation of the Payne law with the entire period of the operation of the Dingley, Wilson and McKinley laws, respectively, the average ad valorem rate under the Payne law is less than under any of its three predecessors, that on total imports under the Payne law being, as already indicated, 20.95 per cent; that under the Dingley law for the entire period of its operation, 25.48 per cent; under the Wilson law, 21.92 per cent; and under the McKinley law, 22.12 per cent. On dutiable merchandise only the average ad valorem rate under the Payne law, 41.19 per cent, is also lower than that of any of its predecessors; that of the Dingley law having been for its entire period, 45.76 per cent; that of the Wilson law for its entire period, 42.82 per cent; and that of the McKinley law for its entire period, 47.10 per cent.

The percentage of merchandise entering free of duty under the entire operation of the Payne law thus far is larger than under the Dingley or Wilson law, but slightly less than under the McKinley law, which admitted sugar free of duty, the share entering free of duty under the Payne law during its entire operation having been 49.14 per cent; under the Dingley law during its entire period, 44.31 per cent; under the Wilson law during its entire period, 48.82 per cent; and under the McKinley law during its entire operation, 53.04 per cent.

The average monthly imports during the entire operation of the four laws, respectively, were: Payne law, \$131,396,954; Dingley law, \$85,069,525; Wilson law, \$63,231,447; and McKinley law, \$65,872,635. Of free merchandise the average monthly importation under the Payne law was \$64,564,742; under the Dingley law, \$37,697,751; under the Wilson law, \$30,869,836; and under the McKinley law, \$34,937,480.

Customs receipts under the Payne law during its entire operation thus far averaged \$27,529,287 per month; under the Dingley law, \$21,676,085 per month; under the Wilson law, \$13,857,938 per month; and under the McKinley law, \$14,571,240 per month.

I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision.—President Taft.

The Republican party will continue to be a protectionist party and the American people a protectionist people. And that protection must apply to every section, every industry and every class.—James S. Sherman.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, FROM 1791 TO 1910.

Administration.	Year ending Dec. 31—	Ordinary receipts.	Ordinary disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of expenditures.	Tariff
Washington.	1791	\$4,409,951.19	\$3,097,452.55	\$1,312,498.64		
	1792	3,669,960.31	8,269,869.75		\$4,599,909.44	
	1793	4,652,923.14	3,846,929.90	805,993.24		
	1794	5,431,904.87	6,297,822.04		865,917.17	
	1795	6,114,534.59	7,309,600.78		1,195,066.19	
	1796	8,377,529.65	5,790,650.83	2,586,878.82		
	1797	8,688,780.99	6,008,627.25	2,680,153.74		
	1798	7,900,495.80	7,607,586.32	292,909.48		
	1799	7,546,813.31	9,295,818.13			
	1800	10,848,749.10	10,813,971.01	34,778.09		
	1801	12,935,330.95	9,393,499.96	3,541,830.99		
Madison.	1802	14,995,793.95	7,976,252.07	7,019,541.88		
	1803	11,064,997.63	7,952,286.60	3,111,811.03		
	1804	11,826,307.38	8,637,907.65	3,188,399.73		
	1805	13,560,693.20	9,014,348.84	4,546,344.36		
	1806	15,559,931.07	9,449,177.62	6,110,753.45		
	1807	16,398,019.26	8,354,151.37	8,043,867.85		
	1808	17,060,661.93	9,061,413.08	7,999,248.87		
	1809	7,773,473.12	10,280,747.04			
	1810	9,384,214.28	8,474,753.37	909,460.91	2,507,273.92	
	1811	14,422,634.09	8,178,040.43	6,244,593.66		
	1812	9,801,132.76	20,280,771.27		10,479,638.51	
Jefferson.	1813	14,340,409.95	31,681,852.14		17,341,442.19	
	1814	11,181,625.16	34,720,925.42		23,539,300.26	
	1815	15,696,916.82	32,943,661.24		17,246,744.42	
	1816	47,676,985.66	31,196,355.92	16,480,629.74		
	1817	33,099,049.74	19,990,892.47	13,108,157.27		
Monroe.	1818	21,585,171.04	20,018,627.81	1,566,543.23		
	1819	24,603,374.37	21,512,004.00	3,001,370.37		
	1820	17,840,669.55	18,285,534.89		444,865.34	
	1821	14,573,379.72	15,849,552.86		1,276,173.14	
	1822	20,232,427.94	15,000,432.30	5,231,995.64		
	1823	20,540,666.26	14,706,629.99	5,834,036.27		
	1824	19,381,212.79	20,273,702.64		892,489.85	
Adams.	1825	21,840,858.02	15,857,217.34	5,983,640.68		
	1826	25,260,434.21	17,037,859.22	8,222,574.99		
	1827	22,966,363.96	16,139,167.16	6,827,196.80		
	1828	24,763,629.23	16,394,842.05	8,368,787.18		
	1829	24,827,627.38	15,184,053.63	9,643,573.75		
	1830	24,841,116.51	15,142,108.26	9,702,008.25		
	1831	28,526,820.82	15,237,816.64	13,289,004.18		
	1832	31,867,450.66	17,288,950.27	14,578,500.39		
	1833	33,948,426.25	23,017,551.98	10,930,874.27		
	1834	21,791,935.55	18,627,570.23	3,164,365.32		
	1835	35,430,087.10	17,572,813.36	17,857,273.74		
Van Buren.	1836	50,826,796.08	30,808,164.04	19,958,632.04		
	1837	24,954,153.04	37,243,214.24		12,289,061.20	
	1838	26,302,561.74	33,864,714.56		7,562,152.82	
	1839	31,482,749.61	26,896,782.62	4,585,966.99		
	1840	19,480,115.33	24,314,518.19		4,834,402.86	
	1841	16,860,160.27	26,481,817.84		9,621,657.57	
	1842	19,976,197.25	25,134,886.44		5,158,689.19	
	1843*	8,231,001.26	11,780,092.51		3,549,091.25	
	1844	29,320,707.78	22,483,560.14	6,837,147.64		
	1845	29,970,105.80	22,935,827.79	7,034,278.01		
Taylor.	1846	29,699,967.74	27,261,182.86	2,438,784.88		
	1847	26,467,403.16	54,920,784.09		28,453,380.93	
	1848	35,698,699.21	47,618,220.65		11,919,521.44	
	1849	30,721,077.50	43,499,078.39		12,778,000.89	
	1850	43,592,888.88	40,948,383.12	2,644,505.76		
	1851	52,555,039.33	47,751,478.41	4,803,560.92		
	1852	49,848,815.60	44,390,252.36	5,456,563.24		
	1853	61,587,031.68	47,743,989.09	13,843,042.59		
	1854	73,800,341.40	55,038,455.11	18,761,886.29		
	1855	65,350,574.68	58,630,662.71	6,719,911.97		
Fillmore.	1856	74,056,699.24	69,185,652.89	4,871,046.35		
	1857	68,965,312.57	67,432,135.27	1,533,177.30		
	1858	46,655,365.96	73,610,827.31		26,955,461.35	
	1859	52,777,107.92	69,070,976.74		16,293,868.82	
	1860	56,054,599.83	63,130,598.39		7,075,998.56	
	1861	41,476,299.49	66,546,644.89		25,070,345.40	
	1862	51,919,261.09	474,761,818.91		422,842,557.82	
	1863	112,094,945.51	714,740,725.17		602,645,779.66	
	1864	243,412,971.20	865,322,641.97		621,909,670.77	
	1865	322,031,158.19	1,295,837,324.30		973,806,166.11	
Lincoln.	1866	519,949,564.38	520,750,940.47		801,376.09	
	1867	462,846,679.92	346,729,325.78	116,117,354.14		
	1868	376,434,453.82	370,339,133.82	6,095,320.00		
	1869	357,188,256.09	321,190,597.75	35,997,658.34		

Formulative period
Protective Low.
Low.
Protective.
Low.
Low.
Protective.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, FROM 1791 TO 1910—Continued.

Administration.	Year ending Dec. 31—	Ordinary receipts.	Ordinary disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of expenditures.	Tariffs.
Arthur Hayes. Grant.	1870	395,959,833.87	293,657,005.15	102,302,828.72	.....
	1871	374,431,104.94	283,160,398.51	91,270,711.43	.....
	1872	364,694,229.91	270,559,695.91	94,134,534.00	.....
	1873	322,177,673.78	285,239,325.34	36,938,348.44	.....
	1874	299,941,090.84	301,238,800.21	.....	1,297,709.37	
	1875	284,020,771.41	274,623,392.84	9,397,378.57	.....
	1876	290,066,584.70	265,101,084.59	24,965,500.11	.....
	1877	281,000,642.00	241,334,474.86	39,666,167.14	.....
	1878	257,446,776.40	236,964,326.80	20,482,449.60	.....
	1879	272,322,136.83	266,947,883.53	5,374,253.30	.....
	1880	333,526,500.98	264,847,637.36	68,678,863.62	.....
	1881	360,782,292.57	259,651,638.81	101,130,653.76	.....
	1882	403,525,250.28	257,981,439.57	145,543,810.71	.....
	1883	398,287,581.95	265,408,137.54	132,879,444.41	.....
	1884	348,519,869.92	244,126,244.33	104,393,625.56	.....
	1885	323,690,706.38	260,226,935.11	63,463,771.27	.....
	1886	336,439,727.06	242,483,138.50	93,956,588.56	.....
	1887	371,403,277.66	267,932,179.97	103,471,097.69	.....
	1888	379,266,074.76	259,653,958.67	119,612,116.09	.....
	1889	387,050,058.84	281,996,615.60	105,053,443.24	.....
	1890	403,080,982.63	297,736,486.60	105,344,496.03	.....
	1891	392,612,447.31	355,372,684.74	37,239,762.57	.....
	1892	354,937,784.24	345,023,330.58	9,914,453.66	.....
	1893	385,819,628.78	383,477,954.49	2,341,674.29	.....
	1894	297,722,019.25	367,525,279.83	.....	69,803,260.58	.....
	1895	313,390,075.11	356,195,298.29	.....	42,805,223.18	
	1896	326,976,200.38	352,179,446.08	.....	25,203,245.70	
	1897	347,721,705.16	365,774,159.57	.....	18,052,454.41	
Roosevelt McKinley. Cleveland. Cleve- land. Garfield	1898	405,321,335.60	443,368,582.80	.....	38,047,247.20	
	1899	515,960,620.18	605,072,179.85	.....	89,111,559.67	
	1900	567,240,851.89	487,713,791.71	79,527,060.18	.....
	1901	587,685,337.83	509,967,353.15	77,717,984.63	.....
	1902	562,478,233.21	471,190,557.64	91,287,375.57	.....
	1903	560,396,674.40	506,089,022.04	54,307,652.36	.....
	1904	539,716,913.86	532,237,821.31	.....	41,770,572.00	
	1905	544,606,758.62	563,360,093.62	.....	18,753,335.00	
	1906	594,717,942.32	549,405,425.35	45,312,516.97	.....
	1907	663,125,659.92	551,705,129.04	111,420,530.88	.....
	1908	601,060,723.27	621,102,390.64	.....	20,041,667.37	
	1909	603,589,489.84	662,324,444.77	.....	58,734,954.93	
Taft.	1910 a	669,064,780.13	659,662,348.07	9,402,432.06	.....

a Preliminary figures.

I did not agree, nor did the Republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. That is what the free traders desire. That is what the revenue tariff reformers desire; but that is not what the Republican platform promised, and it is not what the Republican party wished to bring about.—President Taft.

Our free trade friends have told us for years and years that if we do not buy we cannot sell, but we have gone on doing both at a wondrously increasing rate, but selling just enough more than we buy to meet all foreign obligations and keep our gold as a bulwark of redemption. That has been the Republican method, and that is going to continue to be the Republican method.—James S. Sherman.

If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business as prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country.—Ex-president Roosevelt.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT UNDER LOW AND PROTECTIVE TARIFFS, RESPECTIVELY, FROM 1790 TO 1910.

This table shows the deficit or surplus of revenue in each year from 1790 to date, the years in which low tariff existed being stated in one column and those in which protective tariffs listed in another column. It will be noted that protective tariffs have produced a surplus of revenue in practically every year except those of war periods or some other extraordinary expenditures, such as the Panama canal. The deficit of the first year 1908, while due in part to the heavy expenditures including the Panama canal, is chiefly the result of the unexpected falling off in importation of dutiable articles (and therefore customs receipts), the result of the financial depression beginning with October, 1907. It will be noted that deficits occurred in 24 of the 57 years in which low tariffs were in existence, and in but 15 of the 60 years of protection, and that nearly all these were war years.

[Compiled from official statements of the Treasury Department.]

Low tariffs.			Protective tariffs.		
Fiscal year—	Deficit.	Surplus.	Fiscal year—	Deficit.	Surplus.
1791.....		\$1,312,499	1813.....	\$17,341,442	
1792.....	\$4,599,909		1814.....	23,539,300	
1793.....		805,993	1815.....	17,246,744	War riod
1794.....	865,917		1816.....		\$16,480
1795.....	1,195,066		1825.....		5,983
1796.....		2,586,879	1826.....		8,222
1797.....		2,680,184	1827.....		6,827
1798.....		292,909	1828.....		8,368
1799.....	1,749,005		1829.....		9,643
1800.....		34,778	1830.....		9,702
1801.....		3,541,831	1831.....		13,289
1802.....		7,019,542	1832.....		14,578
1803.....		3,111,811	1833.....		10,930
1804.....		3,188,400	1843.....	3,549,091	
1805.....		4,546,344	1844.....		6,837
1806.....		6,110,753	1845.....		7,034
1807.....		8,043,868	1846 (half year)		1,269,
1808.....		7,999,249	1862.....	417,650,981	War riod
1809.....		2,507,274	1863.....	606,639,331	
1810.....		909,461	1864.....	621,556,130	
1811.....		6,244,594	1865.....	673,068,131	
1812.....	10,479,638		1866.....		927
1817.....		13,108,157	1867.....		116,117
1818.....		1,566,543	1868.....		6,095
1819.....		3,091,370	1869.....		35,997
1820.....	444,865		1870.....		102,302
1821.....	1,276,173		1871.....		91,270
1822.....		5,231,996	1872.....		94,134
1823.....		5,834,036	1873.....		36,938
1824.....	892,490		1874.....	1,297,799	
1834.....		3,164,365	1875.....		9,397
1835.....		17,857,274	1876.....		24,965
1836.....		19,958,632	1877.....		39,666
1837.....	12,289,061		1878.....		20,482
1838.....	7,562,153		1879.....		5,374
1839.....		4,585,967	1880.....		68,678
1840.....	4,834,402		1881.....		101,130
1841.....	9,621,657		1882.....		145,543
1842.....	5,158,689		1883.....		132,879
1846 (half year)		1,269,392	1884.....		104,393
1847.....	28,453,381		1885.....		63,463
1848.....	11,919,521		1886.....		93,956
1849.....	12,778,001		1887.....		103,471
1850.....		2,644,506	1888.....		119,612
1851.....		4,803,561	1889.....		105,053
1852.....		5,456,563	1890.....		105,344
1853.....		13,843,043	1891.....		37,238
1854.....		18,761,886	1892.....		9,914
1855.....		6,719,912	1893.....		2,341
1856.....		5,330,349	1894.....	69,803,261	War riod
1857.....		1,330,904	1898.....	38,047,247	
1858.....	27,327,127		1899.....	89,111,560	
1859.....	16,216,492		1900.....		7,952,0
1860.....	7,146,276		1901.....		77,717
1861.....	23,173,914		1902.....		91,287
1895.....	42,805,223		1903.....		54,307
1896.....	23,208,246		1904.....	41,770,571	
1897.....	18,052,454		1905.....	18,753,335	
			1906.....		45,312
			1907.....		111,420
			1908.....	20,041,667	
			1909.....	58,734,955	
			1910 a.....		9,402

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

into and from the United States from October 1, 1789, to June 30, 1910, under low and protective tariffs, respectively.

		Merchandise.						
		Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.	Fiscal year.	Tariffs.
Adm-	Wash-	1790	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844		1790	
inistr-	ton.	1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959		1791	
ation.		1792	31,500,000	20,758,093	10,746,902		1792	
		1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428		1793	
		1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275		1794	
		1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396		1795	
		1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539		1796	
		1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696		1797	
		1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289		1798	
		1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626		1799	
		1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988		1800	
		1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998		1801	
		1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189		1802	
		1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633		1803	
		1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926		1804	
		1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979		1805	
		1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037		1806	
		1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850		1807	
		1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040		1808	
		1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767		1809	
		1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030		1810	
		1811	53,400,000	61,316,832		\$7,916,832	1811	
		1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764		1812	
		1813	22,005,000	27,856,017		5,851,017	1813	
		1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559		1814	
		1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521		1815	
		1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948		1816	
		1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431		1817	
		1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867		1818	
		1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479		1819	
		1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331		1820	
		1821	54,520,834	54,596,323		75,489	1821	
		1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594		1822	
		1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328		1823	
		1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067		1824	
		1825	90,189,310	90,738,333		549,023	1825	
		1826	79,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722		1826	
		1827	71,332,938	74,309,947		2,977,009	1827	
		1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873		1828	
		1829	67,088,915	67,434,651		345,736	1829	
		1830	62,720,956	71,670,735		8,949,779	1830	
		1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527		1831	
		1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159		1832	
		1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211		1833	
		1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485		1834	
		1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493		1835	
		1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450		1836	
		1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676		1837	
		1838	95,970,288	104,978,570		9,008,282	1838	
		1839	156,496,956	112,251,673	44,245,283		1839	
		1840	98,258,706	123,668,932		25,410,226	1840	
		1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073		1841	
		1842	96,075,071	99,877,995		.3,802,924	1842	
		1843	42,433,464	82,825,689		40,392,225	1843	
		1844	102,604,606	105,745,832		3,141,226	1844	
		1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211		1845	
		1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817		1846	
		1847	122,424,349	156,741,598		34,317,249	1847	
		1848	148,638,644	188,190,515	10,448,129		1848	
		1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027		1849	
		1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800		1850	
		1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170		1851	
		1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167		1852	
		1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983		1853	
		1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030		1854	
		1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	38,899,205		1855	
		1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887		1856	
		1857	384,428,342	293,823,760	54,604,582		1857	
		1858	263,338,654	272,011,274		8,672,620	1858	
		1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290		1859	
		1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062		1860	

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

into and from the United States from October 1, 1789, to Ju
30, 1910, under low and protective tariffs, respectively.

Continued.

Administration.	Fiscal year.	Merchandise.				Fiscal year.
		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.	
Lincoln.	1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	-----	1861
Lincoln.	1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	1,313,824	-----	1862
Lincoln.	1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	-----	1863
Lincoln.	1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	-----	1864
Lincoln.	1865	238,745,580	166,029,303	72,716,277	-----	1865
Lincoln.	1866	431,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	-----	1866
Lincoln.	1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	-----	1867
Lincoln.	1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	-----	1868
Lincoln.	1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	-----	1869
Lincoln.	1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,610	-----	1870
Lincoln.	1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	-----	1871
Lincoln.	1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	-----	1872
Lincoln.	1873	642,136,210	522,479,922	119,656,288	-----	1873
Lincoln.	1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	-----	18,876,698	1874
Lincoln.	1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	-----	1875
Lincoln.	1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	-----	79,643,481	1876
Lincoln.	1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	-----	151,152,094	1877
Lincoln.	1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	-----	257,814,234	1878
Lincoln.	1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	-----	264,661,665	1879
Lincoln.	1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	-----	167,683,912	1880
Lincoln.	1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	-----	259,712,718	1881
Lincoln.	1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	-----	25,902,683	1882
Lincoln.	1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	-----	100,658,488	1883
Lincoln.	1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	-----	72,815,916	1884
Lincoln.	1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	-----	164,662,426	1885
Lincoln.	1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	-----	44,088,694	1886
Lincoln.	1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	-----	23,863,443	1887
Lincoln.	1888	728,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	-----	1888
Lincoln.	1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	-----	1889
Lincoln.	1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	-----	68,518,275	1890
Lincoln.	1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	-----	39,561,614	1891
Lincoln.	1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	-----	202,875,686	1892
Lincoln.	1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	-----	1893
Lincoln.	1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	-----	237,145,950	1894
Lincoln.	1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	-----	75,568,200	1895
Lincoln.	1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	-----	102,882,264	1896
Lincoln.	1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	-----	286,263,144	1897
Lincoln.	1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	-----	615,432,676	1898
Lincoln.	1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	-----	529,874,813	1899
Lincoln.	1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	-----	544,541,898	1900
Lincoln.	1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	-----	664,592,826	1901
Lincoln.	1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	-----	478,398,453	1902
Lincoln.	1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	-----	394,422,442	1903
Lincoln.	1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	-----	469,739,900	1904
Lincoln.	1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	-----	401,048,595	1905
Lincoln.	1906	1,226,562,446	1,743,864,500	-----	517,302,054	1906
Lincoln.	1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,851,078	-----	446,429,653	1907
Lincoln.	1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	-----	666,431,554	1908
Lincoln.	1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	-----	351,090,880	1909
Lincoln.	1910	1,558,064,052	1,744,984,720	-----	186,920,668	1910
		43,113,173,891	49,736,209,125	-----	6,623,035,234	-----

The present business system of the country rests on a protective tariff, and any attempt to change it to a free trade basis will certainly lead to disaster.—Wm. H. Taft.

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much: when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods at a price, and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

They tell us that a protective tariff was only designed to help infant industries, that we have outgrown that infancy and are no longer in need of the duties that enabled us to start them. We have grown, it is true. Our great industrial concerns are monsters now, but let me tell you, the boy said who waited till he had grown up before tackling a youthful opponent, the other fellow has grown up, too. James S. Sherman.

TRADE BALANCES UNDER PROTECTION AND LOW TARIFF, RESPECTIVELY, 1790-1910.

Years in which low tariffs and protective tariffs, respectively, have been in operation in the United States, showing the excess of imports or exports in each year and the total excess of imports or exports under each system.

[Compiled from official statements of the Bureau of Statistics.]

Fiscal Year.	Low Tariffs.		Fiscal Year.	Protective Tariffs.	
	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.		Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
1790.....	\$2,794,844	.....	1813.....	.....	\$5,851,017
1791.....	10,187,959	.....	1814.....	\$6,037,559	.....
1792.....	10,746,902	.....	1815.....	60,483,521	.....
1798.....	4,990,428	.....	1816.....	65,182,948	.....
1794.....	1,556,275	.....	1825.....	.....	549,023
1795.....	21,766,396	.....	1826.....	5,202,722	.....
1796.....	22,861,539	.....	1827.....	.....	2,977,009
1797.....	24,084,606	.....	1828.....	16,998,873	.....
1798.....	7,224,289	.....	1829.....	.....	345,736
1799.....	403,626	.....	1830.....	.....	8,949,779
1800.....	20,280,988	.....	1831.....	23,589,527	.....
1801.....	18,342,998	.....	1832.....	13,601,159	.....
1802.....	4,376,189	.....	1833.....	13,519,211	.....
1803.....	8,866,633	.....	1843.....	.....	40,392,225
1804.....	7,300,926	.....	1844.....	.....	3,141,226
1805.....	25,033,979	.....	1845.....	7,144,211	.....
1806.....	27,873,037	.....	1846.....	4,165,409	.....
1807.....	30,156,850	.....	1862.....	.....	1,313,824
1808.....	34,559,040	.....	1863.....	39,371,368	.....
1809.....	7,196,767	.....	1864.....	157,609,295	.....
1810.....	18,642,030	.....	1865.....	72,716,277	.....
1811.....	.....	\$7,916,832	1866.....	85,952,544	.....
1812.....	38,502,764	.....	1867.....	101,254,955	.....
1817.....	11,578,431	.....	1868.....	75,483,541	.....
1818.....	28,468,867	.....	1869.....	131,388,682	.....
1819.....	16,982,479	.....	1870.....	43,186,640	.....
1820.....	4,758,331	.....	1871.....	77,403,506	.....
1821.....	.....	75,489	1872.....	182,417,491	.....
1822.....	18,521,594	.....	1873.....	119,656,288	.....
1823.....	4,155,328	.....	1874.....	.....	18,876,698
1824.....	3,197,067	.....	1875.....	19,562,725	.....
1834.....	6,349,485	.....	1876.....	.....	79,643,481
1835.....	21,548,493	.....	1877.....	.....	151,152,094
1836.....	52,240,450	.....	1878.....	.....	257,814,234
1837.....	19,029,676	.....	1879.....	.....	264,661,666
1838.....	.....	9,008,282	1880.....	.....	167,683,912
1839.....	44,245,283	.....	1881.....	.....	259,712,718
1840.....	.....	25,410,226	1882.....	.....	25,902,683
1841.....	11,140,073	.....	1883.....	.....	100,658,488
1842.....	.....	3,802,924	1884.....	.....	72,815,916
1846.....	4,165,408	.....	1885.....	.....	164,662,426
1847.....	.....	34,317,249	1886.....	.....	44,088,694
1848.....	10,448,129	.....	1887.....	.....	23,863,443
1849.....	855,027	.....	1888.....	28,002,607	.....
1850.....	29,133,800	.....	1889.....	2,730,277	.....
1851.....	21,856,170	.....	1890.....	.....	68,518,275
1852.....	40,456,167	.....	1891.....	.....	39,564,614
1853.....	60,287,983	.....	1892.....	.....	202,875,686
1854.....	60,760,030	.....	1893.....	18,735,728	.....
1855.....	38,899,205	.....	1894.....	.....	237,145,950
1856.....	29,212,887	.....	1898.....	.....	615,432,676
1857.....	54,604,582	.....	1899.....	.....	529,874,813
1858.....	.....	8,672,620	1900.....	.....	544,541,898
1859.....	38,431,290	.....	1901.....	.....	664,592,826
1860.....	20,040,062	.....	1902.....	.....	478,398,453
1861.....	69,756,709	.....	1903.....	.....	394,422,442
1895.....	.....	75,568,200	1904.....	.....	469,733,900
1896.....	.....	102,882,264	1905.....	.....	401,048,595
1897.....	.....	236,263,144	1906.....	.....	517,302,054
Total.....	1,068,872,161	553,917,230	Total.....	1,371,397,064	8,509,386,229

EXCESS of Imports Under Low Tariff, and Excess of Exports Under Protection.

Net excess of imports under low tariffs.....	\$514,954,931
Net excess of exports under protective tariffs.....	7,135,989,165
Net excess of exports over imports from 1789 to March 1, 1897.....	383,028,497
Net excess of exports over imports from March 1, 1897, to July 1, 1910.....	6,623,035,234

REVISED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1910.

(Exclusive of postal revenues and disbursements, except postal deficiency.)

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.	Fiscal year 1909
I. Ordinary receipts and disbursements:		
Receipts—		
Customs	\$333,683,445.03	\$300,711,933
Internal Ordinary	268,981,738.48	246,212,643
revenue (Corporation tax	20,951,780.97	
Miscellaneous	51,889,750.54	
Total	675,506,715.02	603,589,489
Disbursements—		
Civil and miscellaneous	171,580,673.56	167,001,087
War	155,911,705.93	161,067,462
Navy	123,168,872.91	115,546,011
Indians	18,504,131.60	15,694,618
Pensions	160,696,415.88	161,710,367
Postal deficiency	8,495,612.37	19,501,062
Interest on public debt.....	21,342,978.83	21,803,836
Total	659,700,391.08	662,324,444
Less repayment of unexpended balances		
Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements	659,700,391.08	662,324,444
15,806,323.94		a 58,734,954
II. Panama Canal b:		
Receipts—proceeds of bonds.....	33,911,673.37	30,731,008
Disbursements for Canal.....	33,911,673.37	31,419,442
Excess of Panama Canal receipts over disbursements	a 33,911,673.37	a 688,434
III. Public debt:		
Receipts—		
Proceeds of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness.....	31,674,292.50	45,624,239
Lawful money deposited to retire national-bank notes (act July 14, 1890).....	31,674,292.50	45,624,239
Total	31,674,292.50	45,624,239
Disbursements—		
United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness retired	760,925.00	15,434,687
Lawful money paid for national-bank notes retired (act July 14, 1890).....	32,288,770.50	89,562,083
Total	33,049,695.50	104,996,770
Excess of public debt receipts over disbursements	a 1,375,403.00	a 59,372,530
Excess of all receipts over all disbursements	a 19,480,752.43	a 118,795,919
a Excess of disbursements over receipts.		
b Panama Canal (June 30, 1910):		
Total amount expended on purchase and construction of Canal to this date.....	\$204,096,342.07	
Amount expended to this date from proceeds of sales of bonds, including premiums	87,309,594.83	
Balance expended out of General Fund of Treasury reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold	116,786,747.24	
Total bonds authorized by existing laws for Panama Canal.....	375,200,980.00	
Total bonds issued to this date.....	84,631,980.00	
Balance of bonds authorized but not yet issued	290,569,000.00	

LINCOLN'S TARIFF SPEECH.

The shortest and greatest tariff speech ever made was by Abraham Lincoln, who said:

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

CONTROVERSIAL POINTS EXPLAINED.**WOOD PULP AND PRINT PAPER.**

From Speech of Representative John P. Swasey of Maine.

Mr. SWASEY said:

Mr. Chairman: I would like to make a short statement. It has been suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann] that I am familiar with the manufacture of pulp and print paper. He never said a truer thing in his life than that, for I have lived within the sight of the smokestacks of nine pulp and print paper mills ever since the invention of making print paper out of ground or chopped wood. I know something about the industry. I know something about the quantity that is made in the United States, and I know something about the industry as it has gone forward since the enactment of the Dingley tariff bill.

The duty on print paper from 1860 up to to-day, or to the enactment of the so-called Payne law, has varied from 30 per cent ad valorem to \$6 per ton. At one time it was \$85 per ton. From that time the duty has gradually been reduced. Under the Wilson-Gorman bill it was 15 per cent ad valorem. Under the Dingley bill it was \$6 a ton, slightly less than under the Gorman-Wilson bill.

Since the enactment of the Dingley law the industry has crept over the line into the Provinces of Canada, and every mill of the 16 or 17 that are operating in the Dominion of Canada to-day have been built and converted into print paper mills since the enactment of the Dingley tariff.

I want to read briefly some figures to show how that industry has increased, not only in the Provinces of Canada, but in Germany and in the Scandinavian Peninsula, and see where that great industry, the fourth in importance to-day, has had to suffer from foreign competition and foreign importation of pulp and print paper.

In 1899 only 50 pounds of print paper were imported into the United States. In 1909 there were imported 21,051 tons of paper alone under the Dingley tariff. In 1898 there were 21,000 tons of mechanical ground wood pulp imported. In 1909 that rose to 151,644 tons.

In mechanical pulp in 1899 there were 8,000 tons imported. In 1909 there were 176,701 tons imported.

During the operation of the Dingley tariff no man outside of the United States ever made complaint against the duty of \$6 a ton, and why should they? In the United States print paper has sold for ten years cheaper than in any other country in the world, except free-trade Britain, and only 21 cents a ton above their price there in England. With all this importation, with all this great increase and multiplication of mills in Canada, and across the water in the Scandinavian Peninsula, you see how the importation has grown against the American manufacturer of pulp and print paper. Upon the question of our being absolutely dependent upon Canada, that is not true. We have in the United States 500,000,000 acres of pulp wood and pulp timber. We have five times as much as they have in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Chairman, the first agitation or disturbance in the tariff started in the United States, and it started with free-trade Democrats and editors of free-trade and Democratic papers, headed by John Norris and Herman Ridder. Mr. Ridder is the editor of a New York paper that is said to have a profit of a million dollars a year, and he tried to marshal all of the printing firms and corporations and all the publishers of the United States for an assault upon the duty that was paid willingly and cheerfully and without complaint by every foreign importer into the United States. They did force from Congress this commission headed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann]. That commission made an investigation under a resolution of this House. The resolution primarily gave the

commission authority only to ascertain whether there was print paper trust and combination in restraint of trade, a conspiracy to improperly and illegally raise the price of print paper in the United States. The commission, however, went outside of its authority and reported to Congress on the floor of the House that it thought a \$2 duty would be sufficient, the being the difference in the cost of labor between the United States and Canada, being the mill cost alone, and not taking into consideration the great difference in cost of the raw material. That was pleasing to Herman Ridder and to John Norris and the crowd that was following and pushing them for a reduction of duty on print paper, and they stirred up the entire American press. Now, what was the real right of the manufacturers of print paper in this country? What duty were they entitled to under the revision of the tariff bill according to the Republican formula in the Republican platform? We are paying to-day in the 42 mills in this country \$10.32 a cord, on an average, for the raw material, and the 15 to 17 mills in the Provinces of Canada are paying \$5.21 a cord, there being a difference of \$5 in every cord of wood that comes to an American mill above that which goes to a Canadian mill.

The commission reported that there is a \$2 difference in the labor cost in Canada and the United States, and it takes a cord and a half of wood to make a ton of print paper. We are entitled to any duty under the Republican platform, we are entitled to more than \$8 a ton to-day. That is where we should stand upon the duty list. We are getting, perhaps, \$5.75 under this countervailing proposition, and we are entitled to more than that, and yet there is a further and continual attack upon the manufacturers of print paper in the United States. The press started with a view to reduce the duty, to shut up every American mill, to prostrate that great industry in which is invested \$400,000,000 and in which over 500,000 employees are engaged, and they have not reached condition of silence yet.

Is it true that certain publishers approached the Speaker of this House and undertook to induce him to recommend putting print paper on the free list? Is it true, as I have heard it reliably stated, that they approached the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the interests of the American press, to reduce the duty on print paper to \$2 per ton? Is it true that they have commenced a campaign of muckraking attacking every man who stood for a reasonable duty on print paper or any other commodity in the Congress of the United States? Is it true that for the reason that they did not accomplish their purpose in reducing the duty to a free-trade basis in pulp and print paper they are attacking and assailing the Republican administration of this great country, the President of the United States, than whom the United States never had a better president since the days of Abraham Lincoln? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Not only that, but aggravated further by an attempt, as they claimed, to increase postage upon second-class mail matter, they are still training their guns to-day. Every paper and magazine that is in favor of free print paper is aiming a muck-raking muzzle at Members of Congress who have stood upon the Republican platform and who stand behind the President and the administration to-day. That is the source of this complaint. When the great newspapers of the country reaped a profit last year of \$309,000,000 out of the pockets of the patrons, then they come in here, and because they cannot have free print paper, and because they cannot have the transportation of their papers and their periodicals and their magazines cheaper, they are berating every Republican everywhere on every occasion and under all circumstances.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWASEY. And they are predicting, by reason of the muck-raking and the dissatisfaction expressed and manifested by the American people—they are predicting a Democratic victory in the coming election. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But, my friends on the other side, I want to say

you that you are reckoning without your host. The Republicans are going to solidify in spite of the muck-raking. We who have stood for the Republican policy have nothing to apologize [applause on the Republican side] for in fifty years, and you on the other side have not learned anything in fifty years, and have no grounds upon which to prophesy a victory except a slight division in the Republican ranks in Congress, and what comfort you have got out of this muck-raking campaign.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWASEY. You have stood where you stand to-day for fifty years; you have flown in the face of American history; you have seen all this progress under the policy of the Republican party for protection; you have seen every other nation in the world except England following the American Nation in adopting the policy of protection, even the little Dominion of Canada—

Mr. SULZER. Does the gentleman believe that the Payne-Aldrich tariff act was a substantial compliance with the policy of the Republican party?

Mr. SWASEY. Yes; the tariff law has done all this; in spite of the Democratic party it has done it, and, thank God, it is going to continue to do it and keep this Nation in its great progressive course as long as the Republican party remains in power.

STRUCTURAL STEEL.

From Speech of Representative Fordney of Michigan.

Now, answering the statement made by the gentleman on structural steel, let me say that under the Dingley tariff law structural steel work prepared ready for erection—that is, "punched and fitted"—was admitted at the same rate of duty as plain steel. Metal window frames, elevator grill work, and other highly finished steel material of a great variety of shapes, weights, and sections for buildings were allowed to enter at the same rate of duty as ordinary I beams, or similar plain structural material upon which but little labor had been employed beyond that necessary to roll it and shear it to length.

In this country, by investigation, I find there are engaged in the business of fabricating plain structural steel—that is, punching, fitting and otherwise preparing it for erection in bridges, buildings, and other structures—a large number of concerns which are entirely independent of the United States Steel Corporation. There are 353 shops entirely engaged in the fabrication of bridge and building work, and over 900 shops partially engaged in similar business, operating in nearly every State in the Union, employing over 100,000 men, and with a total annual capacity of 1,476,000 tons. There is also the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation, employing about 15,000 men and operating 17 shops, and producing about 600,000 tons annually, or a total of over 2,000,000 tons annually produced in the United States.

The labor engaged in this class of work is largely of a highly skilled character and based on accurate information obtained in paid rates of wages more than double those prevailing in Europe for similar work.

Under the present law the duty on plain structural steel is \$2 and \$4 per ton less than under the Dingley law, and when this reduction was under discussion it became evident to the committee that to admit highly fabricated material at the same rate of duty as the plain material would be to entirely wipe out the protection which the fabricating industry had hitherto enjoyed under the Dingley law. It certainly never was intended that the reduction of the protection previously afforded to the manufacturers of the plain material should involve the extinction of the large and important fabricating industry or the forcing of the rates of wages in that industry down to the European level, which would have been the in-

evitable result if punched and fitted steel had been permitted to enter at the reduced rate on plain material. The imposition, therefore, of a duty on punched and fitted structural steel was absolutely necessary for the protection of the fabricating industry, and any other course would have been highly unjust and unfair to the 115,000 American laborers above mentioned.

The single advance in the iron and steel schedule was the separation of the raw structural material from fabricated material "punched and fitted for use," making the latter dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem if it came in in that manner, and whether or not such action was justifiable lies in the fact that it protects the labor involved in fabricating the plain material and making it ready for erection into buildings and bridges in American shops, with a labor cost, I am reliably informed, at least $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in higher wages paid here to draftsmen, structural engineers, fitters, erectors, and so forth.

Reliable information which I have obtained is to the effect that the cost of fabricating the plain material, both here and in Europe, varies considerably, depending upon the character of the work and the amount of labor involved. The average cost in this country for labor alone, both skilled and unskilled (but the former predominates), averages from about \$9.50 to about \$21.50 per ton. The protection afforded in the new law merely covers the difference in the cost of labor ascertained, and cannot therefore be considered excessive by any one who is desirous of maintaining the operation of the multitude of small fabricating shops in this country.

If a provision had not been made in the new tariff law to separate plain material from highly finished fabricated material, the reduction of \$4 per ton made in plain material, coupled with the opportunity to bring in completed work at the same relative reduction of duty, ready for use in buildings and bridges, would have seriously affected their existence.

Quoting the gentleman, he said:

"I could not stand for an increase on structural steel punched and ready for use, out of which all modern buildings are constructed, and with which bridges all over the country are builded, and I cannot stand for it now."

Let me ask the gentleman to name the number of bridges built in the United States from foreign-manufactured steel. On inquiry at the Bureau of Statistics I can learn of none.

I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the new tariff law reduced, and did not increase, the duty on plain structural steel. The old, or Dingley, law provided a flat rate of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound on this class of steel. The language in the Payne bill struck out the word "punched," so that hereafter, if foreign structural steel comes in to our market punched, it would be thrown into the basket clause, or paragraph 199, and would pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem; but paragraph 121 of the new tariff law fixes a rate of duty on structural steel not punched, but prepared in practically every other respect for use, as follows:

If valued at nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound or less, the duty is three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued at above nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound, the duty is four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; or, in other words, under the old law all structural steel paid a flat rate of \$10 per net ton, whereas under the new law, if not punched, it pays either a rate of duty at \$6 per ton or \$8 per ton, according to the value, as above stated.

Now, in order to make my answer to the gentleman's objections to the new law clear, I wish to call the attention of the House to a comparative statement of imports of this class of steel under the old and the new law, and to explain the matter fully I am giving below, in parallel columns, a comparison of the amount of imports, import value, duty collected, and so forth of all the structural steel imported during the entire life of the Dingley tariff law, with the total imports of the same material imported during the first five months of the new Payne tariff law:

Comparison of imports of structural steel under Dingley and Payne tariff laws:

		12 years under Dingley law, 1898 to 1909.	Payne law, Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1909.
Total imports	short tons	178,707	2,727
Total foreign import value		\$4,323,310.27	\$80,295.00
Value	per ton	\$24.61	\$29.44
Total duty collected		\$1,787,091.16	\$21,627.46
Average ad valorem rate	per cent	40.63	26.94
Average specific rate per ton actually collected		\$10.00	\$7.93

Imports of Iron and steel building forms and all other structural shapes fitted for use into the United States during the eight months ending March 31, 1908, 1909, and 1910:

1908:		Value.
	2,546,241 pounds	\$59,321
1909:		
	9,811,507 pounds	133,729
1910:		
	10,503,602 pounds	150,047

A careful examination of the above figures will show that, under the old law, although the average price per ton of structural steel was lower than the average price under the new law, the ad valorem rate of duty collected under the old law was very much greater than under the new law, and again, the eight months ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the previous two years, will show a great increase of importations of this class of steel over importations during the corresponding eight months of the two previous years.

Further, I wish to state to the House that under existing law there has been no structural steel brought in under the basket clause, paragraph 199, and all has been imported under paragraph 121, under which paragraph heavy reductions of duty were made as compared with the old law; and, as before stated, it must be observed, too, that there are increased importations under the new law as compared with the last two years under the old law. So the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana that a trick in the new tariff law will result in increased cost of structural steel to the builder or contractor is wholly incorrect, and he is without the slightest ground for any such statement. I believe that a careful review of the above stated facts and figures is conclusive evidence that the gentleman, when making his statement, exaggerated or was not conversant with the facts.

THE TARIFF AND PRICES.

From Speech of Representative Gaines of West Virginia.

The new tariff, however, is under a furious assault because of the present high prices of products in this country. To that proposition I wish to address myself. I propose to demonstrate in a manner which every man who has opportunity for information can still further pursue for himself, that there is no direct relation between the retail prices of commodities and the prices which the producer of them receives, whether he be a protected manufacturer or farmer in America, or an importer of articles that are on the free list. Since the death of McKinley, leaders of the Republican party have been at fault in permitting enemies of protection to assert that there is automatic relation between the tariff and the price paid by the ultimate consumer; that if the tariff is increased, automatically the consumer will pay more; that if it is reduced, automatically he will pay less. That proposition is not the truth and I propose to demonstrate that it

is not, and that with facts that every man may verify and which every man can extend within the range of his own opportunities for investigation.

Let me begin with coal. In the first place, if there be high prices for coal obtaining anywhere, the Payne law is not responsible for it. Anthracite coal has always been on the free list, and the Payne law reduced by one-third the tariff on bituminous coal. I have a letter from chief of department of mines of West Virginia which I shall put in the Congressional Record before the conclusion of this session of Congress, which shows that the average price of a ton of 2,240 pounds of coal, free on board the cars at the mines in West Virginia, was for the fiscal year of 1909 95 cents. There are two facts worthy of attention in this connection. In the first place, a large percentage of the coal was New River and Pocahontas, the highest priced bituminous coal on the market. The returns of the department of mines are either correct or a little higher than the fact, because, as every business man understands, if anyone sells a commodity at particularly low price he does not let his competitor know it if he can help it. The soft coal of West Virginia, therefore, averaging the highest in quality of any in the United States, did not for the fiscal year 1909 average in price more than 95 cents per ton. I am told by men who live in the far Northwest, where the coal of the East meets the Rock Mountain coal in competition, that the ultimate consumer, not the man in the factory, but the man with a grate or furnace, pays as high as from \$8 to \$10 per ton. He does not burn New River run of mine, but lumps of a lower grade. Let us assume that this lump of coal costs as high, on the average, as \$1.25 per ton. It does not, but let us assume it. The average transportation, we know, costs less than one-half the difference. Who gets it? I do not happen to know. I do know three things; first, that protection is not at fault; second, that if the producer's price were any lower, it would bankrupt the business; third, that the ultimate consumer, when he finds out the fact, will blame neither the tariff nor the West Virginia producer.

Let us take lumber next. We reduced the tariff from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand feet. The ultimate consumer is not paying any less for lumber. The people of Canada have added 50 cents of the difference to their stumpage, so that it goes into the pockets of the large proprietor of Canadian timber, into the pockets of the manufacturer of lumber in Canada, or into the Canadian treasury. While the tariff was in process of framing, I urged the committee and urged Congress to believe the fact as now demonstrated, that the price of timber to the consumer was not due to the tariff, that the consumer would not get lumber cheaper by reason of the reduction; that taking off the whole tariff would not conserve the forests; and that we would still be giving up a very large amount of revenue collected by us as custom revenues and transferring it either into the pockets of the Canadian people or into the Canadian treasury under the name of increased stumpage on crown lands.

Let me illustrate the same principle in more finished processes of manufacture. A standard dinner set of porcelain is imported into this country and is sold by the importer for \$5.25, and it is made and sold by the domestic manufacturer also for \$5.25. The ultimate consumer pays \$25 for it. Nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents of the ultimate consumer's \$25 have no relation to the tariff. The larger sum comes after the manufacturer has had all the benefit he can get out of protection.

In framing the tariff bill we had the benefit of statistics showing the actual valuation at which all articles, if protected, had been admitted into the United States under McKinley, Wilson, and Dingley acts. Some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee are business men, some of them are lawyers, and all of them are consumers. Our attention was constantly attracted to the

comparison between prices at which articles were imported into this country and the retail prices we were ourselves compelled to pay. Almost every one of us had had the experience of buying razors made in Germany at a price of \$3 each, and with that price marked on the case. We discovered that no razors had been imported from Germany worth more than \$4.79 per dozen. Yet I myself had a razor for which I paid \$5 and another for which I paid \$3. Great quantities were imported at \$1.20 per dozen. Whether my \$5 and \$3 razors were of the 40-cent kind or the 10-cent kind I do not know, but I think I know that the price I paid for them had no relation to the tariff on them. I do know that those persons who think that there is any relation directly between the tariff and the retail prices—that retail prices are automatically lower with a low tariff and automatically higher with a high tariff—are exceedingly foolish. I do know that an American, alert to his own interests as a consumer, the prosperity of his country and its opportunities for manufacture, and the wages paid its labor will abandon an idea so foolish.

But the purchasers of the \$5 and \$3 razors are not the only persons interested; plainer people are more interested. Barbers' shears are made in Germany and landed in this country, tariff paid, for \$2.05 per dozen; the barber pays one dollar and a half for a pair of them. The cotton cloth in a 25-cent handkerchief is worth, tariff paid or made by a protected manufacturer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the tariff is less than one-third of a cent.

Even assuming what is not true, that the price of domestic paper is increased by the amount of the tariff on similar imported paper, the paper in a dollar and twenty-five cent novel would be increased by less than 1 per cent; and the whole increase in a year's supply of paper for a 4-page country weekly, issued 52 times, would be \$10. Without the tariff the Canadian lumber interests would absorb it all in increased profits.

Similar facts are obvious with reference to products on the free list. They are precisely in the class of protected articles; there is no relation between the original producer's cost and the retail price. Coffee comes into our country at an average of less than 8 cents per pound, and tea at an average of less than 15 cents per pound.

I could multiply instances by the dozen. The truth is that competition in America may inure to the benefit of the retail purchaser, but that the competition of cheap foreign labor inures to the benefit of anybody in America but a small number of importers and jobbers is most foolish. It is not all competition that benefits the ultimate consumer, but only that competition which competes for his trade. One who sells a thing does not take less for it because it costs him less. Whatever it costs him, he charges as much as he can get. One who finds at the same time a pebble and a diamond will give away the pebble because he can not sell it, and he will exact for the diamond the highest price which his skill in selling a diamond will enable him to get for it. If I were selling stoves and someone should show me how to get them for 50 cents less per stove, I would not sell them for 50 cents less, but would make 50 cents additional profit per stove. The only competition which benefits the consumer is ultimate competition.

For fifty years the Republican party has governed—that is, has guided—the country. No other country has ever made so much progress and so few mistakes—nor did this country before—as the United States under the party of Abraham Lincoln. And yet at every step there have been aggressive enemies and weak-hearted adherents who have said that we were doing too much and too little. There have been those who have thought that we were too radical and those who have thought we should become the proponents of every fad that fermented in every spoiling brain. It was so when under that great statesman, John Sherman, we resumed specie payments and did not take up the greenback heresy; when under William McKinley we restored the protective tariff and did not go wild about free silver; when, under Theodore Roosevelt, we

amended the interstate commerce act and did not espouse government ownership of railroads; when we revised the tariff and did not abandon protection, and that under William H. Taft.

The Evidence and Verdict.

Summing up the evidences in support of the assertion made by President Taft months ago that the Payne tariff is the best tariff law ever given to this country, it is found:

(1) It has, from the standpoint of revenue production, given to the country more revenue per month during its operation than any other tariff in our history.

(2) It does this at a lower average ad valorem rate of duty than any of its predecessors.

(3) The free imports under this law are larger than ever before, and the per cent entering free of duty larger than ever before, except during the McKinley law, under which sugar was upon the free list.

(4) The importation of manufacturers' material under this law is much larger than ever before, showing beyond question that the manufacturing industries of the country are, under its operation, more active and more prosperous than ever before.

What more can you demand of a tariff law? It supplies larger revenues than ever before, lower ad valorem rates of duty, a larger free list, and larger importations of manufacturers' material, indicating unprecedented activities in the industries of the country.

Payne Law and Christmas Dinner.

From speech of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

Mr. LONGWORTH said: Mr. Chairman, I remember reading the day after Christmas an editorial in a Democratic newspaper to the effect that every American citizen had to pay more yesterday for his Christmas dinner than he had ever done before, and that was because of the enactment of the Payne law.

I can imagine my genial friend from Missouri [Mr. Clark] sitting down to his Christmas dinner, and, knowing that his bills would be higher than they were last year, saying, "Now is a good chance to say that it is due to the Payne law." Now, let us go through the bill of fare. Of course, I have not been in the gentleman's confidence, but I assume that he had vegetables and meats, sugar and salt, tea and coffee. If beef was his staple, the situation simply was that we put hides on the free list. Although the cattle growers told us that the duty on hides was an important element in the value of cattle, we reduced the duty on dressed meats 25 per cent, and yet the price was higher. Was the Payne law responsible for this increase in price? Perhaps the gentleman had ham, and I understand they have very good ham in Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The best in the world.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The best in the world. The price of hams has gone up, and yet the Payne law reduced the duty on ham 20 per cent. If he had any kind of fowl, the duty has not been lowered on them, but has remained just the same as it has been for years. How about the vegetables? If he had peas or cabbage or beans, and they went up in price, he knew perfectly well that the Payne law had reduced the duty on them 25 or 30 per cent, and he knew, too, that not a single vegetable duty had been increased. If he had sugar and salt, and they had gone up in price, he knew that the duty on sugar and salt had both been reduced. If anything he had was cooked in lard, he knew the most remarkable increase this year in the Washington market was in the price of lard, which went up, I think, from 11 cents to 21 cents in a few months, nearly double, and yet the Payne law reduced the duty on lard 30 per cent.

Is the Payne law responsible for the increased cost of the Christmas dinner of the gentleman from Missouri, when it

reduced the duties on most of the things he ate and drank and increased none? There is just one bill of fare that the gentleman from Missouri could have had for his Christmas dinner for the increased price of which he might have been justified in blaming the Payne law. I will start out with lemons. He might have begun his Christmas dinner with a gin fizz, but it is hardly fair for me to go through this bill of fare as that possibly consumed by the gentleman from Missouri, because I know he is an abstainer, and the things I am about to mention could not have had a place upon his table. If the gentleman from Alabama were here, I might perhaps accuse him of having partaken of this repast, as I am told that he is a great judge of the good things of life. That bill of fare would have had to be composed of lemons, figs, pineapples, and salted almonds, washed down with champagne, ending up with a cup of coffee made out of chickory root, and then topped off with a glass of brandy and a cigarette. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] Those are literally the only things any American citizen could have eaten or drunk on Christmas day or at any other time the cost of which might have been increased by the Payne law. I might even go further and assume that some gentleman—of course, no gentleman in this House—after having partaken of this savory repast had felt inclined to go into some opium den and "hit the pipe." He could then have said that the cost of his living had been increased, because we quadrupled, as I remember it, the duty on opium.

And if his nerves had been somewhat shaken the next day and his family physician had advised a dose of cocaine, he could have also claimed that the Payne law was responsible for an increase in his cost of living, because the Payne law doubled the duty on cocaine. And that is the Christmas party on which the Payne law may have raised the price; no other.

What the Negative Vote Meant.

From speech of Representative Longworth, of Ohio.

It is useless to try to muddy the waters, to attempt to misrepresent the exact significance of the aye-and-no vote upon the adoption of the conference report. The situation was simply this: That if that report had not been adopted, if its opponents had been victorious, the duties carried in the Dingley law would still be in full force and effect, and our efforts to revise the tariff in accordance with the pledges of the Republican platform would have gone for naught. It is not a question of what might have been done in the future. There was no future for that extra session of Congress. The time to act was then, or not at all. So far as the conference report was concerned, we had either to take it or leave it, and the one essential, practical fact of the whole proposition was that a vote against the Payne law was a vote for the Dingley law. You can not get out of it by saying that a negative vote was intended as a protest against any particular schedule in the bill. You can not get out of it by saying that your negative vote was a protest against the wool schedule, or the cotton schedule, or the duties on iron or steel, or the lumber schedule, or free hides, or free trade with the Philippines, or the corporation tax, or anything else that you may be pleased to mention. You can not argue that a negative vote was intended as a protest against any particular schedule or duty, whether you meant to protest against high duties or low duties.

It must not be forgotten that in the House, at least, a number of votes were cast against the Payne law to protest, not that some duties were too high, but that some were too low. It must not be forgotten that two gentlemen in the House voted against the entire bill as a protest against one single item of all the four thousand-odd items in the bill; one because he thought the duty on that item was too high, and the other because he thought it was too low. The only

is that he who cast it conscientiously believed not only that there were some bad things in the bill, but that the bad things largely counterbalanced the good. I have no quarrel with any man, Democrat or Republican, who cast his vote upon that theory. Had that been my conscientious belief I should have voted as they did. But I believed, on the contrary, that the Payne law was an immense improvement over the Dingley law, and for that reason I voted for it, and stand by my vote. The Republican party believed that the Payne law was an improvement over the Dingley law, and the Republican party stands by it.

Stripped of all non-essential verbiage, the question stands out clear and clean cut. A vote against this legislation meant a vote for no legislation. The man who voted "No" on the adoption of the conference report voted against a reduction of 35 per cent on lumber. He voted against the reduction of 60 per cent on iron ore; against a reduction of 30 per cent on coal; against a reduction of 25 per cent on dressed meats; against a reduction in the duties on sugar and salt; against a reduction of the duties on many vegetables; against free hides; against free oil; against free art; against free trade with the Philippines; against a maximum and minimum tariff as advocated by Thomas Jefferson a hundred years ago; against a tariff board; against a cororation tax; and last, but not least, against increasing by more than \$50,000,000 a year the revenues of the Government over what could have possibly been produced had the Dingley law been allowed to stand.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, FORESTER, ON THE RELATION OF THE TARIFF TO FOREST CONSERVATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1909.

HON. SERENO E. PAYNE,
*Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. PAYNE: To avoid any chance of misunderstanding, I take the liberty of stating my views upon the tariff on lumber in more connected fashion than it was possible to do at the hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means on February 24. At the outset I want to make it clear that the Forest Service has never advocated either the reduction or the abolition of the present duties upon lumber and shingles. On the contrary, we have been at some pains to avoid taking any position one way or the other until we could complete a satisfactory investigation of the subject. I say this because many believe that the Forest Service has declared in favor of the removal of the duty upon forest products as a means of conserving our forests. The service has made no such declaration. If the tariff on lumber were to be removed, it would be done, I take it, for one or both of two purposes—either to reduce the price to the consumer or to preserve our forests. In my judgment it would accomplish neither.

Free lumber would not materially reduce the price to the consumer. Most of the lumber we now import comes from Canada, as most of it would if the duty were taken off. We are importing from Canada only about 2 per cent as much lumber as we are cutting from our forests. It is not likely that under free lumber more than 5 per cent as much would come from Canada as we would cut at home. Contrary to the general impression, Canada, as compared with the United States, has no great timber supply. Her total amount of standing timber is probably not more than one-third of what is left of ours. In the end the Canadians will undoubtedly require for home use all the timber they can produce. Imports from Canada would not be enough, therefore, to limit the cutting of our own forests or to reduce the price of lumber in any important degree.

Stumpage prices are at present somewhat lower in Canada than in the United States. The taxation of Canadian timber land is better adjusted to the conditions under which timber must be cut than it is with us, but the average cost of logging and manufacturing are probably as great there as here. If the duty were removed, the effect of these factors taken together would be to increase the value of Canadian stumpage, and to some extent the profits of the Canadian manufacturer and the American retailer. There would remain little, if any, benefit to the ultimate consumer of lumber in the United States.

The fundamental question at issue in the lumber tariff is forest conservation. I believe that the demand for free lumber rests mainly on the hope that it offers a way to protect our forests. If I were of the same opinion, I should favor the removal of the tariff; but I am unable to see how free lumber will promote forestry.

There is only one way to save our forests: That is to see that they are kept at work growing new crops of timber as the old are cut away.

The lumbermen are right when they tell you that in times of high prices for lumber they do cleaner work in the woods and cut more timber from a given area than they do when prices are lower and only the best grades can be marketed. Low prices for lumber unquestionably increase waste. If the removal of the tariff had any effect on work in the woods, it would be to displace the lower grades of lumber now cut by our own mills, which must be either logged or left in the woods when the higher grades are taken out, and to that extent it would increase the woods waste in this country. The waste in logging is already enormous, several times larger than our importations from Canada. I do not believe that the increased use of Canadian wood under free lumber would equal the increased waste, and even if it did, the larger danger from fire and the greater difficulties in the way of forestry which follow wasteful logging would probably more than offset the gain. In other words, the drain upon our forests would not be relieved by allowing Canadian lumber to come in free.

You asked me at the hearing for my opinion as to the tariff on wood pulp. We are already dependent upon Canada for much wood pulp. Nearly seven-tenths of the wood we use for paper is spruce, and one-third of the spruce pulp wood is imported from Canada. It is highly important that we should have free pulp wood in the future as in the past, and that Canada should impose no export duty upon pulp wood. In this respect the pulp and paper making industry is in a different position from the other great wood-using industries of the United States. The latter can be wholly supplied from our own forests, while the former must have free access to the Canadian spruce forests so long as spruce is the chief pulp wood. I therefore concur with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Pulp and Paper Investigations of the House of Representatives. These were that ground wood should be admitted free, provided that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of pulp wood or ground wood, and that there should be a reduction in the duty upon news paper, providing that it comes from a country which does not in any way restrict the exportation of pulp wood, wood pulp, or printing paper.

I believe there is now a sincere desire on the part of a large number of lumbermen to handle their forests more conservatively. I realize that they face difficulties in their efforts. We as a people have often been at fault because we have not made it easy for the lumbermen to practice forestry at a profit. The States, for instance, have failed to provide adequate fire protection. They have often taxed standing timber so heavily that the owner was forced to cut it off as quickly as possible, and then let the land go back to the State without provision for a future crop.

But it is first of all upon the lumbermen themselves that the duty of conserving their own forests actually lies. By asking for the retention of the tariff in order to protect the forests, the lumbermen have in substance entered into an agreement with the people of the United States to perpetuate their forests by wise use. This tacit agreement is freely recognized by many of the leaders among them. If the tariff is allowed to remain, the lumbermen should be held to their agreement, and if they should fail to carry it out, the people of the United States should take the matter in hand and enforce such control of lumbering as will protect the forests and the public. The lumbermen must recognize that the forests which they own are not simply pieces of private property. They are a public trust, the source from which most of the nation's future timber supply must come. The nation has decided that these forests must be conserved. It is the duty of every lumberman to act upon this decision. It is the duty of the Nation and the State to aid him in every way they can. If the lumbermen do not make the most of this opportunity, legislation is coming, and coming very soon, which will force them to do clean work in the woods, and to leave their cut-over lands in a condition to produce a second crop.

I believe that it is possible to work out a solution of this great problem in cooperation with the lumbermen in a way that will satisfy both them and the public. To this much-desired end I have given in the past, and will continue to give in the future my utmost efforts.

Very sincerely, yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

WAGES AND PRICES.

Extracts from Report of the Select Committee on Wages and Prices of Commodities, established under the Senate resolution of February 9, 1910, which provided:

That there shall be appointed by the President of the Senate a select committee of seven Senators, with authority to sit during the session of the Senate or during the recess of Congress, either as a committee or by a subcommittee, with instructions to make an exhaustive investigation into the cost of living and any increase in the same since nineteen hundred, to ascertain whether the price of the necessities of life which enter into the general use and consumption of the people have, since the year nineteen hundred, been increased, and if so, to ascertain the cause or causes which have influenced said increase. In making such investigation special attention shall be given by the committee to the subject of wages, salaries, and earnings, and if the increase in the same has kept pace with the increase in the cost of living; increased price, if any, of the commodities, including such articles as beef, hogs, sheep, and meat, grain, provisions, rents, cotton, wool, hides, leather, boots and shoes, clothing, lumber, coal, iron, steel, oil, brick, cement, and farming implements, stating in said report the price to the producer, the wholesaler or jobber, the retailer, and the consumer at which said articles included in the investigation by said committee were distributed and sold in the year nineteen hundred, and the price for their disposition and sale at the present time. It shall further be the duty of said committee to ascertain the cost of production of said articles and the cost of their distribution and sale when in the hands of the wholesaler or jobber and the retailer between the same periods. If, in the judgment of said committee, such articles have been increased in price by reason of the increased production of gold throughout the world and the expansion of the currency in the United States, or by tariff or other legislation of Congress, or by any monopoly, combination or conspiracy to control, regulate, or restrain interstate or foreign commerce in the supply, distribution, or sale of such articles. And the committee is also authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make a thorough investigation of the prices of food product on the farm in various parts of the United States, the wholesale prices of such food products at the wholesale trade centers of the United States, and the retail prices of such food products in the larger cities of the United States, and also a comparative statement showing cost of production on the farm. It shall report the same to the Senate, with suggestions or recommendations as to the remedy to be applied to reduce the cost of living, and accompany its report with such recommendations as will, in the opinion of the committee, correct and remove the cause or causes which have enhanced the price of said articles. Said committee or subcommittee is authorized to employ experts, administer oaths, take testimony, send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer to report its hearings, and to have such hearings printed.

And all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Scope of the Committee's Work.

The scope of this resolution is exceedingly broad and covers many subjects which, so far as the committee is aware, have never been fully investigated by any Government and concerning which no official figures of any sort exist. The official investigations of the United States into economic conditions are carried on by the Bureau of Labor, but of the questions to be investigated under the resolution the following have never been touched upon, so far as is known, by the Bureau of Labor or by any similar bureau in any country in the world:

The relation of wages, salaries, and earnings to the increase in the cost of living.

The price to the producer, the wholesaler or jobber, the retailer, and the consumer of any certain commodity at a definite time.

The cost of production as compared to the cost of distribution and sale.

The price of farm products at the farm, at wholesale trade centers and to the consumer at any given time.

The cause of the inquiry was primarily the widespread agitation over the increased cost of food products. The feeling in the United States and in Europe was strongest in regard to the great increase in the prices of meats and grains, and the committee felt that their efforts should be directed chiefly toward ascertaining the actual increase and its causes, and also, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding increases in the same products in other parts of the world.

The committee has heard 41 witnesses engaged in the

wholesale and retail grocery trade, the wholesale and retail meat trade, the raising of cattle and sheep, and the production of grain, cotton, and wool. The committee has heard representatives of the creamery, furniture, pottery, and cotton textile industries, and has received full reports on the wages paid in the cotton industry, the union rates paid in certain building and mechanical industries, and the wages paid to farm labor. In addition they have received from our consuls, and from foreign Governments, reports showing increases in wholesale and retail prices and wages in Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Bulgaria. The testimony in reports covering thousands of pages, many of them printed in foreign languages, have proved extremely difficult to compile and tabulate, and the report submitted herewith is of necessity incomplete owing to the limited clerical and statistical force at the disposal of the committee.

From these hearings and reports, however, the committee has been enabled to obtain figures showing:

The causes of the increase in so far as they relate to cost and amount of production.

The amount of increase in the cost of food products and certain manufactures since 1900.

The wages paid in agricultural and certain mechanical pursuits in 1900 and 1910.

The price to the producer and the retail price in nearby cities of certain agricultural products.

The rates of increase as compared to the rates of duty imposed by the tariff.

The increase in prices and wages abroad.

In undertaking to comply with the resolution of the Senate, the committee has availed itself of such material as had been collected by the various executive departments and has in addition collected data relative to the course of prices and wages in the United States from the many witnesses examined and from correspondence. Data relative to prices and wages abroad have been secured from the United States consular agents and also compiled from all available official publications of foreign countries. Particular attention has been paid to the course of prices and of wages and hours of labor in Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Bulgaria.

The high cost of living is attracting attention in all countries. The situation in Canada is set forth as follows in a statement in the February number of *The Labor Gazette*, issued by the department of labor of Canada.

For some years past, and especially since the beginning of the present century, one of the most important features of the general industrial and economic situation in Canada, as in several other countries, has been a continuous and pronounced advance in prices and the cost of living. The upward tendency seemed for a time to have reached its highest point in 1907, when prices attained a level in many instances unprecedented and in others equaled only under circumstances of a very special or exceptional character. The financial panic of the autumn of 1907 arrested this tendency and caused in many departments a recession during 1908. The check, however, proved to be but temporary. The comparatively slight effect it produced on prices and the early recovery to the upward and buoyant tendency which had been previously so pronounced, constituted, in fact, one of the most noteworthy features in connection with the stringency in Canada. This became particularly marked with the increasing industrial activity and trade prosperity of 1909, in the closing months of which the high cost of living had become a subject of very widespread discussion, affecting as it did the immediate personal well-being of nearly every class in the community and especially those dependent upon a fixed rate of income. Since the opening of the present year, public interest has been still more intense. A large number of the trade journals and daily newspapers of the country have published special articles dealing with the subject in greater or less detail, and a number of investigations of varying character into the nature and causes of the phenomenon have been undertaken both in public and private initiative. It is safe to say that no public question at the present moment equals in general interest that of the abnormal cost of living.

The following extract from reports of American consuls indicate in a general way the condition abroad as far as the high cost of living is concerned:

WAGES AND PRICES.

Extracts from Report of the Select Committee on Wages and Prices of Commodities, established under the Senate resolution of February 9, 1910, which provided:

That there shall be appointed by the President of the Senate a select committee of seven Senators, with authority to sit during the session of the Senate or during the recess of Congress, either as a committee or by a subcommittee, with instructions to make an exhaustive investigation into the cost of living and any increase in the same since nineteen hundred, to ascertain whether the price of the necessities of life which enter into the general use and consumption of the people have, since the year nineteen hundred, been increased, and if so, to ascertain the cause or causes which have influenced said increase. In making such investigation special attention shall be given by the committee to the subject of wages, salaries, and earnings, and if the increase in the same has kept pace with the increase in the cost of living; increased price, if any, of the commodities, including such articles as beef, hogs, sheep, and meat, grain, provisions, rents, cotton, wool, hides, leather, boots and shoes, clothing, lumber, coal, iron, steel, oil, brick, cement, and farming implements, stating in said report the price to the producer, the wholesaler or jobber, the retailer, and the consumer at which said articles included in the investigation by said committee were distributed and sold in the year nineteen hundred, and the price for their disposition and sale at the present time. It shall further be the duty of said committee to ascertain the cost of production of said articles and the cost of their distribution and sale when in the hands of the wholesaler or jobber and the retailer between the same periods. If, in the judgment of said committee, such articles have been increased in price by reason of the increased production of gold throughout the world and the expansion of the currency in the United States, or by tariff or other legislation of Congress, or by any monopoly, combination or conspiracy to control, regulate, or restrain interstate or foreign commerce in the supply, distribution, or sale of such articles. And the committee is also authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make a thorough investigation of the prices of food product on the farm in various parts of the United States, the wholesale prices of such food products at the wholesale trade centers of the United States, and the retail prices of such food products in the larger cities of the United States, and also a comparative statement showing cost of production on the farm. It shall report the same to the Senate, with suggestions or recommendations as to the remedy to be applied to reduce the cost of living, and accompany its report with such recommendations as will, in the opinion of the committee correct and remove the cause or causes which have enhanced the price of said articles. Said committee or subcommittee is authorized to employ experts, administer oaths, take testimony, send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer to report its hearings, and to have such hearings printed.

And all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Scope of the Committee's Work.

The scope of this resolution is exceedingly broad and covers many subjects which, so far as the committee is aware, have never been fully investigated by any Government and concerning which no official figures of any sort exist. The official investigations of the United States into economic conditions are carried on by the Bureau of Labor, but of the questions to be investigated under the resolution the following have never been touched upon, so far as is known, by the Bureau of Labor or by any similar bureau in any country in the world:

The relation of wages, salaries, and earnings to the increase in the cost of living.

The price to the producer, the wholesaler or jobber, the retailer, and the consumer of any certain commodity at a definite time.

The cost of production as compared to the cost of distribution and sale.

The price of farm products at the farm, at wholesale trade centers and to the consumer at any given time.

The cause of the inquiry was primarily the widespread agitation over the increased cost of food products. The feeling in the United States and in Europe was strongest in regard to the great increase in the prices of meats and grains, and the committee felt that their efforts should be directed chiefly toward ascertaining the actual increase and its causes, and also, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding increases in the same products in other parts of the world.

The committee has heard 41 witnesses engaged in the

wholesale and retail grocery trade, the wholesale and retail meat trade, the raising of cattle and sheep, and the production of grain, cotton, and wool. The committee has heard representatives of the creamery, furniture, pottery, and cotton textile industries, and has received full reports on the wages paid in the cotton industry, the union rates paid in certain building and mechanical industries, and the wages paid to farm labor. In addition they have received from our consuls, and from foreign Governments, reports showing increases in wholesale and retail prices and wages in Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Bulgaria. The testimony in reports covering thousands of pages, many of them printed in foreign languages, have proved extremely difficult to compile and tabulate, and the report submitted herewith is of necessity incomplete owing to the limited clerical and statistical force at the disposal of the committee.

From these hearings and reports, however, the committee has been enabled to obtain figures showing:

The causes of the increase in so far as they relate to cost and amount of production.

The amount of increase in the cost of food products and certain manufactures since 1900.

The wages paid in agricultural and certain mechanical pursuits in 1900 and 1910.

The price to the producer and the retail price in nearby cities of certain agricultural products.

The rates of increase as compared to the rates of duty imposed by the tariff.

The increase in prices and wages abroad.

In undertaking to comply with the resolution of the Senate, the committee has availed itself of such material as had been collected by the various executive departments and has in addition collected data relative to the course of prices and wages in the United States from the many witnesses examined and from correspondence. Data relative to prices and wages abroad have been secured from the United States consular agents and also compiled from all available official publications of foreign countries. Particular attention has been paid to the course of prices and of wages and hours of labor in Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Bulgaria.

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The following extract from reports of American consuls indicate in a general way the condition abroad as far as the high cost of living is concerned:

Report on Price of Commodities, Salaries of Government Employees, Letter Carriers, and School Teachers in Austria.

[Report of Charles Denby, Consul-General at Vienna, Austria, on wages and prices in 1900 and 1910.]

The increased cost of living in Austria during the past decade is variously explained. The true reasons for the increase appear on careful examination to be as follows:

(1) Greater production throughout the world (and consequent decreased purchasing power) of gold has had some influence. The effect of this it is entirely impossible to estimate. Gold production has increased, but so has the production of many other commodities, and the demand for gold has increased, as has the demand for many other commodities.

(2) The tendency of organized labor to demand increased wages has influenced prices. Every strike, if successful, has left a permanent effect on the price of some commodity.

(3) Tariffs have distinctly raised prices. The protected Austrian producers take the entire benefit of the tariff, keeping their prices at as high a figure as possible, without permitting importation.

(4) The advance numerically in population and the increase in the degree of national education and material culture have been the most marked influences in raising prices. These influences have led to increased consumption of home products, to diminished exportation of foodstuffs, and to a general rise in the cost of living. These influences are constant and permanent and go further to account for the increased cost of living than all other causes combined.

Increase in the Cost of Living in Germany.

[From Robert P. Skinner, Consul-General, in reply to a cabled instruction from the Department of State, via Paris.]

HAMBURG, GERMANY, March 14, 1910.

Germany has long since ceased to be an inexpensive country, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The subjoined tables show conclusively the steady advance of the cost of living all along the line, an advance which is explained not only by the phenomena which accompany the enormous increase in the world's production of gold, but by profound changes which are taking place, which have already taken place, in the social fabric of the German people. Rapidly accumulated fortunes and increasing national wealth have created new standards and new requirements. Shorter hours of labor, higher wages, old-age and accident insurance, abundant tables, better homes—these are among the contributing causes of the higher cost of living, not merely as respects commodities, but as respects total per capita expenditures.

* * * * *

The abundant population of Germany no longer emigrates to any great extent, but those who once emigrated and have returned, and those whose relatives have written home in regard to their prosperity and comfort abroad, especially in the United States, have become insistent upon an amelioration in living conditions here. Old and crowded quarters in ancient cities have been destroyed, and in some cities large real estate speculations have been undertaken at municipal expense to provide new suburbs embodying the most admirable hygienic principles. Against 97,103 Germans who emigrated in 1890 only 19,883 departed in 1908; thus the rapidly swelling population tends to force up the average rentals everywhere and compels the erection of new houses in all centers of population.

Doctor Trefz, of this city, who has made economic conditions a life-long study, supplies the following general statement which confirms the foregoing in showing that the increased cost of living is largely attributable to altered standards:

"The increase in Hamburg and elsewhere in the price of commodities and of rents is due to many circumstances, of which one of the most important is that men of small and moderate means demand more in the way of clothing, food, living apartments, amusements, hygiene, etc., than formerly. Enormous speculation in real estate in the larger cities has increased the value of houses and, in consequence, the scale of rents. The revenue and tax policy of the Government also plays an important role. Articles which has been raised in price 1 pfennig or less per unit by increased taxation are sold today at retail at 4 or 5 pfennigs more than before. Wages have increased in consequence of the higher demands of the people, and, as regards farm laborers, there is also a great tendency to emigrate into the large cities. Thus, a scarcity of labor has been created in the rural districts, and farmers are compelled to employ foreigners, chiefly Poles and Galicians, as farm hands. Also in the mining districts, the labor available is not in proportion to the production, and foreign labor must be employed. Adjacent countries, which formerly supplied large quantities of agricultural products to the German population on the frontiers, now need these supplies themselves, due to their own development, and the prices of such commodities, naturally, have gone up in Germany. In the meanwhile, numerous agricultural products consumed in this country are now being imported from foreign countries for less than they can be raised in this country (eggs, fruits, cereals), therefore the revenue of the farmer has become smaller."

The Increased Cost of Living in the Consular District of Havre, France.

[By James E. Dunning, Consul.]

The cost of living in France has considerably increased in the past ten years and is the subject of constant comment and continual complaint on the part of those whose salaries remain unchanged. Moreover, there is every indication that the augmentation will continue, and that ten years hence we shall be paying still more for the necessities of life than today.

Indeed, the modern Frenchman could very well say: "Give us the luxuries of life and we will dispense with the necessities."

Cost of Living at Odessa, Russia.

[By John Grout, Consul.]

During the past ten years there has been a gradual increase in the cost of almost all articles that enter into living requirements in this consular district and city in particular. Nor would it seem that the increase has been affected either way by the results of the various crops from year to year.

[Report of the Consul at Birmingham, England, on prices in 1900 and 1910.]

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Birmingham, England, February 28, 1910.

HON. JOHN L. GRIFFITHS,

American Consul-General, London, England.

SIR: * * * In connection with prices prevailing in 1900, it should be stated that that was the time of a trade boom when prices were necessarily at the highest and that after that came a depression with very low prices. At present business is only reviving slightly after a second and severe depression, so a comparison of prices between 1910 and 1900 is not a fair one as showing the actual advances in present prices; the advances seem smaller than they would have been had the year, say, 1902 or 1903 been taken as a basis.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT HALSTEAD, Consul.

[Inclosure with dispatch from John L. Griffith, Consul-General at London, England, dated March 12, 1910.]

* * * A remarkable feature of the report, on the whole, is the fact that there has been so little variation within the past decade in the prices of commodities in London. Some have shown appreciation, such as grain, cotton, leather, and lumber; some commodities, such as provisions and meats, have increased with reference to some items and decreased in respect to others, some lines, such as boots and shoes and clothing, remain practically the same as ten years ago, while material decreases are noted in the prices of iron and steel, farming implements, bricks, cement, and oil; * * *

Wholesale Prices.

The advance in prices has been world-wide, although the products of the farm and food products have advanced much more rapidly than have manufactured articles. This is probably due to two causes; first, the prices of farm products and of food are more sensitive than manufactured commodities and would therefore respond more quickly to causes producing higher prices; and, second, a study of the course of prices of such farm products and food as are produced in the United States indicates that the demand has outgrown the production of such commodities, and that the production of manufactured articles and of articles usually imported into the United States have outgrown our production of farm products and domestic food supplies. This condition has no doubt been brought about to a considerable extent by the withdrawal from the farms of large numbers of persons who have entered industrial pursuits and become food consumers rather than food producers, and to the rapidly increased cost of production of farm products. Data have been compiled showing prices in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Bulgaria. Prices appear to have advanced somewhat more rapidly in the United States than in any of the above countries excepting possibly Canada and Russia.

The more rapid advance since 1900 in prices in the United States and in Canada than in the older settled European coun-

tries seems to be in the nature of a world leveling of prices of farm products and of such articles of food as are subject only to minor manufacturing processes. Prices in the older European countries, especially in the United Kingdom, were on a much higher level in 1900, hence the advance since that date has been comparatively slight. The American consul at Birmingham, England, under date of February 28, 1910, writes:

In connection with prices prevailing in 1900 it should be stated that that was the time of a trade boom when prices were necessarily at the highest and that after that came a depression with very low prices. At present business is only reviving slightly after a second and severe depression, so a comparison of prices between 1910 and 1900 is not a fair one as showing the actual advances in present prices: the advances seem smaller than they would have been had the year, say 1902, or 1903, been taken as a basis.

The real changes in prices are not always revealed by a statement of price quotations, for the reason that for many commodities the customers are accustomed to a certain price and the manufacturer finds it easier to change the grade of the article rather than the price. The price of dress goods sold under a certain name may remain the same, yet the width may be reduced 2 inches, the number of threads per inch may be reduced, or the quality may be reduced. So far as shoes and clothing are concerned the statement of a large merchant in an eastern city illustrates the situation:

While the retail price of ladies' and children's shoes has not advanced, there has been a slight difference in the materials used—lighter weight and somewhat less expensive leather and saving in the putting together. The wholesale cost of the finished product has been increased in practically every instance, but the retail price has not advanced.

We are selling the same suit at about the same price, paying an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. The quality, however, runs from 2 to 4 ounces lighter to the yard. This applies to blue and black worsted goods during the years 1908-1910. The fancy goods have increased in price so that worsted sold at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 can not now be bought in well-made clothing to sell less than \$10 to \$15. The cheviots and cassimeres have not increased in price as to looks, but in quality and cotton filling the goods have grown steadily inferior.

The price of furniture has remained about the same, but the quality of the cheap and medium-priced furniture has declined.

In food prices an entirely different situation exists. For most food commodities the prices have advanced remarkably, but at the same time the quality of many articles has been materially improved by reason of federal inspection, pure-food laws, and local sanitary and other regulations.

Wholesale prices in the United States in 1909, as measured by the prices of the 257 commodities included in the price index number of the United States Bureau of Labor, advanced 3.0 per cent over 1908 and 14.5 per cent over 1900. The price in 1909, however, was 2.3 per cent below the high point reached in 1907. Beginning with September, 1908, wholesale prices increased month by month without a break until March, 1910. In March, 1910, prices were 21.1 per cent higher than the average for the year 1900 and 18.5 per cent above the price in March, 1900.

Among the many causes contributing to the advance in prices may be enumerated:

Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.

Increased demand for farm products and food.

Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.

Immigration to food-consuming localities.

Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization.

Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities which enable farmers to hold their crops and market to the best advantage. This results in steadyng prices, but also tends to advance prices.

Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Cold-storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons,

but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices.

Increased cost of distribution.

Industrial combinations.

Organizations of producers or of dealers.

Advertising.

Increased money supply.

Oversubscription.

Higher standard of living.

The causes of the advance can best be discussed by first indicating the groups of commodities in which the advances have occurred during the period from 1900 to 1909.

The general wholesale price level in the United States represented by 257 commodities advanced 14.5 per cent.

	Per cent.
Farm products advanced.....	39.8
Food, etc., advanced.....	19.7
Lumber and building materials advanced.....	19.6
Miscellaneous commodities advanced.....	14.7
Cloths and clothing advanced.....	12.0
Fuel and lighting advanced.....	6.9
House-furnishing goods advanced.....	5.3
Metals and implements advanced.....	3.6
Drugs and chemicals <i>declined</i>	2.9

The per cent of advance in farm products was twice as great as the advance in any other group of commodities. The second greatest advance was in the food group, and the third greatest in lumber and building material.

A study shows that prices of farm and food products such as are produced in the United States were in 1900 on a much higher level in the United Kingdom and on a slightly higher level in Germany than were the prices of such products in the United States, Canada, Austria, Russia, and Bulgaria. As a result of this condition the per cent of advance during the ten years has been much less in the United Kingdom and somewhat less in Germany than in the United States and other countries enumerated above.

There is every reason to believe that while prices of farm and food products of domestic production have since 1900 advanced in a much greater proportion in the United States than they have in the United Kingdom, they have simply approached more nearly the world level of prices.

A comparison of the increase in prices in the United States and in the United Kingdom shows that prices in the United Kingdom were on a higher level in 1900 than in the United States. The fact is again emphasized that the prices compared are not for identical articles. The price quoted for the United States is, however, for an article identical in description in 1900 and 1909 and the prices quoted for the United Kingdom are from the best British official sources and also purport to be for an article identical in description in 1900 and 1909. The purpose of the table below is simply to compare the price of a certain grade or description of article in the United Kingdom with a certain grade or description of article in the United States in 1900 and to again compare in 1909 the prices of the same grade or description compared in 1900.

Bacon:

1900 United Kingdom 73.4 per cent above United States
 1909 United Kingdom 31.5 per cent above United States.

Beef, fresh (one description):

1900 United Kingdom 60.8 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 38.9 per cent above United States.

Beef, fresh (one description):

1900 United Kingdom 32.5 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 20.2 per cent above United States.

Mutton (one description):

1900 United Kingdom 105.8 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 46.6 per cent above United States.

Mutton (one description):

1900 United Kingdom 56.9 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 29.7 per cent above United States.

Wheat, American:

1900 United Kingdom 36.1 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 5.2 per cent above United States.

Corn, American:

1900 United Kingdom 61.6 per cent above United States.
 1909 United Kingdom 25.3 per cent above United States.

The above comparisons show conclusively that in 1900 prices in the United Kingdom were on a much higher level than in the United States.

Retail Prices.

Retail prices in the United States in the spring of 1910 were for many articles at the highest point reached for many years. As compared with the spring of 1900 prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent higher, ham was 33 per cent higher, flour was about 50 per cent higher, butter about 45 per cent higher, sugar 12 per cent higher, and eggs 100 per cent higher. Some few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in 1900, but practically no articles of food were lower than in 1900.

Furniture was about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower.

Shoes and clothing were considerably higher.

Owing to the demand for high grade articles some retailers have taken advantage of the opportunity to unreasonably advance prices for articles of better grades. A large wholesale dealer in New York testified relative to egg prices, 'I saw a bill here some time ago where we were charging 35 cents a dozen for eggs, and their bill to a party up town was 75 cents a dozen."

In the United States wages have advanced much more rapidly than they have in European countries, in fact in some European countries practically no advance has been made during the ten years under consideration.

Wages in the United States advanced in about the same degree as did prices until 1907. Owing to the industrial depression of 1908, following the financial panic of the fall of 1907, wages dropped considerably and in 1909 hardly more than regained the high point reached in 1907.

Hours of labor in practically all wage occupations have been reduced. The United States Bureau of Labor compilation of wages and hours of labor in the principal manufacturing industries has not been continued later than 1907. In 1907 wages per hour were 22.1 per cent above 1900. Hours of labor per week during the same period were reduced 3.7 per cent. The decline in hours of course affected the weekly earnings of employees for the reason that the large majority of wage earners are employed either on the piece basis or at an hourly rate. From 1900 to 1907 full time weekly earnings advanced 17.6 per cent, while wholesale prices of commodities advanced 17.2 per cent, or almost exactly the same proportion.

The table which follows shows in the form of percentages the advance in wages and the changes in hours during the period from 1900 to 1907:

Wages and Hours of Labor in 1907 Compared with 1900.

[Compiled from Bulletin 77, July, 1908, of the United States Bureau of Labor.]

Industry.	Wages per hour in 1907.		Hours per week in 1907.	
	Higher than in 1900. Per cent.	Lower than in 1900. Per cent.	Higher than in 1900. Per cent.	Lower than in 1900. Per cent.
Agricultural implements.....	23.7			3.9
Bakery, bread.....	20.9			5.5
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	21.0			4.4
Boots and shoes.....	18.0			3.0
Brick.....	19.0			1.4
Building trades.....	31.6			5.1
Candy.....	25.7			.4
Carpets.....	12.5			1.1
Carriages and wagons.....	15.8			3.2
Cars, steam railroad.....	23.5			5.4
Clothing, factory product.....	12.4			2.3
Cotton goods.....	44.2			3.4
Dyeing, finishing, and printing textiles.....	7.7			.3
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	19.5			6.8
Flour.....	12.3			2.8
Foundry and machine shop.....	19.6			4.6
Furniture.....	22.9			4.0
Gas.....	6.3		1.4	
Glass.....	20.1			1.7
Harness.....	21.1			3.9
Hats, fur.....	23.4			7.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	36.1			1.2
Iron and steel, bar.....	18.8		.6	
Iron and steel, Bessemer converting.....	24.9			.9
Iron and steel, blast furnace.....	11.06		.6	
Leather.....	14.0			.2
Liquors, malt.....	23.1			9.8
Lumber.....	22.2			2.6
Marble and stone work.....	19.8			3.4
Paper and wood pulp.....	22.6			9.8
Planing mill.....	18.8			2.9
Pottery.....	14.0			.3
Printing and binding, book and job.....	19.9			5.3
Printing, newspaper.....	15.3			2.9
Shipbuilding.....	17.8			4.2
Silk goods.....	16.6			1.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	12.0			(a)
Street and sewers, contract work.....	36.0			6.2
Streets and sewers, municipal work.....	10.2			3.0
Tobacco, cigars.....	31.3			.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	19.5			2.1

The greatest advance in wages per hour was 44.2 per cent in cotton goods, the second highest 36.1 per cent in hosiery and knit goods, and the third highest 36.0 per cent in contract street and sewer work. In the building trades the advance was 31.6 per cent.

The rates of wages per hour for bricklayers during the period from 1902 to 1910 advanced 37.1 per cent in Providence, R. I., 36.4 per cent in Kansas City, Mo., 35.4 per cent in Detroit, Mich., etc. Of the 18 cities for which wages of bricklayers are reported, 5 cities show an advance of 30 per cent or over; 2 cities show an advance of 20 per cent, but less than 30 per cent; 6 cities show an advance of 10 per cent, but less than 20 per cent; 5 cities show an advance of 7.7 per cent, but less than 10 per cent. Rates of wages in other occupations advanced in about the same proportion.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the United States and in Foreign Countries.

The table which follows compares wages in the United States with the United Kingdom. In making the comparison wages in specific occupations are used. The occupations are carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, compositors, machinists, and blacksmiths.

Hours per Week and Rates per Hour of Wage-Earners in Specified Occupations in 1900 and 1907.

UNITED STATES.

Occupation.	Hours per week.		Relative hours in 1907 as compared with 1900.	Rates per hour.		Relative wages in 1907 as compared with 1900.
	1900.	1907.		1900.	1907.	
Blacksmiths.....	58.89	56.07	95.2	\$0.2537	\$0.3290	129.7
Bricklayers	49.32	46.62	94.5	.4672	.6313	135.1
Carpenters	51.86	47.87	92.3	.3049	.4338	142.3
Compositors, newspaper.....	51.09	46.92	91.8	.4071	.5296	130.1
Machinists	58.56	55.40	94.6	.2484	.3051	122.8
Plumbers.....	51.40	46.51	90.5	.3811	.5582	146.5

UNITED KINGDOM.

Occupation.	Number of cities reporting.	Hours per week		Relative hours in 1907 as compared with 1900.	Rates per hour.		Relative wages in 1907 as compared with 1900.
		1900.	1907.		1900.	1907.	
Bricklayers	12	52.13	52.00	99.8	\$0.1893	\$0.1901	100.4
Carpenters	14	51.57	51.43	99.7	.1840	.1850	100.5
Compositors, union hand, on daily newspapers.....	9	50.89	49.11	97.5	.2022	.2150	106.3
Machinists:							
Blacksmiths	11	53.55	53.00	99.0	.1645	.1708	103.8
Fitters	13	53.71	53.25	99.1	.1620	.1680	103.7
Turners	13	53.71	53.25	99.1	.1630	.1688	103.1
Plumbers, union, house	14	51.36	51.68	100.6	.1839	.1844	100.8

The average earnings for carpenters in the United States in 1907 was \$0.4338 per hour; in Ottawa, Canada, \$0.25; in Birmingham, England, \$0.1926; in Bristol, England, \$0.1825, and in London, \$0.2129; in Berlin, Germany, \$0.179, and in Dresden, \$0.138; in Milan, Italy, \$0.0521, and in Turin \$0.0656.

Upon the basis of earnings per hour in 1907, for every \$1 earned by a carpenter in the United States, a carpenter in Ottawa, Canada, earned \$0.576; a carpenter in Birmingham, England, earned \$0.444; in Bristol, England, \$0.421, and in London, \$0.491; a carpenter in Berlin earned \$0.413, and in Dresden, \$0.318; a carpenter in Turin, Italy, earned \$0.151, and in Milan, \$0.12.

The table which follows shows the weekly salary of postal employees in the United States and in foreign countries. Some of the foreign countries provide retirement and old-age pensions, but these do not make up for the difference in salaries in this and in other countries.

Salary per Week of Postal Employees in the United States and in Foreign Cities.

United States.....	\$20.19
London	4.62—8.51
Birmingham	4.37—7.29
Liverpool	4.38—7.29
Birkenhead, Class B.....	4.13—6.56
Manchester	4.38—7.29
Glasgow	4.92—8.40
Dublin	4.36—7.28
France, city carriers.....	4.44—5.55

Germany	4.11	— 6.86
Vienna	5.44	— 9.68
St. Petersburg.....	3.63	— 4.88
Warsaw	2.88	— 4.03
Mexico City.....	2.10	— 10.53

Increased Cost of Production of Farm Products.

As has already been stated, the testimony of practically all witnesses who have been familiar with farm conditions is to the effect that the cost of production of farm products has risen very rapidly during the past ten years. Wages of regular farm hands have increased from 45 per cent to 75 per cent during the period from 1900 to 1910. Wages of harvest hands have increased in about the same proportion. The two tables which follow were compiled from the testimony of witnesses before the committee, and show for regular farm hands with board, and regular hands without board, the wages in 1900 and in 1910 and the per cent of increase during the ten years:

Wages per Month of Regular Farm Hands, With Board, in 1900 and in 1910, and Per Cent of Increase During the Ten Years.

State.	Wages per month, with board.		Increase during period.
	1900.	1910.	
Illinois	\$24.00	\$35.00	45.8
Do.....	20.00	30.00-35.00	62.5
North Dakota	20.00	32.00	60.0
Do.....	20.00	35.00	75.0
South Carolina	a 8.00-10.00	12.00-15.00	b 100.0
Texas.....	c 12.50	c 20.00	c 60.0
Wisconsin	d 10.00	d 20.00	d 100.0
	18.00-20.00	25.00-35.00	57.9

a 1905.

b Increase during ten years from 1900 to 1910.

c Hands employed by the season.

d Hands employed by the year.

Wages per Month of Regular Farm Hands, Without Board, in 1900 and in 1910, and Per Cent of Increase During the Ten Years.

State.	Wages per month without board.		Per cent of increase during period.
	1900.	1910.	
Illinois	a \$30.00	a \$40.00	a 33.3
Do.....	20.00	30.00-40.00	75.0
North Dakota	32.00	50.00	56.3
Texas	b 18.00	b 30.00	b 66.7
Do.....	c 15.00	c 25.00	c 66.7
Wisconsin	c 16.67	c 25.00	c 50.0

a With house, horse, cow, and garden.

c Hands employed by the year.

b Hands employed by the season.

Another cause of the increased cost of production is the great increase in the value of farm land. This necessitates a much greater investment. The table which follows was compiled from testimony given by witnesses before the committee. The table shows the value per acre in 1900 and 1910, and the per cent advance during the ten-year period.

Value of Farm Land per Acre in 1900 and in 1910, and Per Cent of Increase During the Ten Years.

State.	Value of farm land per acre.		Increase during period.
	1900.	1910.	
Illinois	\$100.00	\$165.00	65.0
Do	70.00-100.00	150.00-275.00	150.0
North Dakota	10.00	25.00	150.0
Do	a 15.00	a 40.00	a 166.7
South Carolina	(b)	(b)	c 100.0
Do	c30.00-50.00	c75.00-150.00	c 181.3
Texas	c 2.00- 5.00	c 5.00- 20.00	c 257.1
Wisconsin	60.00	100.00	66.7

a Grain-producing land. b Not reported. c Cotton-producing land.

The above table shows that according to the various witnesses land advanced from 65 per cent to more than 250 per cent. On the average farm land appears to have doubled.

Two or three decades ago the richest of land could be procured from the Federal Government at a merely nominal cost, but the supply of government land suitable for general farming is largely exhausted, excepting such as requires irrigation or drainage, and a much larger initial outlay is necessary in order to secure desirable farming land. The richness of the virgin soil is disappearing, and in many localities the crop average can be maintained only by the use of expensive commercial fertilizers. The cost of producing live stock has increased with the rapid disappearance of the range. Live stock is now largely produced on expensive land instead of upon the range at a merely nominal rent. The expense of fattening cattle has also materially increased, by reason of the advance in labor cost, and the advance in feed.

The Demand for Farm Products and the Supply.

The present advance in prices, as has been stated, is primarily an advance in farm products and food of domestic production. The increased cost of production and other farm causes have already been discussed, even after all of those causes are taken into consideration, however, the advance would not have been possible unless there had been a sufficient demand for the farm products. The demand for farm products has increased more rapidly than the supply and the demand arises in our own country. The economic progress of the large mass of our people has resulted in a much greater consumption of foodstuffs.

The Tariff.

The tariff seems to have been no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the past decade. The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time, for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

The advance in prices during the past ten years appears to have no relation to tariff legislation. Beginning with January, 1900, wholesale prices in general declined slightly, and the decline continued through July, 1901. Beginning with August, 1901, prices advanced very slowly through March, 1903, and then remained steady through May, 1905. Beginning with June, 1905, there was a marked increase through October, 1907. Beginning with November, 1907, prices began to decline and the decline continued through August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, prices steadily advanced until the highest point during the ten years was reached in March, 1910.

The advance in 1909 as compared with 1900, by groups of articles, was as follows:

Products of the forests advanced.....	40.3
Products of the farm, crude, advanced.....	36.1
Products of the farm, manufactured, advanced.....	24.2
Products of mines and wells advanced.....	13.5
Products of manufactures advanced.....	5.7
Products of the fisheries advanced.....	5.1
Imported products declined.....	1.7

The groups of articles which have shown the greatest advance—the products of the forests and the products of the farm—are those for which there has been practically no change in tariff in the past ten years. Neither have there been any changes during the past twenty years which could in any way account for the increase in price. The tariff acts of 1894, 1897, and 1909 have made no changes which to any appreciable degree measure the changes in prices which have taken place.

The tariff act of 1909 made no marked changes in "farm products and food stuffs," the articles grouped by the tariff acts under Schedule G, "agricultural products and provisions," and Schedule E, "sugar, molasses, and manufactures of."

Where alterations were made in rates they were chiefly in the direction of reductions. Yet such changes as have been made in the tariff in these schedules have apparently had no effect on prices, as almost without a single exception the prices have advanced materially since the passage of the act without any distinction as to whether the tariff was increased or decreased. The farm products and articles of food changed by the tariff of 1909 are shown in the lists which follow. The first list shows the increases and the second the decreases.

Tariff of 1909, Schedules G. and E.

Increases.

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.(a)		Increase.
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.	
Buckwheat flour	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hops	20.00	25.00	25.00
Split peas.....	37.94	50.59	33.83
Caviare, in packages of 100 pounds or over.....	25.81	36.44	41.17
Figs .....	.85	30.00	3,529.41
Dates	41.85	52.31	25.00
Grapes, in barrels or other packages.....	14.32	28.64	100.00
Lemons	16.57	20.72	25.00
Pineapples:			
In barrels or other packages.....	36.18	54.27	50.00
In bulk	19.37	22.14	14.28
Chicory root:			
Raw, dried or undried, but unground.....	23.44	26.79	14.29
Burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, etc	64.25	96.37	50.00
	60.08	72.10	20.00

The difficulty with the Democratic party and the reason why the American people thus far have manifested their distrust of it is because it has no policy which the country can depend upon. Its whole stock in trade is that of irresponsible criticism and obstruction, but when charged with the responsibility for doing anything it utterly fails.—Wm. H. Taft.

They tell us that a protective tariff was only designed for infant industries, that we have outgrown that infancy and are no longer in need of the duties that enabled us to get them started. We have grown, it is true. Our great industrial concerns are monsters now, but let me tell you, as the boy said who waited till he had grown up before tackling a youthful opponent, the other fellow has grown up, too.—James S. Sherman.

Decreases.

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.(a)		Decrease.
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.	
Corn meal	Per cent. 18.34	Per cent. 17.61	Per cent. 4.00
Casein	20.00	Free.	100.00
Cabbages	44.58	29.81	33.33
Peas, dried	16.75	13.96	16.67
Pears, green, in bulk, or in barrels, sacks, or in similar packages.....	20.61	12.93	37.50
Celery seed	30.00	14.68	51.07
Anchovies, sardines, etc., in packages other than bottles, jars, tin boxes, or cans.....	40.00	30.00	25.00
Herring	10.68	7.12	33.33
Bacon and hams.....	23.28	18.63	20.00
Beef	18.19	13.64	25.00
Veal	16.55	13.64	25.00
Mutton	23.51	17.63	25.00
Pork	13.61	10.20	25.00
Venison	14.37	10.77	25.00
Lard	20.29	15.22	25.00
Tallow	10.63	7.08	33.33
Salt, in bags, etc.....	36.14	33.13	8.33
Salt, in bulk.....	90.24	78.96	12.50
Starch, other than potato.....	45.95	30.63	33.33
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum	67.74	50.80	25.00
Oleo-stearine	20.00	Free.	100.00
Cane sugar above 16 and all sugar that has gone through a process of refining.....	72.57	70.70	2.56
Saccharine	216.71	89.57	58.66

a By "equivalent ad valorem duty" is meant the per cent which the amount of duty collected during the year was of the value of the goods imported during the year.

That the tariff is not the cause of the present advance is conclusively shown by the fact that the greatest advance has been made in commodities which are usually produced in sufficient quantities to furnish a large surplus to other countries.

The principal farm grains—barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat—made an average advance in price in 1909, compared with 1900, of 69.7 per cent. They are usually exported in large quantities, yet while the exports were practically reduced in 1909, other countries absorbed our surplus even at the advanced prices, and the exports during 1909 amounted to over \$80,000,000 with additional exports of over \$50,000,-000 worth of wheat flour and corn meal.

The price level of the live-stock group, consisting of cattle, hogs, and sheep in 1909, was 26.1 per cent above the price level of 1900. This group also furnishes a surplus for export and at the advanced prices the exports amounted to approximately \$20,000,000.

This amount exported is much less than for previous years, but the fact that exports of products of the farm and of the forests continue in such large quantities indicates that the price movement is due not to the tariff but to a world-wide movement upward in the prices of such commodities.

The advance in the price of cotton was 26 per cent during the period from 1900 to 1909. The exports in 1909 were 3,895,450,049 pounds, having a value of \$461,919,568. During the years since 1900 the exports of 1909 were exceeded in quantity in 1905, 1907, and 1908, and exceeded in value only in 1907.

The United States Bureau of Labor collects prices of 51 commodities classified under "Food." These 51 commodities may be further subdivided into three subgroups.

1. Articles exported in large quantities.
2. Articles of home production and consumption.
3. Articles imported in large quantities.

In the first group enumerated above are 21 commodities, and the advance between 1900 and 1909 has been 35 per cent.

In the second group are 19 articles, and the advance during the same period has been 18.6 per cent. In the third group are 11 articles, and the group price has declined 5.5 per cent between 1900 and 1909. The course of prices of these three groups indicate plainly that the world is demanding our food supplies and that the prices have advanced here not by reason of the tariff but with the general upward movement.

Lumber has steadily advanced since 1900, and the price in 1909 was 41.8 per cent above the price in 1900, yet with this advance other countries have been demanding our lumber in increasing quantities.

Material decreases were made by the tariff of 1909 on articles grouped under Schedule D, "Wood, and manufactures of."

The decreases were—

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.		Decrease.
	Act of 1897	Act of 1909	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Timber:			
Round, used for spars and in building wharves.....	5.04	2.52	50.00
Hewn, squared, or sided, not less than 8 inches square	5.08	2.54	50.00
Lumber:			
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood—			
Not planed or finished.....	5.56	2.78	50.00
Planed or finished on two sides.....	17.03	10.65	37.50
Sawed lumber, not specially provided for—			
Not planed or finished.....	11.75	7.35	37.50
Planed or finished on one side.....	20.01	14.00	30.00
Planed or finished on two sides.....	17.24	11.49	33.33
Planed or finished on three sides.....	14.06	9.50	32.43
Planed or finished on four sides.....	21.13	14.52	31.25
Planed on one side and tongued and grooved....	19.10	12.73	33.33
Planed on two sides and tongued and grooved..	20.29	13.77	32.14

All of the above decreases in the tariff seem to have had no appreciable effect upon lumber prices, as they have continued upward, even though lumber is imported in large quantities, the value of the imports—boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber—in 1909 being \$18,000,000—practically all of the imports being from British Columbia.

The Gold Supply.

The proposition that the increase in the gold supply has affected prices rests of course on the sound economic theory that a marked increase in the monetary standard of value cheapens the standard and by cheapening it increases the amount which must be paid for a commodity. It is because the general trend of world prices has seemingly responded to the contraction or expansion of the world's supply of currency that the conclusion is reached that the present abnormal production of gold is a positive factor in forcing up the level of the world's prices and in preventing their decline. It is not contended that this increase is the dominant or even a principal cause of the rise of prices, but it undoubtedly has exerted a positive effect by cheapening the standard of price and at the same time enormously increasing the amount of credit based upon gold.

The period beginning with the discovery of gold in California was marked by an immense increase in the world's gold production. This increase, in proportion to the total volume of business, was as great if not greater than the present annual increase in supply. The period was also marked by immense issues of practically irredeemable paper currency in the United States, which resulted in an immense inflation of currency and a rapid rise in prices, culminating

in the extreme prices of 1873. It is true that the production for the last few years of the period showed a falling off compared with immediately preceding years, but the comparison should fairly be made.

The year 1873 marked the beginning of the demonetization of silver, which ended with the closing of the Indian mints, and which resulted in greatly decreasing the world's stock of currency.

Then, again, with the new discoveries and new methods of extracting gold from low-grade ores, the production of gold increased by leaps, the production in 1909 being more than double that of 1896. With this immense increase there has come another upward movement in prices which culminated in 1907, but which apparently still continues.

While the actual increase in the world's gold supply has been very great, the increase in the credit based upon gold has far exceeded it. Some of our best economists estimate that there is an increase in credit of from \$3 to \$4 to \$1 in gold. It seems certain, therefore, that this enormous increase in the standard by which all other commodities are measured has surpassed the normal increase required for the growing volume of the world's business, and if this be true, the result must be a cheapening of the standard with a consequent advance in price. In other words, the recent increase in production of the standard of value bringing with it a still greater increase in credit, has of necessity decreased the value of the standard and thereby increased the price of the commodities which it measures. To what extent this increase of gold production has influenced prices can not, of course, be determined, but that it has been an element in bringing about an increase in the world's prices can not, we think, be denied.

	Gold pro- duction of the world.	Coinage of the world.	Gold pro- duction of the United States.	Circula- tion per capita, of the United States.
1896	\$202,251,000	\$195,899,000	\$53,088,000	\$21.41
1897	236,073,000	437,722,000	57,363,000	22.87
1898	286,879,000	395,477,000	64,463,000	25.15
1899	306,724,000	466,110,000	71,053,000	25.58
1900	254,576,000	354,936,000	79,171,000	26.94
1901	260,992,000	248,093,000	78,666,000	27.98
1902	296,737,000	220,405,000	80,000,000	28.43
1903	327,702,000	240,499,000	73,591,000	29.42
1904	347,377,000	455,427,000	80,464,000	30.77
1905	380,288,000	245,954,000	88,180,000	31.08
1906	402,503,000	366,326,000	94,373,000	32.32
1907	412,532,000	411,803,000	90,435,000	32.92
1908	441,932,000	327,018,000	94,560,000	34.72
1909	457,619,000		99,232,000	34.93

The Labor Unions.

The greatest advances in prices during the period from 1900 to 1909 have been made in the groups of commodities in which the labor cost is not a controlling factor. The products of the forests show the greatest advance (40.3 per cent) and the employees are unorganized. The crude products of the farm show the second highest increase (36.1 per cent), manufactured products of the farm show the third highest increase (24.2 per cent) and labor unions are not even a factor to be considered in the production of the greater number of the articles entering into this group. The mine employees are well organized, yet the price of the products of the mines and wells increased only 13.5 per cent, or only about two-fifths as much as crude farm products. Products of manufacture increased only 5.7 per cent, and yet into the articles composing this group the labor cost enters most largely and labor is more often organized. Earthenware is included in the group of products of manufacture, and in this industry the employees are thoroughly organized, yet the price of the product in 1909 was 4.3 per cent below 1900.

Restriction of output by labor unions is somewhat suggested as a cause of the advance in prices, but the output is not restricted except in a limited number of industries and in practically none of the industries where the greatest increase in prices is found.

Reduction of hours is also suggested as a contributing cause of the advance in prices. This is without foundation for the reason that a large majority of wage-earners are employed either on the piece basis or at an hourly rate, and any reduction of hours means a reduction of weekly earnings of the individual employee, and the loss must be borne by the one whose hours are reduced. The only way in which reduction of hours can add to the cost of production is in the "over-head" or general expenses, which usually remain the same even with the reduced hours. Such expense, however, is but a trifling part of the cost of production.

Of course, the general tendency of labor unions is to increase wages and reduce hours, and in this way they may have indirectly affected prices by securing for the wage-earners higher pay and shorter hours and thus raising their standard of living and placing them in a position to secure better homes and better home surroundings, articles of necessity of a higher grade and in greater quantities, and more articles usually classed as luxuries. In other words, they may have increased the demand for all articles of general consumption.

Labor unions may also have indirectly contributed toward advancing prices by their success in securing higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions, which have made the industrial occupations more remunerative and more desirable and have attracted an increasingly large number of persons from agriculture into industrial employment, thus increasing the cost of food production on the farm.

The principal object of labor organizations is to improve the condition of the workingman. Improvement means better working condition, shorter hours, and a sufficient wage to enable the workingman to maintain for himself and for his family a standard of living befitting an American citizen. The object of the union is not only to maintain but to improve the standard of living and to give to the child of the wage-earner every opportunity, educational and otherwise, to fit himself for the very highest type of citizenship. With this improvement of conditions an increased demand is inevitable and is also desirable as a manifestation of the existence of a better standard of living.

Cost of Distribution.

The expenses of distributing food products by wholesalers and retailers have increased by reason of the increase in rents, taxes, wages and cost of horses and horse feed.

The method usually followed by the housewife in buying in very small quantities adds materially to the cost, but no particular change has taken place in this respect during the past ten years. In the cities, orders for delivery often consist of a single article, such as "half a dozen eggs;" "a quarter peck of potatoes;" "two pounds of sugar," etc. The cost of delivering a small order is practically the same as the cost of delivering a much larger one, in fact in some cases the cost is larger by reason of the fact that many of the small orders are "rush" orders and delivery is made by a boy or man who takes with him only the single order. Under present housing conditions a return to old methods of purchase are impossible for the reason that apartments and many modern houses do not provide facilities for storing any considerable quantity of foodstuffs and supplies. Where the housewife can purchase in larger quantities and directly from the producer, a great saving is accomplished.

Advertising has grown unreasonably during the past few years, especially is this true of package goods. The cost of advertising has likewise advanced. Many articles are sold

largely in packages or glass jars more or less expensive. The cost of advertising and also the cost of packages must ultimately be paid by the consumer. The package articles are often much more attractive than other articles, but in many cases the goods are of no higher quality, the expense per pound or per dozen is much greater than for goods from bulk, and the package for which the customer has paid full value is thrown away as soon as the goods are used.

In some stores "Trading stamps" or "Vouchers" are given with purchases. A certain number of these trading stamps can be exchanged at some store in the city by the holder for any one of several articles, such as chinaware, vases, cheap furniture, etc., or they can be redeemed on a cash basis of 2 per cent of the face value. The trading stamp company is of course in business for profit. The grocers pay for their stamps, and in the end the consumer has really paid a sufficient advance on his groceries to pay for the articles he secures from the trading stamp company and a profit on that company's business.

An example of the effect of prize-giving schemes on the price of food products is illustrated by the experience of a merchant in a certain town. This merchant has for a number of years sold a certain tea at 27 cents per pound. When he began handling the tea he considered two propositions, either to sell the tea at 27 cents per pound without any prize or to sell the tea at 60 cents per pound and give a prize with a specified number of pounds.

Were it possible to distribute food products from some one central point in a city, or in a section of a city instead, or from the many grocery and other provision stores, a considerable saving in delivery cost would be possible, but the abuses of such a system would more than outweigh any advantage which might arise.

Cold Storage.

Cold-storage plants have tended to level prices, although they have enabled the dealers to take the best possible advantage of conditions both in purchasing when prices are low and in selling when prices are high.

In March, April, May, and June, when eggs are plentiful, they are purchased and placed in cold storage and then sold to the consumer during the late fall and winter months when prices are at their highest. This has resulted in increasing the demand for eggs during the spring months and a consequent higher price to the consumer. The eggs are withdrawn from cold storage for consumption when the supply of new-laid eggs is at its lowest. The eggs from cold storage may be sold to the retail merchants as "cold-storage" eggs, but the dealers and consumers agree that practically no eggs are sold under that description to the consumer. Storage eggs may be just as wholesome as are fresh eggs, but the consumer is convinced that they are not as palatable, and he believes that he is entitled to know whether he is purchasing fresh or stored articles.

Eggs have shown a greater advance since 1900 than has any other article of food. This is probably due largely to supply and demand, but also in part to the fact that the cold storage has artificially forced up the price.

The committee recommended to Congress a bill limiting the time food products may be kept in cold storage. The bill is now being considered by the Committee on Manufactures.

Cold-storage plants should at all times be open to the inspection of proper health or sanitary officers in order to insure sanitary conditions.

Owners and others financially interested in cold storage were not called before the committee for the reason that the subject was being investigated by a grand jury.

Sanitary and Other Regulations.

Many regulations looking toward improving the quality of food and protecting the health of consumers have been passed by United States, state, and local authorities during the past

ten years. These regulations have been beneficial, but the effect of all of them is to advance prices to a greater or less degree.

The pure-food law has compelled the producer and manufacturer of many commodities to exercise much greater care, and extra care requires time and must be paid for by the consumer.

The meat-inspection law is beneficial to the consumer in every respect, but the condemned meat is a loss to either the producer or the packer, and this loss is recovered by charging a higher price for the healthy animals and meat.

Sanitary inspection of dairies is required by city regulations, and compliance with these regulations requires an expenditure of both time and money on the part of the dairyman, and in the end these costs must be borne by the consumer.

Overcapitalization.

Overcapitalization of transportation and industrial companies has the effect of advancing prices. The effect of overcapitalization may not be to immediately increase the amount of dividends paid, but an increase of capital usually results in a greater amount of dividends. Increased dividends must mean increased earnings and the increased earnings come from the consumer.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the period from 1900 to the present time was 8,202,288. Of the total number 5,110,052 were males, and 2,492,336 were females. More than 80 per cent of the total number, or 6,803,052, were at the most productive period of life; that is, between 14 and 44 years of age. Of this enormous number of people only a very small per cent have entered agricultural pursuits, but practically all of them have entered industrial pursuits and instead of being producers of food they have become consumers and by reason of becoming consumers instead of producers they have contributed in no small way toward advancing prices of food products. This abundance of labor has also tended to prevent more than a slight rise of wages in many industries which the immigrants have entered in great numbers.

The Higher Standard of Living.

The standard of living has steadily advanced, and consumers are demanding a much higher grade of article than was the case a few years ago. This advance in standard of living has been a material factor in increasing prices. In meats the demand is for the expensive cuts. "Country" butter has given place to "creamery" butter costing several cents more per pound. In eggs the demand is for "fresh laid" eggs. A New York dealer in eggs testified before the committee that he received an order the past winter for five cases of eggs "not over 3 days old, all white, and all to be of the same size." The price the dealers quoted was 75 cents per dozen.

In clothing and shoes the effort to keep up with the changing styles add materially to expenditures.

Liberty and honor do not measure all that the party has stood for and stands for to-day. There is another great underlying policy which the Republican party adopted at its birth and has developed since as have none of the great powers of Christendom. I refer to the Policy of Progress, which has made our country the greatest, our nation the strongest, and our people the wealthiest and happiest of all the peoples of the world.—James S. Sherman.

WHOLESALE PRICES COMPARED BETWEEN BOSTON MASS., AND NINE FOREIGN PORTS.

(From speech of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.)

[Prices paid in Boston and abroad by Massachusetts training ship *Ranger*
summer of 1909.]

	Boston prices.	Gravesend, England.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Stockholm, Sweden.	Amsterdam, Holland.	Antwerp, Belgium.	Gibraltar (free port).	Nice, France.	Genoa, Italy.
Beef, lb.	\$0.09	\$0.1622	\$0.134	\$0.112	\$0.16	\$0.1419	\$0.141	\$0.115	\$0.115
Lamb and mutton, lb.	.11	a .06	.....	.....	.16	.....	.151	.164	.135
Fresh corned beef, lb.	.08 ¹	.131	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	b .162
Veal, lb.	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.164	.....
Fresh pork loins, lb.	.12	.1622	.2278	.142	.18	.164	.....	.164	.....
Pacon, lb.	.12 ²	.162	.....	(b)	.17	.164	.202	.....	.193
Ham, lb.	.12	.162	.....	(b)	.17	.142	.223	.....	.193
Fowl, lb.	.14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Franfurters, lb.	.09	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
Hamburg steak, lb.	.08	.....	.134	.142	(b)	.1419	(b)	(b)	.....
Fish for chowder, lb.	.05-.06	.0811	(b)	.08	.13	.081	.121	.....	.....
Ice, ton	3.00	9.73	10.72	4.60	4.02	4.63	19.47	28.85	12.07
Eggs, doz.	.26	.195	.225	.209	.24	.....	.182	.278	.184
Milk, qt.	.07	.07	.078	.064	.08	.06	.....	.077	.102
Bread, lb.	.04	.065	(b)	(b)	.04	.035	.05	.038	(b)
Potatoes, bu.	.90-1.20	.88	.48	.65	.72	.58	.....	.868	.66
Coal, ton	4.25	5.84	.....	.....	4.46	4.88	5.62	.....	.....

a Australian.

b Too high to buy.

Wages and Cost of Living.

[Report of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. American Federationist, January, 1910.]

"Where are wages best?" workingmen ask me. "Other points in favor of America do not count for much if a man's earnings here can not bring him a better living than in European countries. Is it true that a mark in Germany or a franc in France will go as far as a dollar in the United States?"

In reply, some examples of wages in Europe may be given, and the same description of the circumstances in the European workmen's situation as I took note of them. Precisely what the differences are in the cost of living in the different countries is a question involving many factors over which sociological investigators and tariff wranglers have long disputed. What I can give is the result of visiting workmen in the homes in various cities, hearing the statements of labor representatives and others as to prices and wages, and completing this sort of information with comparisons of wage scales and trade-union reports given me in the countries I visited.

In Great Britain.

In the debates and conferences at the British Trade Union Congress, Ipswich, in September, the national trade-union secretaries and other prominent delegates could hardly be expected to err greatly when referring to earnings in their own occupations. Some of their statements are herewith given. Richard Bell, M. P., of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking of the necessity for railway men in the Ipswich district to come into the unions, said that while working at 17 shillings (\$4.25) a week they had refused to assist the union in getting them an advance of 2 shillings. It is to be kept in mind that the English shilling is really 24 American cents, though usually computed at 25. H. Roberts, M. P., averred that in some parts of East Anglia, the eastern central part of England, agricultural laborers are being paid 12 shillings a week. Will Thorne, M. P., mentioned that builders' laborers in Ipswich were receiving 4½ pence (9 cents) an hour. Men in the audience called out: "Quite right, and 3½ pence, sir." A. G. Smith, of the London cab drivers, said public motor-car men received 25 per cent on every pound they took in, but as they had to pay for their gasoline, which was often wasted, it frequently happened that all they had for themselves after a fifteen-hour day was 2 shillings. R. Davies, of the municipal employees, arguing for a recognized minimum in all industries, quoted the Ipswich trade-union minimum for builders' laborers as 1½ pence per hour. A resolution was adopted advocating minimum wage of 30 shillings for a 48-hour week for government workers in the London district, and 36 shillings in the danger buildings of the explosive factory in the arsenal at Woolwich. These two demands, it is to be observed, which mark an objective point above what is paid, reach on \$7.50 and \$9 a week.

In London the present weekly union scale for men in the binding department in printing offices is 34s. for fifty-four hours, and for cutte-

30s., and girl folders 15s. In the private shipyards doing naval work —those in the Tyne, Clyde, Mersey, Thames, and Barrow districts—the wages run on the average: Platers, 38s. d.; riveters and cailkers, 24s. 9d.; holders up, 28s. 3d. Government dockyards' maximum pay is: Platers, 28s.; riveters and cailkers, 28s.; holders up, 25s. The entire range here is \$6 to less than \$9.50.

The long hours worked in some occupations was called to the attention of the Congress. It was said by Alderman J. Hayhurst, J. P., of the bleachers' union, to be a common thing for men in the bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing industries to work twelve and fourteen hours a day. Councilor G. T. Jackson, J. P., of the tramway employees' union, introduced a resolution calling for an eight-hour lapse between the end of one day's work and the beginning of the next, and providing that any one day should not be spread over more than twelve hours. He told of an accident occurring at 11 p. m. through the exhaustion of a man who had begun work at 6 a. m. E. Spice, of the London watermen, wanted twelve hours as a maximum day for the lads under 18 working at lighterage on the Thames. A delegate of the tailors stated that women employed by a fashionable Regent-street firm worked eighty-four hours a week for 3 pence an hour.

In the foregoing figures we have for England examples not only of the highest wages paid in some of the best-organized trades, but also of the rates current in those poorly organized. In other words, the range covers the varying scales for all wage-workers' occupations. Further quotations would carry but the repetition of what is a general fact. Earnings in England, however, can not be based on weekly wage scales: *Unemployment, varying as to the individuals involved, is now so bad as to be spoken of as a settled national feature in industry.* The inspector-general of the army was quoted at Ipswich as mentioning in his last annual report that 90 out of every 100 men enlisting in the army had given unemployment as their reason for becoming soldiers.

A general survey of wages in Germany is to be had in the tables giving the average yearly earnings as reported under the workingmen's insurance laws. The Correspondenzblatt of the Trades Union General Commission for Germany, April 18, 1908, page 55, has one of these tables. Only three or four of the trades average over 1,200 marks (\$300), at which sum, according to the law, begins the excess reckoned at one-third the actual amount. Most of the average run less than 1,000 marks (\$250). These general insurance statistics of wages may be verified by union scales. For instance, the Berlin saddlers' organization calls for 27 or 28 marks a week; the Hamburg shipbuilders, 34 to 50 marks; the Berlin plumbers, 60 to 70 pfennigs an hour for a nine-hour day, being \$8 to \$9 a week. These are among the highest wages. The lowest are for day laborers, which rarely go above 3 marks a day, and sometimes below 2½, in a list compiled by the local authorities in three cities, in accordance with the insurance laws.

In Austria-Hungary.

In Austria and Hungary wages run, as seen by the American eye, accustomed to dollars, at about equal levels for the two countries, high in big cities and low in agricultural districts. The industry of Hungary is flour milling. Budapest millers boasted to me that their mills were better than those of Minneapolis. A few years ago, before the workmen were organized, mill wages varied, one giving but 50 cents a day for work that in other mills brought 80. The pay for skilled millers, while more nearly uniform, averages now less than the latter figure. In Budapest, bricklayers, among the best-paid workmen in the building trades, get \$1 to \$1.20 a day. In the winter they find unskilled work at 60 cents. First-class carpenter joiners earn \$1.30 to \$1.90. Budapest has a thousand female cigarmakers, working in the government factories, at 30 to 40 cents a day. Miners in north Hungary sometimes attain to the level of 60 cents.

In Italy.

The wages in Italy reach their highest point in Milan, the great modern commercial and industrial city of the Kingdom. In 1907 the following were some of the demands of the unions: The painters and paperhanglers, a minimum of 60 cents, 80 cents, and \$1 a day (American money), eight and a half hours in winter and ten the rest of the year; stationary firemen, 9 cents an hour; gold-leaf workers, \$1.20; assistants, 75 cents, nine hours; bookbinders, 10 per cent advance for the men making 80 cents a day, 15 per cent for hands making 50 cents to 80, 22 per cent for those making 30 to 50; masons and assistants in the building trades, minimum per hour, 9 cents; apprentices, 7 3-5; laborers, 6; boys, 4; lithographers (graded), \$8.40, \$7.80 and \$7; street cleaners (graded), 78, 72, 67, 60, and 45 cents a day.

The trade unions are much stronger in Milan than elsewhere in Italy. Wages taper off southward, the unions also diminishing in number and importance. The building trades in the south have wages only 60 to 70 per cent of those paid in Milan, as recorded at the union national headquarters.

Cheap Policemen.

Quotations from my notes on union wage scales for the smaller countries, such as Belgium, Switzerland, and Bohemia (the latter having its own national labor movement), would give slight variations of wages, somewhat between the Italian and English or German levels. As I have said, the American mind, accustomed to make estimates in dollars, can not easily appreciate differences that to the European workman may appear

considerable. To be told that the policemen in London get \$6 to \$9 a week; in Paris, \$6 to \$8; in Vienna or Rome, \$5 to \$7, leaves the man who has acquaintances on the New York force at \$20 and \$30 only under the impression that all European policemen are cheap, an impression deepened after he has tipped a London policeman 6 pence for hunting a cab for him ten minutes, or a Vienna policeman 5 cents for giving information as to his baggage at a railway station.

American Working People Traveling in Europe.

In Europe it is a matter of great astonishment that our women school-teachers can afford to make "the grand tour" on their own savings. Scores perhaps hundreds, to-day of our bright instructresses make the two ocean voyages for \$100 and travel to London, Paris, the Rhine, perhaps Berlin and Rome, for six or seven or even ten weeks, for \$250 more. The young European mechanic or laborer, home again after two or three years in America, smartly clothed and flush in spending money, perhaps back to be married, is a common subject for neighborhood gossip in Europe, whether it relates to the printer in Liverpool, the miner in Westphalia, the cigar-maker in Prague, or the "excavator" in Naples. Such facts, elusive to the census-maker, tell a story of their own.

Printers' Wages Compared.

The printing trade, in all countries, at the highest point in union organization, affords a basis for wage comparisons. In New York the union weekly scale for compositors on morning newspapers is \$31; on book work, \$21.50. In London the book scale is 39 shillings (less than \$9.50); in Paris, the minimum, \$9; in Milan, \$7 (5.20 lire per day); in Austria the towns and cities are divided into six classes for compositors' weekly wages, running, respectively, \$4.40, \$4.80, \$5.20, \$5.60, \$5.80, and \$6.20; in Budapest the minimum scale is \$4.80. The custom of paying the best hands more than the minimum scale is more prevalent in European countries than in America. The briefest mention of the printing business, with comparison of wages, requires notice of the fact that machinery, and that of the first order, in the press and composing rooms is in more common use in America than in any European country. I was shown through a model book and job printing office in London that had no composing machines, and the Cologne Zeitung, the great daily newspaper of Rhenish Germany, has none. Seldom are any seen in the many cooperative establishments. They are rare in the offices of Austria, Hungary, and Italy. I am reliably informed that more type is set in one daily newspaper office in a week in New York than in all the printing offices of Naples. That fact is in agreement with the rule that with high wages in America there is often a low cost of production, coming from the education and energy of the workers, perfected machinery, and organization on a large scale. My facts indicate that money wages in America in many trades are double those paid abroad. But the cost of living?

Variation in Standards of Living.

Two classes of writers and talkers may be found who assert that "one may live in Europe on half what it costs in America." The first of these classes is the employers of Europe as a body; they are interested in keeping their workmen with them, to compete with one another, besides being actuated by anti-American sentiment that calls for no more than mention here. The other class is mostly made up of well-to-do American sojourners abroad. The latter undoubtedly find several items in their own outlay less than in America, among them being personal service, objects of luxury, and their house rents. As relating to themselves and their social classes, their assertions are correct, especially as regards city life. The European working classes, however, neither hire servants nor buy articles of luxury except in rare cases. The struggle for a barely decent living is ever before them. Their necessary annual family "budget" comprises plain and cheap food, which, on the average, takes 40 to 65 per cent of the entire outlay, quarters in either an "industrial" or "slum" district, requiring 20 to 35 per cent, and clothing ten per cent or more. These per centages must be indefinite, depending as they do upon the size of the family, on earnings, and on climate, and even the government. Mentally contemplating the many cities I visited, and, having in mind the conversations I had with workingmen who had lived both in Europe and America, I believe I may assert that whether the cost of living in Europe or America is greater to the workingman depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. *If he voluntarily lives the life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land, his outlay of money will remain about the same.* Even then he will hardly be able to escape gaining something from the superior supply of the goods things in life in America.

If I am called on to name one of the good things which is conspicuous, I reply: "Our common schools for the workers' children," and as I write the words I hear again the enthusiastic sentiments on this point uttered in my presence by Italians, Bohemians, Austrians, and Irishmen. "To think," they say, "your country gives even the schoolbooks free."

Living is cheap to the wage-worker in Europe only because he does without what in America soon becomes a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes among his aspiring fellow-workmen and their families, and a comfortably furnished home in quarters responding to his awakened desires for equality with his American neighbors, and in general a large and freer life.

"How often do these people eat meat?" is a question the American in Europe finds himself asking when looking about among wage-workers. Meat is usually from 25 to 100 per cent higher in price than in the

United States. Naples and vicinity is often spoken of as offering plentiful and cheap living. Within the customs-bonded district of the port of Naples are large cold-storage warehouses, whence meat is furnished to vessels in the American and Mediterranean service. It is American meat. If it could be carted just 100 yards from the warehouse through the gates of the great iron customs department fence into Naples, this meat could be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent below local prices. The warehouse owners stand ready to do business with all Italy, furnishing a better grade of meat at greatly reduced prices, if the tariff barrier were removed. This is but a single illustration of a general fact. Staple American agricultural products—wheat, fruits, cheese—in many parts of Europe are sold at lower than the local prices or as low. The immigrant, coming to America, finds that if he can buy in quantity (and in cases where he need not) his flour, fuel, potatoes, oil, sugar, coffee, salt—the essentials for his plain table—all cost less than they ordinarily do in the land he left. The cheapness and abundance of many varieties of fruits and of our melons and tomatoes is a surprise to him. Closely after the most pressing necessities comes a line of things cheaper than in Europe—cotton clothing, including overalls, jumpers, shoes (the American shoe has a sale all over the Continent); newspapers, the cent buying twice to four times the reading matter contained in a German, French, or Italian paper. Access to good water renders expenditure for alcoholic drinks less common. The cheapness of good amusements in America deserves more attention than has been given the subject by the professional investigator; it is a social factor having an enormous influence on the tastes and education of the working-class public. *The possibility of regarding outlay for amusements as one of the regular items in family expenses is an indication of the working-class standard of living.*

Poverty in Great Britain.

How the wage-earners and their families attire themselves is not so much a question of the cheapness of the clothing as it is of what is left over for this purpose after food, shelter, and other unavoidable family needs have been provided for. The features of climate, national costumes, and class standards must also be considered. In southern countries, where the same clothes are worn the year round, people may appear well in public at half the expense required in America, in the north, where there are four seasons. In the United Kingdom the poor dress in much the same clothing summer and winter, the large proportion of the people in shabby clothes in the streets of Dublin, Manchester, or London giving an impression to the American observer of a prevalent poverty.

The masses make a better appearance in Paris and Berlin. In Italy a young fellow may be a dandy in a straw hat and cotton duck suit. Fine wool and silk stuffs, furs, laces, and kid gloves cost less abroad than in the United States—a fact, however, which bears as lightly in an inquiry into the conditions of the masses as does the tariff on the masterpieces of art.

Housing.

The housing of the wage-workers of the various European countries as compared with that of the same class in America would, in order to bring out the full truth, require a long and faithful study. When the facts were ascertained the real point remaining would be how to present them in order to create an exact impression of the truth. Besides, in making comparisons, a difficulty would be in fixing an American standard. Conditions exist in a few American cities, such as New York, Pittsburg, representing neither European nor American standards, but what are created through the transition of the most helpless of our newly arrived immigrants from a state, perhaps, more miserable than that in which they lived in their native countries to a level equal to the financially lowest that is permanent among the American-born citizens. Looking at the housing problem wisely, the greatest fact in favor of America is space. The working man in the country towns and in the cities smaller than those in which the foreign population is congested can rent, or perhaps buy, a separate home. In general, Europe does not give this opportunity. For example, Bremen is the only considerable city in Germany which has small single-family houses adapted to the needs of working people. Only the big tenement house, except in rare cases, is to be found in other cities. The wage-earner in them is regarded as permanently a rent payer, an animal in a stall in a five, six, or seven story stable. No; not one animal in one stall—not so good as that—whole families or a herd of lodgers live in one of the stalls. The doubling up of families of relatives, the keeping of lodgers, the hiring of a small apartment by several young persons, such devices for distribution among many persons of the burdens of rent must be general in cities where apartments are made the landlord's investment and few houses are built to sell the man with a small purse. The barracks-like houses of the German cities are planned so as to accommodate people in comparatively easy circumstances in the desirable apartments of the front, up to the fourth story, while the basement and the small rear and the topmost apartments go to the swarm of folks living on low wages. Berlin has been called "the city that wears a dickey," since its imposing streets of big dwelling houses have the best apartments on view to the front, behind which exist shabbiness and the general attractiveness of things unseen. In the northern district of Berlin is the new "workingmen's quarter," with broad streets, window-garden houses, and evidences of municipal care as to hygiene, one result being that rents, compared with wages, run close to the high American level.

Rents.

In no city in Europe did I find rents any cheaper, wages considered, than they run in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, or in the New England towns not having a boom, or even in many cities of the Mississippi basin. What strikes the American is how little the European renting wage-worker gets for his money. Very seldom indeed has he a bit of garden; he takes a poor water service for granted; his rooms are fewer and smaller than is ordinarily the case of an American house. The rent payer is usually a rent payer for life. No institution of the proportion of the American building and loan association exists in any European country. The movement of large masses from the position of rent payers to that of householders has been characteristic of America. European philanthropists, statesmen, and cooperators are at the present time endeavoring to establish the necessary methods to bring about the same results.

Conclusions.

Space here, to my regret, is insufficient to permit me to quote the rentals paid by wage-workers in various European cities which are entered in my notes. I have been obliged to give my conclusions on the subject in general terms. The main conclusion as to housing is the same as that relating to food: IF THE IMMIGRANT TO THIS COUNTRY IS WILLING TO CONTINUE LIVING HERE AT THE SAME LEVEL HE WAS OBLIGED TO ACCEPT IN HIS NATIVE LAND, HE CAN FIND IT FOR THE SAME MONEY.

The general public does not know that many members, serving on the more important committees, spend more hours in absolutely necessary committee work than on the House floor. Witness the volumes of testimony taken at "hearings" before committees, and the carefully digested statements and reports, and the accurately drawn bills based upon the hearings. Add to these labors visits to the various departments and the usually voluminous correspondence, and I know that many members of Congress work more hours and more continuously and patiently than they have done in their private affairs. I know this to be true in my own case, and I have never been accused of indolence. I want to pay tribute to the high personal character of this Congress, to the industry, unselfish patriotism, intelligence, and high ideals that characterize the members with whom I have been brought into contact and who have been under my daily observation.—Representative Sturgiss, West Virginia.

But the most gratifying feature of this picture of banking and financial conditions in our country is the fact that deposits in savings banks—those institutions for the safekeeping of the earnings of workingmen and widows and orphans and children of the country—have increased from \$550,000,000 in 1870 to \$3,500,000,000 in 1908. What say you, business men, of the future of a country whose workingmen and working woman and children have three and a half billion dollars laid aside for a "rainy day"?—O. P. Austin.

The more carefully and fully the people of this country consider the record of this administration the more heartily and unanimously do all lovers of progressive and good government extend to President Taft the merited commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Representative Olmstead.

I would rather have my boys taught to think the finest thing in life is the honesty and frankness, the truth and loyalty, the honor and the devotion to his country of Theodore Roosevelt than to have them in possession of all the wealth in this great metropolis.—Elihu Root.

It is true, as Peter Cooper well said: "No goods purchased abroad are cheap that take the place of our own labor and our own raw material."

The Administration.

President Taft enjoys the enviable distinction of being credited with greater accomplishment during the first sixteen months than any of his predecessors. Never before was there greater unity between the Executive and both Houses of Congress. Never before was the resultant legislation so varied and so important. It has come to be called the "Taft Way," and that means an honest way, a calm and deliberate way, a judicial way and withal an effective way. Neither ambition nor fear of criticism has tended to swerve Mr. Taft one jot from the path of duty. He has responded when possible to the wishes of the people to visit them. He has made sacrifices to remain at his post when needed. He is justly accorded a large share of credit for the vast amount of legislation written during the past session of Congress. He is gaining more and more of the esteem and confidence, not only of his own party, but of all parties in all sections of the country.

No more fitting tribute could be paid to our President than the following by Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania on the last day of the session:

Extraordinary Success of President Taft's Administration.

About some very worthy, distinguished, and eminently successful officials there is ever an air of anticipation and there is inevitable publicity and sensation both before and after the fact. Ofttimes this serves a very useful purpose. Other officials are quiet and undemonstrative, but get there just the same. The difference is largely one of temperament and of habit. President Taft was for many years a judge. He acquired, and there still rests upon him, the judicial habit of calm deliberation and of not saying much in advance about what he is going to do. He has not endeavored to appeal to the sensational side of our natures, but he has been going steadily forward in the course which he had mapped out.

If it has been marked by judicial calmness and deliberation of judgment, it has also been marked by great determination and by great firmness of execution. The people are just beginning to discover how wonderfully successful his administration has been and is, and that, for an administration so young, it is unprecedentedly rich in accomplishment. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in their convention on Wednesday of this week, sounded a clear note, which has awakened pleasing echoes throughout the United States. This is an extract from their platform.

We heartily indorse and commend the administration of President William H. Taft, which, less than sixteen months old, is unique in its record of accomplishment. He has, in his own way, carried forward and developed the policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, while enforcing his own and those in favor of which the party has in national platform declared. With unwearying patience and gentleness of manner, but with great firmness of purpose and unyielding determination, he will, by the time the gavel falls at the close of the present session of Congress, have succeeded in securing the enactment into law of more important recommendations than any other President has ever secured within so brief a time after his inauguration. Among this legislation may be mentioned the revision of the tariff; the bill for the more complete regulation and control of railroads; the establishment of postal savings banks; the creation of a Bureau of Mines; the punishment of the white-slave traffic; the creation of a tariff board; the abolition of the immunity bath; the establishment of business methods in various government departments; legislation for the conservation of our national resources;

the creation of a Commerce Court; providing for the investigation of railway accidents and monthly reports of the same; important legislation amending and extending the laws requiring the use of safety appliances for common carriers; the passage through the House of a bill providing a complete constitution for the government of Porto Rico, in pursuance of his special message, and conferring citizenship according to the promise of the party platform; and the addition of two stars to the flag.

We also call especial attention to his prompt and effective intervention to prevent the arbitrary increase of railway rates; his faithful and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; his enforcement of the law against illegal dealing in stocks through the instrumentality of what are commonly termed "bucket shops;" the conviction of the perpetrators of the so-called sugar frauds upon the Government; and the indictment of those engaged in unlawfully cornering and artificially advancing the price of cotton and necessarily of cotton goods, which enter to so large an extent into the expenses of every American family.

To the list of accomplished legislation there will be added the concurrent resolution passed finally this morning, providing for a commission to investigate the very important matter of employer's liability and workman's compensation, and this bill for publicity of campaign contributions. The great volume of exceedingly important and beneficial legislation that stands to the credit of this Congress, as well as of the President, is of itself sufficient to command both to the indorsement and praise of the American people; but the success of President Taft's administration extends also into other fields.

Continuing, Mr. Olmstead said of the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

President Taft, when he called to be premier of his administration that distinguished son of Pennsylvania, Philander C. Knox, who had so admirably and successfully filled the great office of Attorney-General under President Roosevelt, commanded at once the confidence of the people, and a brief reference to the records of that department will show that their confidence was not misplaced.

This Congress passed a measure in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill under which the Department of State has been radically reorganized and brought up-to-date as an office for the administration of our foreign affairs. The measure created specific permanent posts for experts and other highly trained persons appointed by the Secretary of State and added to the department's personnel for the more efficient conduct of the trade and treaty relations of the United States. The measure also affords a small sum for emergency employments in the District of Columbia or elsewhere for the same general purposes.

The present administration has rigorously upheld, and by so doing has the more firmly established, the consular-service reform of 1906. By the executive order of November, 1909, President Taft gave a Magna Charta to the diplomatic service of the United States. By that order following the consular reform the foreign service of the United States, both diplomatic and consular, has been placed upon a basis of vitality and efficiency hitherto unknown. These reforms, with a reorganized Department of State to give instructions to the foreign service and to carry on negotiations with foreign governments, have given the American people for the first time a really coherent machine for the carrying on of their vast international relations.

The Department of State has been divided into groups of specialists, many of whom have served in the particular countries dealt with, and in this way American interests in every part of the world can receive scientific study as the basis for their efficient and intelligent protection and furtherance. The exporter can find at the department men whose business it is to give him first-hand information as to the foreign field he desires to exploit. By the increase and specialization of the law office of the department American claims against foreign governments can receive prompter attention. Through the perfection of the Bureau of Trade Relations commercial opportunities can be more vigilantly safeguarded and made known to those desiring to do foreign business.

Consular appointments and appointments to diplomatic secretaryships are open, irrespective of political partisanship, to candidates from all the States and Territories, and once they have passed the difficult examinations now required and have been appointed in the service their promotion depends solely upon proved efficiency.

It is only now commencing to be understood what these things mean to the great mass of practical people and business men. Besides maintaining the dignity and political position of the United States among the nations of the world these activities mean the creation by treaties, conventions, and good offices and the maintenance, by constant vigilance, of conditions under which is possible the vast expansion of our foreign commerce, which has only now begun, but which, with increased production, will soon mean so vital a matter as the employment or idleness of a large portion of our industrial workers.

The innovation of a double tariff entailed negotiations of great complexity which have had the remarkable result of giving us for the first time substantially most-favored-nation treatment in all countries. Great benefits to the commerce of the United States have been accomplished as a direct result of the recent tariff negotiations conducted by the Secretary of State in connection with the application of our new double tariff. Prior to April 1, when the maximum and minimum features of this tariff law became effective, the conditions affecting American commerce in every country in the world had been carefully examined by the tariff officers of the Government and the fact ascertained that there was no undue discrimination against the United States and its products. A series of 134 proclamations attesting this fact was issued in favor of as many countries and colonial possessions, embracing in the aggregate all responsible governments. In the course of this examination, however, some instances of discrimination against the United States were found, and negotiations were opened with a view to their correction. During these negotiations material improvement of the conditions affecting American commerce abroad was brought about.

The policy of this Government was to ask from each foreign government which uses a double tariff system the recognition of the principle of the exchange of their minimum tariff for our minimum tariff; or, compensatory concessions for any exceptions made in the grant of the minimum tariff of the foreign country. These conditions of reciprocal exchange for the benefit of the mutual commerce were recognized by all the foreign governments, with the result that by the 31st of March all instances of undue tariff discrimination against the United States in foreign countries had been swept away and American commerce had been assured substantial equality of tariff treatment with the commerce of competing nations.

Germany granted to all American products her complete and unqualified conventional or minimum tariff rates, and abolished her former restrictive regulation, which required imports of American pork meats to be accompanied by certificates showing their microscopic inspection in the United States, thereby removing the obstacle which had effectually prevented their entry into the German Empire.

France granted to American products her minimum tariff rates on about 97 per cent, including goods on the free list, of her total importations from the United States, thereby giving equality of tariff treatment, for the first time, to the numerous classes of important American commodities, such as agricultural implements and machinery and machine tools.

The Government of Austria-Hungary abolished its restrictive regulation affecting the importation of American pork meats, so that these products henceforth will be admitted when accompanied by the ordinary federal certificates of inspection.

Greece reduced by one-half her former high duties on lubricating oil and cotton-seed oil, both largely imported from the United States.

Brazil added several commodities to the list of American products entitled to the preferential reduction of 20 per cent.

Several other countries have made specific improvement in their laws and practices affecting the American import trade as the direct result of these negotiations.

During the tariff negotiations portentous rumors were heard of a trade war with Canada, but the war feeling did not animate either government. Adjustment was sought in a spirit of mutual good will. It was obtained. In consequence the trade relations between the United States and Canada are now friendly, as they should be between neighbors which have so much in common. The United States, as its nearest and biggest neighbor, has nearly one-half of the trade of the Dominion. Canada is a good market for the United States, and the United States is a good market for Canada.

In the future, by establishing closer commercial relations on the basis of reciprocity, each will be a better customer of the other. Both will profit and prosper by such an arrangement. The policy of broader and closer trade relations with Canada meets with the hearty approval of the people of the United States. The Canadian government has declared its cordial reciprocation of our desire to improve the commercial relations between the two countries and has indicated its readiness to take up this fall negotiations for the readjustment of those relations upon broad and liberal lines.

It is not possible to translate actually into terms of dollars and cents what the reorganized foreign service is doing day by day for American business, but a few examples may illustrate the reality and value of the work. The consular service makes annually some 12,000 commercial reports, which are in turn distributed for the benefit of the trades concerned. Last year one such report secured for American firms orders for \$6,000 worth of agricultural machinery, of a hundred miles of woven-wire fencing for South Africa; another brought to the United States an order from India for a bridge costing half a million dollars; another resulted in a shipment of sixteen carloads of machinery to Siberia. Quite recently the diplomatic service, in the face of the most acute European competition, brought about the award of contracts by the Argentine Government whereby two gigantic battle ships, with their armament, are to be constructed in the United States, with an expenditure in American labor and materials of the huge sum of \$23,000,000. A steel company on the Pacific coast has signed a contract, brought about by the efforts of one of our consuls, involving business with the Chinese of a value estimated at \$35,000,000. Nowadays trade and diplomacy go hand in hand, and these few examples, which might be almost indefinitely multiplied, will show what the reorganized foreign service means to the American business man, laborer, artisan, and farmer; in short, to all who profit by prosperity and who look to the future.

Among other respects in which the foreign policies of this administration directly affect the citizen may be mentioned generally the active support being given all legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in the foreign field, the jealous protection of our citizens abroad wherever they may be, and the temperate but firm insistence upon their just rights.

In this spirit has been settled the Alsop case in Chile, wherein the claims of American citizens had lain unadjusted for nearly thirty years despite frequent negotiations, and the settlement of the Emery claim against Nicaragua.

This brings us to the Nicaraguan policy, than which none could be more simple and just, but than which none has been so much misunderstood, or rather, perhaps, distorted. Partisan criticism by partisan newspapers is easily explained, although when carried to extremes in a matter of foreign relations it passes the border of what is unpatriotic and may even contravene the spirit of section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

Every citizen of the United States, whether actually residing or abiding within the same or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences

or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of, or resident within, the United States, and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment during a term of not less than six months nor more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injuries which he may have sustained from such government, or any of its agents or subjects.

On December 1, 1909, by the President's direction, the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the then charge d'affaires of Nicaragua whereby this Government broke off diplomatic relations with Mr. Zelaya, who, in the guise of president of a constitutional republic, had long been pursuing a course too outrageous to justify the United States in continuing to receive his representative and thus apparently sanctioning this career of crime and oppression, which had culminated in the brutal and illegal killing of Groce and Cannon, two American citizens, the latter the son of one of my own constituents, by the direct and responsible order of Zelaya himself. The letter of December 1 clearly sets forth the attitude and policy of this Government in Nicaragua and the lines then laid down have been followed ever since and have been amply justified by events.

The revolution going on in Nicaragua began as a revolution against Zelaya and Zelayanism. If there emerges from it any government just to its own citizens and regardful of foreign interests, it will be a happy day for the Nicaraguan people. During the course of the revolution our Government has held the factions de facto in control of the respective portions of Nicaragua responsible for the protection of Americans in their persons and property. Naval forces have from time to time been stationed on each coast for this purpose. Suffice it to say that the interests of American citizens have been most effectively protected, which has been the great concern of our Government. From time to time admonitions have been addressed to either faction. The United States refused to allow the collection of duties by both factions on the same goods, and refused to allow the bombardment of or fighting in ungarrisoned commercial towns where there are large foreign interests. Our Government also refused to allow blockade by a vessel which left an American port as a merchantman, but was in fact a vessel of war. When it is recalled that legitimate American interests at Bluefields and vicinity alone amount to over \$10,000,000, and that about 90 per cent of the foreign interests in eastern Nicaragua are American, the material importance of these measures will be clear. In general our Government has been and is pursuing a policy sound in international law, sound in morals, and conservative in spirit.

In the Far East this Government has secured for American capital equal participation in the Hukuang loan for a great railway system. Only thus could equality of opportunity to supply a quantity of railway material be secured to this country, to say nothing of the safeguarding of American prestige, treaty rights and equality of opportunity in China.

How practically this administration has followed the "open-door" policy of John Hay is seen from the proposal for the neutralization of railroads in Manchuria and the present project of the international financing and construction of a new railway in that region.

The proposal of a practical way to the early establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration at The Hague has been received with enthusiasm by lovers of peace the world over, and it has been so well received by foreign governments that there seems excellent prospect of the early realization of this great ideal.

The Department of State is now supporting the plan of American bankers to rehabilitate the finances of Honduras, so that development, stability, and prosperity may be possible in

that rich but debt-ridden country. In connection with this plan the Secretary of State in his recent address referred to the principle involved in the following language:

The Santo Domingo plan was vigorously opposed in and out of Congress by those who regarded it as a deviation from our policy of aloofness from participation in the internal affairs of other countries. I suppose it was a departure, but if this Government can help to upbuild its neighbors and promote the thought that the capital of the more advanced nations of the world would be better employed in assisting the peaceful development of those more backward than in financing wars, it is such a deviation from traditions as the American people will approve.

Upon the same principle and true to its traditional policy, in which a large section of the people of this country feel a particular interest, this Government is supporting a plan for giving financial and other assistance to the Republic of Liberia, which was founded by American philanthropists for colonization by American negroes.

To give some further impression of the scope and activity of this great branch of the Government's work, may be mentioned, without attempting to explain in detail, a few more points: The securing from the Chinese and Japanese Governments of definite assurances that no monopoly of mining rights in Manchuria was claimed as against citizens of the United States; jealous watchfulness to see that there be no undue discrimination or unfair competition detrimental to our cotton trade in China; insistence upon our treaty rights at Harbin on the Russian-leased railway in Manchuria and upon the principle of the "open-door" and respect for Chinese sovereignty in that zone; the settlement of all the claims against Venezuela, the last of which will be arbitrated at The Hague this fall; the elimination of Castro, who formerly tyrannized over Venezuela; the insistence upon the ability of Peru and Bolivia themselves to reach a dignified settlement of their acute boundary trouble of last year; tripartite mediation to avert war between Ecuador and Peru, whereby, at the initiative of this Government, the United States, the Argentine Republic, and the United States of Brazil brought to this hemisphere the honor of first invoking the most far-reaching provisions of the The Hague Convention; early settlement of the long-standing Chamizal boundary question with Mexico, involving the sovereignty of a portion of the city of El Paso, Tex., has been provided for by a convention signed in June; the encouragement of a Pan-American bank; the securing of assurances from Cuba that no commercial agreements will be negotiated without prior consultation with the United States, thus safeguarding the equity of our reciprocity agreement; mediation whereby the long-standing Costa-Rica-Panama boundary question was, under the auspices of our Government, referred to arbitration by the Chief Justice of the United States; negotiations with Turkey, which are still going on, for a great American railway in that Empire and for equal opportunity for American ship-builders to bid for construction of ships for the Turkish navy; supporting the American contracts whereby the sanitary conditions of Habana are to be made entirely good; negotiations looking to the maintenance of the status quo of Spitzbergen as a "no-man's" land and to its policing and the protection of property of which a large portion belongs to citizens of the United States in that region; bringing all the interested powers together in a conference for the regulation of the opium traffic, to assist China in expurgating the evil; the century-old North Atlantic fisheries dispute is now being arbitrated at The Hague; negotiations to prevent undue raising of the price of potash, which is produced only in Germany and which is necessary to the fertilizers used on American farms; treaty revision in Siam, and so forth; not to mention the vast number of items of business of a similar character dealt with from day to day and the great number of matters which have not reached the stage to be appropriate for discussion.

It must be evident that the branch of the Government responsible for our foreign relations is preeminently one which works for the good of each and every American, whatever his activities and whatever his section of the country.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department, under Secretary MacVeagh, shows certain changes which have already taken place in the Department, resulting in savings which are stated on the annual basis. Other improvements are being considered:

Change in the size, etc., of internal revenue stamps and improved method of shipping.....	\$146,000
The numbering, sealing and separating of United States notes, gold and silver certificates in one op- eration instead of in several operations.....	106,000
Improved methods of handling business of the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department....	107,000
Discontinuance of hand weighing of gold and silver coins and the adoption of automatic feeders on coin presses, and other readjustments at the New Orleans and at the Philadelphia Mints.....	133,000
Changes in connection with the transportation of fractional silver and minor coin, and the cancella- tion of currency and shipment to Washington as such	125,000
Miscellaneous improvements in machinery and meth- ods at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing....	209,000
Elimination of unnecessary positions, and reduction in the appropriations for miscellaneous items for the next fiscal year.....	306,000
Improved methods of administration in Revenue Cut- ter Service, Life-Saving Service, and the abandon- ment of old and unnecessary quarantine stations..	130,000
Changes in forms and elimination of unnecessary printing and binding.....	35,000

The Treasury Department proposes to conduct its 1911 business (exclusive of public buildings) at an expense of \$36,953,980, or \$1,730,000 less than this year.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department, under Secretary Dickenson, shows that in accordance with the demand for a reduction of appropriations by reason of the administration's policy of economy, the estimates submitted to Congress for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, are \$50,415,859.13 less than the estimates submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and \$12,160,678.36 less than the appropriations made by Congress for the present fiscal year (1910).

The economies that will be effected by this reduction of over \$50,000,000 in the estimated expenditures for 1911 as compared with the estimated expenditures for 1910 have been made possible by omitting from the estimates for 1911 all items except those that are requisite to cover the necessary operations of the Department, the maintenance of the Army and the Military Academy, the preservation and maintenance of public works and their appurtenances, such as fortifications and other works of defense, continuing the improvement of rivers and harbors, and certain miscellaneous objects. The estimates for 1911 contain practically none of the usual items for new construction work at military posts, modernization of older emplacements at fortifications, new projects in reference to fire control installations at fortifications, new river and harbor projects and the like. Considerably less than usual is also asked for investment in permanent works and purchase of additional land for military posts. In short, the Department is asking only for the minimum amount that will be required to cover the operations of the Department for the fiscal year 1911, consistent with good administration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General Wickersham states that the expenses under this Department are largely in the maintenance and conduct of business in the United States courts, the prosecution of special violations of law, such as the enforcement of the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws, suits in connection with land frauds and Indian matters, and the expenses of the Bureau of Investigations. Naturally, as population increases the volume of business and the amount of litigation increases, and there is a corresponding increase in what might be termed "operating expenses." In business and litigation of this kind it is impossible to show any material decrease in expenses. The benefits of such litigation, however, are shown by the results obtained; for instance, during the past year there was recovered from the sugar companies in settlement of frauds in underweighing sugar \$3,435,363.88. During the fiscal year 1909 there was realized in the United States courts on judgments in civil cases \$688,652.73, and there was realized during the same period on fines in criminal prosecutions \$493,055.19, being a total of \$1,181,707.92 collected through the United States courts. The amounts collected on judgments and fines under the different laws are shown in detail on the table herewith.

As showing the benefit of the United States courts to the people it might be stated that during the last fiscal year the total amount of judgments obtained by plaintiffs in the United States courts was \$22,835,711.90, while the judgments for defendants amounted to \$359,733.01. In bankruptcy cases the total assets realized during the year amounted to \$22,460,-331.82.

In the actual cost of administering the Department, the most material economy has been in increasing the length of hours of service of the clerical staff by half an hour a day without augmented pay. The constant growth of the federal jurisdiction makes it impossible to curtail the expenses of this Department in any material degree.

In order to show the activity of the Department of Justice during the last few years, Attorney-General Wickersham has furnished a list of prosecutions under the Sherman antitrust act, extending as far back as the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. This list indicates not only the number and character of the prosecutions up to date, but the status of the several cases.

STATEMENT OF CASES UNDER SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT.

United States v. Allen & Robinson et al. District of Hawaii. Petition to dissolve illegal combination, October 19, 1905. Pending.

United States v. Metropolitan Meat Company et al. District of Hawaii. Indictment returned October 21, 1905, charging combination of meat dealers. Pending.

United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Eastern district of Missouri. Petition filed November 25, 1905, to dissolve monopoly of terminal facilities at city of St. Louis. Upon disagreement of circuit judges case came to Supreme Court and was remanded for further proceedings. Government then attempted to secure rehearing in circuit court and failed, and has again appealed to the Supreme Court.

United States v. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al. (Fertilizer trust case.) Indictment returned middle district of Tennessee May 25, 1906. Same quashed by Judge McCall July 3, 1908.

United States v. American Ice Company et al. District of Columbia. Indictment returned July 12, 1906, charging unlawful agreement to control prices and restrict competition. Pending; district attorney says is having good effect as it is.

United States v. Chandlee Ice and Cold Storage Plant et al. Western Oklahoma. Indictment returned September 19, 1906. Pending.

United States v. Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. Eastern Missouri. Equity suit to dissolve illegal combination instituted November 16, 1906. Decree favor Government filed November 20, 1909. Case argued on appeal and submitted to Supreme Court, but will be reargued because of death of Justice Brewer.

United States v. American Seating Company. Northern Illinois. Indictment returned March 12, 1907. Pleas of guilty entered May 20, 1907, and fines aggregating \$43,000 imposed.

United States v. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company. New Mexico. Indictment returned April 4, 1907. Conviction secured on April 14, 1907, and each defendant fined \$1,000. Case appealed.

United States v. Reading Company et al. Eastern Pennsylvania. Petition in equity to dissolve anthracite coal combination filed June 12, 1907. Case has been argued and submitted to the circuit court.

United States v. American Tobacco Company et al. Southern District of New York. Petition to dissolve illegal combination filed July 10, 1907. November 7, 1908, decision was rendered favor Government except as to certain foreign corporations; appeal by both sides. Argued and submitted to Supreme Court last session, but will be reargued because of death of Justice Brewer.

United States v. Du Pont De Nemours Company. (Powder trust case.) Delaware. Petition for dissolution filed July 30, 1907. Taking of testimony will be completed within thirty days and case set for argument.

United States v. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al. Arizona. Indictment found November 1, 1907. Jury verdict not guilty November 8, 1908.

United States v. National Umbrella Frame Company et al. Southern District of New York. Indictment returned July 1, 1907. Pending.

United States v. Union Pacific Coal Company et al. Utah. November 20, 1907, indictment for conspiracy under Sherman Act. Conviction secured in lower court, but judgment reversed by circuit court of appeals.

United States v. 175 Cases of Cigarettes. Eastern Virginia. Information filed October 28, 1907, for violation, section 6, of the Sherman Act. Pending.

United States v. Simmons et al. Southern Alabama. Indictment returned January 20, 1908, charging combination of master plumbers. Pleas of guilty entered.

United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al. Utah. Equity suit to dissolve merger. Petition filed February 1, 1908. Taking of testimony completed and case set for argument next October.

United States v. Stieffvater et al. Eastern Louisiana. Indictment returned February 15, 1908, charging plumbers' trust. Recently ordered dismissed on account insufficiency of evidence.

United States v. American Naval Stores Company et al. Southern Georgia. April 11, 1908, indictment returned. May 10, 1909, verdict guilty entered as to five individual defendants. Fines imposed aggregating \$17,500, and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail.Appealed to circuit court of appeals, where it is now pending.

United States v. John Parks et al. Southern New York. Indictment returned June 16, 1908. June 19, 1908. All defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 each. Total \$50,000 paid.

United States v. Albia Box and Paper Company et al. Indictment returned December 7, 1909, charging restraint of trade. Pleas of guilty entered February 7, 1910, and fines aggregating \$57,000 were assessed.

United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al. Indictment under anti-trust act July 1, 1909. Now pending. Southern New York.

United States v. John S. Steers et al. Eastern Kentucky. So-called night rider case. Indictment returned February 17, 1910. April 16, 1910. Verdict guilty returned as to eight defendants and fines aggregating \$3,500 imposed.

United States v. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois. Indictment returned March 2, 1910. Pending.

United States v. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois. Bill in equity for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Pending.

United States v. Imperial Window Glass Company et al. Western Pennsylvania. Indictment found April 7, 1910. Set for hearing on demurrer.

United States v. American Paper Board Company et al. Southern New York. Petition filed April, 1910, praying for dissolution paper board combination.

United States v. Armour Packing Company et al. Savannah, Ga. Indictment charging combination to control prices and restrict competition returned April 30, 1910. Pending.

United States v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and 24 other railroads. Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued. Pending.

United States v. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association. Northern Alabama. Bill in equity praying for dissolution filed June 9, 1910. Pending.

United States v. Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Northern Illinois. Petition filed June 13, 1910.

United States v. Frank Hayne, James A. Patton et al. Indictment returned, Southern New York, on June 17, 1910. Alleged cotton pool.

United States v. Great Lakes Towing Company et al. Northern Ohio. Petition filed June 18, 1910. Suit in equity to dissolve combination of tug owners on the Great Lakes.

United States v. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al. Massachusetts. Petition filed May 22, 1908, to dissolve alleged merger. Discontinued by the United States June 26, 1909.

As a party shows itself homogeneous, able to grasp the truth with respect to new issues, able to discard unimportant differences of opinion, sensitive with respect to the successful maintenance of government, and highly charged with the responsibility of its obligation to the people at large, it establishes its claim to the confidence of the public and to its continuance in political power.—Wm. H. Taft.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The statement of postal receipts and expenditures shown on the opposite page is the best testimony that could be given in behalf of the administration of Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

Analyzing the reduction of \$11,000,000 in the last year's postal deficit, the Postmaster-General has issued a statement showing that of the amount saved about \$2,900,000 represents economies in post office management. Of this sum nearly \$1,000,000 resulted from a more business like handling of the city delivery service, and while the number of carriers for this service was increased during the year and the service extended, the reforms introduced resulted in a cutting down of expenses.

In the internal management of post offices, savings aggregating \$2,000,000 were effected, notwithstanding the fact that the number of employes in this service also was increased.

Reorganization of the rural delivery service caused a saving of \$1,900,000 without cutting down the service.

An item of \$450,000 was brought into the savings fund by cutting down supplies used, and a reduction of \$900,000 was effected in the star route service.

Noticeable decreases are being made in the cost of railway mail transportation, and the economies already effected in this item fall little short of those accomplished in other items.

That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Abraham Lincoln.

The leader of the Republican party during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln. In all the varieties of controversy which it has since had to deal it has never lost the inspiration of his leadership.—Wm. H. Taft.

The Republican party was born because of a principle, and it has lived and grown because of principles too sound to be overthrown, too deep to be effaced.—James S. Sherman.

Every man who has made wealth or used it in developing great legitimate business enterprises has been of benefit and not harm to the country at large.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

The net result of the session, politically considered, is greatly to enhance the prestige of the President as a leader and of the Republican party as a constructive force.—Portland (Me.) Press.

The Payne law represents the greatest reduction that has been made in the tariff at any single time since our first revenue law was signed by George Washington.—Representative McCall.

Labor has that in it which cannot be bought and sold. The labor of man is civilization; it is advancement; it is the upward trend of humanity. . . . In whatever field labor may be exercised, it is, and must be, the grandest material, human force.—Senator O. H. Platt, 1888.

The transformation in Congress during the last month of the session has taken the people off their feet. Somebody appears to have worked a miracle.—Boston Herald.

POSTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

COMPARISON POSTAL DEFICIT FISCAL YEARS 1999 AND 1990

1909	\$17,479,770.47
1910 (June quarter estimated)	5,719,384.23
Decrease	\$11,760,386.24

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer shows that with a navy increasing in size, the Navy Department's estimates for the expense of the naval establishment for the next fiscal year makes a saving of over \$5,800,000 as compared with the amount appropriated last year.

A reorganization of the Navy Department and of navy yards has been put in effect which it is believed will result in further economy with increased efficiency. A modern system of accounting has been put in operation at Boston, which is being extended to all yards.

Competition in the fleet has been encouraged and has resulted in increased efficiency in target practice, economy in coal consumption and economy in consumption of supplies.

A reorganization of the battleship fleet has been effected so that each division will have five ships, four of which will always be ready for active service, while the fifth will be at the division home port for necessary overhauling and repairs.

The fleet as a whole will visit the navy yards twice each year for docking only.

The ships of a division will visit its home yard in rotation, the order of rotation depending on the relative condition of the ships. Thus each yard will usually have one battleship under repair, which will result in a practically uniform distribution of work throughout the year; this will insure a more permanent organization at navy yards and result in large economies.

There have been conducted many full power trials of our vessels under cruising conditions, with the remarkable result that in nearly every case the designed speed has been exceeded in spite of the age and increased displacement of the ships. This indicated that high state of efficiency extending throughout the Navy which the Department is doing its best to foster. Incidentally it may be remarked that the fastest battleships on the recent full-power trials were the only ones repaired at navy yards under the present system of navy yard organization.

The ordinary repairs of vessels are no longer performed by navy yards, but are done by the ships' crews as far as practicable, assisted when necessary by the men and facilities of navy yards. Officers are encouraged to improve the self-maintenance and economical operation of their ships.

A new accounting system has been devised, and is being put into effect as rapidly as possible, at the various navy yards and stations, and at the Navy Department. By this system it will be possible to strike a trial balance at any time—something heretofore unknown. Incidentally, it will be possible to know exactly how much has been the gross cost of performing any particular repairs or of making any particular and specific alterations to any vessel.

The greatest recent progress in the navy has been in the line of target practice. This progress dates back several years for its commencement. It has been due to carefully conducted competitions, where ship has been pitted against ship, man against man, and officer against officer. In this way everyone has been put upon his mettle, and results have closely measured the relative efficiency in this particular of the various ships and officers. The present administration has extended the system of competition that was heretofore restricted to target practice to various other fields of endeavor throughout the navy. At the navy yards there are now two divisions of the manufacturing plant pitted against each other in large part, and each having its relative efficiency gauged by that of the other. The costs of work at navy yards has fallen materially. It is difficult to give exact measure of the economies actually effected by this means, but it may be stated, for example, that the cost of steel castings has been reduced from about nine cents per pound to about five cents per pound; and the cost of iron castings has been reduced from about 4½ cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound.

Engineering competitions have been instituted, extending, with few exceptions, throughout the entire year. In these competitions certain rules have been laid down which it is not deemed expedient to make public, but by means of these competitions not only has much money been saved, but also the efficiency of the fleet has been greatly improved. For instance, although the navy has increased in size, the cost of the coal burned on vessels of the navy is expected to be about \$900,000 less during the current fiscal year than during the previous one. The stock of coal on hand at naval stations has been greatly increased, and it will be possible to turn into the Treasury an unexpended balance of about \$150,000 from the current appropriation for fuel. The estimates for fuel for the coming year have been decreased by \$1,000,000. Remarkable improvement has been made in the use of lubricating oil. Some slow merchant vessels still use less oil per mile than is used by naval vessels on the average; but there are reasons of design that limit the size of the bearings in engines of naval vessels and that indicate the present average efficiency of the navy in this particular is equal to the best commercial practice. The improvement in this particular has been about 20 per cent.

Vessels of the navy are arranged in lists according to the amount of supplies that it has been necessary to purchase in order to maintain them. With no other incentive than the desire to have the name of the ship to which they are attached above the bottom of the list, the cost of supplies has been reduced by more than 20 per cent. It is expected in the coming year that in proportion to the service done there will be a saving in this particular of approximately three million dollars.

Every effort has been made to reduce the amount of money spent for freight and transportation of supplies to the navy. During this year there has been a saving in this way of about \$100,000, and it is hoped that the economy in freight expenditure may be still further improved with further experience.

Previous to the present administration it had been the practice to send the entire fleet as a body to the navy yards upon two occasions of each year. While the vessels were at the navy yards the nation was to all intents and purposes without a fleet. While the fleet was away from the navy yards the number of workmen there was greatly decreased, most of them being discharged. As a result of this policy there was an ebb and flow of mediocre workmen at the navy yards. The quality of work naturally suffered and the cost of work was much greater than would have been the case if the men had been assured of permanent employment. It became an object with some of the workmen to delay the completion of repairs in order that the time of their discharge from employment by the Government could be put off. Realizing the great disadvantages of this system, the fleet has been reorganized in such manner that there will always be at each of the principal navy yards one vessel, and one only, undergoing repairs. All the other vessels of the fleet will be away from the navy yards, and not only will the nation have a fleet in being, but there will be practically continuous employment at the navy yard for the most efficient workmen that it is possible to secure by the Government. In view of the fact that at all navy yards eight hours constitute a day's labor, and that the rate of pay is somewhat higher than the average in commercial engineering work, it is confidently believed that within a very short time the class of labor at navy yards will be superior to that in any commercial plant.

It has been the practice previous to the present administration to have most of the repairs to naval vessels accomplished at navy yards. The repair plants of our large ships have been improved, and the greater part of the repairs to our vessels will hereafter be performed by the ships' forces. This achievement may appear of small moment, but when it is remembered that by this method a saving has been made of about seven hundred thousand dollars annually, it is seen to be important.

The desire for economy has not been allowed by the present administration to interfere with the first requisite of a navy—that it be efficient. In addition to accomplishing the specific economies already mentioned, a great number of improvements to the vessels have been introduced. The installation of improvements is always expense, but it keeps ships up to date and prevents them from becoming obsolete. Among the improvements installed on vessels of the navy under the present administration may be mentioned improved guns, mounts and ammunition, improved searchlights; electrical generators, wireless telegraph instruments, fire control instruments and masts, improved pumps, boilers, engines and propellers. Last, but not least, there has been a considerable improvement in the rations. The enlisted men of the navy now receive better food than ever before. There has been an increase in the sea-keeping ability of the fleet amounting to 15 per cent. The average speed of the fleet has improved perhaps 5 per cent. The average cruising speed of the navy has been increased nearly one-third. One division of vessels recently made a trip from Pensacola to Key West at a speed of 24 knots. The Pacific fleet steamed from San Francisco to Honolulu at a speed of 18 knots. The Atlantic fleet of battleships now burns less coal per knot when making 12 knots speed than it did during the famed trip around the world at a speed of 10 knots.

It is impossible to forecast the future to any great extent, but it may be remarked that the most serious waste of government funds under the Navy Department is probably that due to expenditures made upon vessels of little or no military value that are antiquated, and that are not fit to take part in any future war. There are many of these vessels that will probably be relegated to the reserve or be placed out of commission in the near future. Several such vessels have already been placed out of commission and have now been stored away in the back basin at League Island or elsewhere. Some of them have been turned over to the naval reserves. Some of them have been struck from the navy list and sold. If all vessels that come within this category as being of practically no offensive or defensive value could be sold, it is probable that the navy would be able to turn into the treasury a considerable sum, and that the annual cost of upkeep of the navy would be reduced by a million and a half.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

During the past year economies and reforms put into practice by Secretary Ballinger have effected a saving in the Bureau of Pensions and its offices of about \$290,000 in salaries of clerks, examiners, stationery and investigation of cases. In the General Land Office a saving of about \$15,000 has been effected by the installation of a machine for making photo copies of records and other reforms which save time and salaries of employees. In the Indian Office a saving of \$1,500 has been made during the past year by change in the form and system for land records, and about \$6,000 has been saved in the way of salaries.

The Commissioner of Patents during the present year has been able to save \$5,000 out of the amount appropriated and \$11,500 in the cost of printing specifications of patents.

In matters under the jurisdiction of the chief clerk of this Department a saving of about \$13,280 has been effected through the installation of the departmental ice plant, removal of the Bureau of Education from rented quarters to quarters in a Government building, change in the method of buying furniture, etc. The total saving during the past year in the above cited instances amounts to approximately \$328,780.

In addition, attention is directed to the fact that during the year 1908 1,600 acres of coal lands were recovered by this Department through the General Land Office, while during the past year, 1909, 13,744 acres of coal lands were recovered

of a value of not less than \$275,000. In addition, proceedings are pending which, if successful, will result in the restoration to the public domain of about 80,000 acres of coal lands of the estimated value of \$1,407,000. In connection with the Indian Service, reform in the methods of leasing Indian lands have brought to the Indians about \$250,000 during the past year more than these lands brought before.

In addition, various bills have been prepared in this Department and submitted to the consideration of Congress which, if enacted into law, would save the Department a great deal of money. Attention also is directed to the fact that according to the report of the Vice-Chairman of the General Supply Committee, which deals with all of the Executive Departments, a saving of \$188,000 over the previous year is shown in connection with the purchase of various departmental supplies, a portion of which saving will, of course, apply to this Department.

In addition to the economies hereinbefore described, it is important to note that the appropriation for this department for the year 1908-1909, including deficiency appropriations, was \$196,342,745.39. The appropriation for the year 1909-1910 was \$184,210,102.48, and the estimates for the year 1910-1911 which have been presented by the department to Congress are \$175,674,952.90; the estimates for the coming year being, therefore, \$20,667,792.49 less than the appropriation for the year 1908-1909, and \$8,535,149.58 less than the appropriation for the year 1909-1910, and this notwithstanding the fact that in most of the bureaus of this department the work has greatly increased.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department, under Secretary Wilson, is one that is growing very rapidly, and much new work is begun every year in response to the demands of the people through their representatives. For this reason it is rarely possible to turn back into the treasury any appreciable portion of the funds appropriated by Congress. But in making up the estimates last fall for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, the Secretary obeyed the instructions of the President and estimated for no increases, except some absolutely necessary funds to take care of new territory which had been added to national forests. Estimates were held down to the very lowest possible figures. Statistics relating to agriculture and closely related to the work of this department will be found on other pages.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The work of the Department of Commerce and Labor under Secretary Nagel during the current fiscal year has covered many important subjects. Perhaps the greatest undertaking of the year in this department has been the work on the Thirteenth Census, which has occupied the Bureau of the Census very actively since the passage of the census bill, approved on July 2, 1909. This enormous task has been conducted thus far with great success. The President and Secretary Nagel made every effort to secure Supervisors of the highest possible type, and the 69,000 enumerators, and the 5,000 special agents, and other employees of the Census, were appointed after a suitable examination by Civil Service methods. This vast army was successfully organized and the Census was taken during thirty days from April 15th to May 15th, and billions of facts regarding the population, wealth and education of this country were secured. The work of tabulating this almost incredible bulk of information is now actively progressing. One of the most interesting details in the work on the present Census is the extensive use of new methods of tabulation by the use of advanced forms of labor-saving machinery.

Another important accomplishment during the year has been the securing from Congress legislation reorganizing the Lighthouse Board. For years the cumbersome character of the organization of the Light-House Board, involving dual responsibility by officers of the army and navy has attracted attention, and better methods have been recommended again and again, but it remained for the present administration to put into actual effect an improvement in the status of this important Government establishment. There is no doubt that under the new system an enormous saving to the Government will result without impairment of the high standard of efficiency which has always characterized the maintenance of the light-houses guarding our coasts. There is now a Commissioner of Light-houses having sole responsibility for the work of the Light-House Establishment, the Light-House Board consisting of two army, two navy and two civilian representatives having been dispensed with, and the line of responsibility from the head of the department to the various branches of this service is unbroken.

Another advance which has been made in the line of more businesslike methods in the administration of this department is the passage of legislation in the Sundry Civil Bill repealing the permanent indefinite appropriation for the United States Shipping Service, and establishing, on July 1, 1911, the method of making appropriations based on careful estimates submitted in the usual way by the Secretary of the Treasury upon recommendation of the Secretary of this department.

Many important publications have been issued by the department during the current fiscal year. In the Bureau of Labor a most valuable report was prepared and submitted as a Senate document, relative to the very serious strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, this report covering the story of that strike very completely. The same Bureau has published investigations in regard to telegraph and telephone companies; reports on Civil Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand; on the increase of prices of food and other products and on pension funds for municipal employees, and railroad pension systems in the United States. The Bureau of Corporations has issued a second part of the very valuable report on the taxation of corporations. From the Bureau of the Census comes an important special report on street and electric railways. Numerous current publications on a wide range of subjects were issued by this department continuing the excellent work of the previous year.

An increase in the functions of the department was made on July 1st by the transfer of the work of testing structural materials from the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior to the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Congress having deemed the Bureau of Standards the logical place for work of this character under the present organization of the executive departments.

Congress has also authorized the discontinuance of the publication of the Weekly and Monthly Consular Reports by the Bureau of Manufactures, and has directed that the limit of circulation of the Daily Consular Reports be increased from 10,000 to 20,000 copies.

Another important advance in this department is the termination of the commercial lease of the Pribilof Islands and the transfer of the control of the islands and distribution of the sealskins to the Bureau of Fisheries. This new plan is expected to improve conditions materially in the seal islands and to be much more profitable to the Government than former arrangements. The control of all fur-bearing animals in Alaska has also been transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries.

Bureau of Statistics.

One of the most important bureaus of this department, and of the whole Government, is the Bureau of Statistics, the work of which, under its efficient chief, takes first rank throughout the world.

The Bureau has, under this administration, materially enlarged its sphere of work and usefulness, especially in the distribution of information regarding the commerce of the country and opportunities for sales of American merchandise in other parts of the world. A statistical abstract of foreign countries, recently issued by the bureau and distributed to trade bodies, commercial publications, the daily press, the great educational institutions of the country, and to such individuals engaged in commerce or commercial studies as may express a desire therefor, gives to the country for the first time a statement of the imports and exports of all countries of the world for a term of years, expressed in the currency, weights and measures of the United States, and thus supplies to persons desiring to find markets abroad for their products official information regarding commercial opportunities in every country of the world. Another improvement in the work of the Bureau has been through the more prompt and frequent distribution of the monthly and annual trade statements, showing commercial conditions in both foreign and internal commerce—a marked increase in the importation of manufacturers' materials, indicating unusual activity in the great manufacturing industries, and the exportation of increasing quantities of manufactures. The figures of the fiscal year 1910, show larger importations of manufacturers' materials and larger exportations of manufacturers than ever before in the history of the country. A very recent improvement in the work of the Bureau, and one which will prove of great value to manufacturers, importers and students of the tariff, is found in the announcement that it will, in future, publish the figures of imports for consumption in quarterly, as well as annual statements, this addition to the service of the Bureau having been made in response to requests of trade bodies, importers and individuals engaged in commercial and economic studies.

ECONOMIES.

The latest report of the Secretary shows that the appropriations for that Department have increased only 3.2 per cent during the last three or four years. As the activities of this branch of the service are steadily extending, this shows a creditable record of administration. Specific economies are being effected daily by the reduction of fixed charges, the introduction of labor-saving devices and the co-ordination and simplification of the branches of the service.

The activities of the Department are divided amongst twelve bureaus; and the records on file from all these bureaus indicate that the current year has been one of satisfactory progress in the application of improved and businesslike methods.

But three of the bureaus occupy Government buildings. The average rental paid for the quarters in leased buildings occupied by the Department is now 27 cents per square foot. During the year the Division of Naturalization was moved from quarters costing \$2.43 per square foot to equally satisfactory quarters costing only 56 cents per square foot, effecting an annual saving of about \$2,000. Other branches of the service also are now occupying new quarters at materially reduced rentals.

Fisheries.

In the Bureau of Fisheries the collection of fish eggs for propagating purposes this year has been in excess of the same period for last year, assuring the Bureau of substantial increase in output for the fiscal year 1910. This result is achieved with appropriations for the Bureau identical with 1909.

In 1908, with an appropriation of \$659,160, the output of fish and eggs were 2,871,000,000. In 1909, with an appropriation of \$696,320, the output amounted to 3,107,131,911. In 1910, the appropriations are \$692,360, and, as stated above, the record of output is already nearly 239,000,000 in advance of last year.

Census Bureau.

In the Census Bureau material economies are being effected over the records of ten years ago. The advantage of the permanent organization of the Bureau in 1902 is plainly shown, and many operations involved in taking the census have now for the first time been carefully studied in advance, with striking results.

In the tabulation of agricultural data a new system of mechanical tabulation with adding machines has been established.

In the purchase of supplies and equipment, the records of the permanent census, with respect to preceding purchases and the careful study of these records, have resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars in the printing of schedules and the issuance of supplies of all kinds to the field of employees of the Bureau.

In printing the official register of employees of the Government Service a saving of \$14,000 was secured, as compared with the record of two years ago, although the number of names in the register has increased in that period over 20 per cent.

In 1900 the Bureau rented machines for tabulating the records of population, at the rate of \$1,000 each per annum. This year the Bureau is in possession of its own machines, constructed at a cost of about \$700 each. These machines are materially improved, and the permanent saving resulting from their construction will be many thousands of dollars.

A new punching machine has also been constructed, this new machine indicating a saving of 50 per cent daily in speed over the type used in the twelfth census. Three hundred of these machines have been made, and it is estimated that a saving will result of daily for the several months required to punch the 90,000,000 population cards of the thirteenth census.

The census of 1900 cost approximately \$12,600,000. It is assumed that the work of taking the census has increased approximately 10 per cent since that year, but it is believed that the present census will be taken at a very slight increase over the cost of the preceding one, and it is hoped to keep the expenditure well within \$15,000,000 while continuing the other permanent annual work of the Bureau of the Census. The usual appropriation for this permanent census bureau is about \$1,300,000 annually.

Bureau of Immigration.

During the year beginning March 1, 1908, there were 470,740 immigrant aliens admitted to the United States and 7,812 debarred, whereas, during the year commencing March 1, 1909, 954,305 immigrant aliens were admitted and 18,754 debarred. The percentage of debarments to admissions has therefore increased from about .16 per cent to about 19 per cent, indicating greater efficiency of inspection methods and a more thorough sifting of new arrivals, making for the best interests of the United States as a whole. This increased efficiency is a matter of definite ascertainment, and undoubtedly indicates a still greater improvement in the general character of the aliens actually admitted, growing out of more careful methods by the transportation lines in accepting alien applicants for passage to the United States. The importance of this feature cannot, perhaps, be stated in figures, but is, nevertheless, a very potent factor in the improvement conditions.

Furthermore, there has been greater efficiency with respect to relieving this country of the burden of caring for the insane, diseased and criminal classes who have found their way to our shores and escaped detection at the time of arrival. In the twelve months ending February 28, 1909, the deportations of aliens found to be unlawfully within the United States ag-

gregated 2,280, for all causes. In the like period ending February 28, 1910, the number totaled 2,614, representing an increase of 17 per cent, which indicates that greater protection is being afforded the taxpayers in the various states, counties and municipalities of the country, in relieving them of the cost of caring for aliens who are incapable of support or a menace to the community. It is estimated that each alien deported saves the country many thousands of dollars.

As to the exclusion of Chinese, the arrivals for the year commencing March 1, 1908, were 5,245, and for the year beginning March 1, 1909, the total was 6,510; the exclusions for the first period mentioned aggregated 352, or 6.7 per cent of arrivals; during the last-named year the departments totaled 707, or 10.8 per cent of the arrivals. These results indicate that, notwithstanding the unprecedented increase in this class of immigration, the efficiency of the system was materially increased. Moreover, the number of deportations of Chinese found unlawfully in the United States and returned to China was 641 for the first-named period and 733 for the last-named time.

With regard to economy of administration, it may be stated that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the expenses of the Immigration Service exceeded \$3,000,000 per annum; during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, these expenses were reduced to about \$2,500,000; and during the fiscal year 1910, notwithstanding the increased immigration, the more thorough system of inspection and the greater number of deportations, these expenses have been held to about the same figure as for 1909, to-wit, \$2,500,000.

A splendid showing is being made in the issuance of publications by this department. This branch is under the supervision of an employe of long training. Through his suggestions changes in methods of publication have resulted in saving \$1,500 annually on the Report of Commerce and Navigation, \$7,000 on the Statistical Abstract of Foreign Countries, \$2,000 on the issuance of certain statistical blank forms, \$2,000 on the Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries, and numerous incidental economies amounting to a large sum in the total. Similar records are being made daily in other divisions and bureaus. The introduction of improved methods in the Bureau of the Census with respect to handling publications is estimated to have resulted in an economy of at least \$50,000 for the current fiscal year out of the appropriation for the Thirteenth census.

The Department of Commerce and Labor is the most recently established of the Executive Departments and is full of young blood. It may be claimed that some of the improvement that is taking place should be credited to the active minds of the ambitious young men who are entering the Government service in the last few years.

The introduction of mechanical appliances in several bureaus, replacing costly hand labor, is believed to have resulted in economies reaching thousands of dollars. In one instance in the Census Bureau, in folding 1,000,000 census slips by machine, a saving of over \$400 was secured as compared with hand labor.

It is encouraging to note that in the department service the spirit of interest in the work is being translated into dollars and cents saved on the appropriations. The day of perfunctory service and the marking of time is waning and testimony to this improvement is received from all sides. It is evident that the same active spirit which impels the large commercial enterprises of the country to constant improvement in methods and equipment is active in these days in the Government service.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which has the duty of charting the coasts of the United States, advantage is taken of every improvement in surveying instruments and every advance in science which can be utilized to secure more accurate

results without undue expense. Recently a new and improved computing machine has been completed in the instrument shop in the survey for use in furnishing tide predictions. This new machine has an output equivalent to the work of 65 computers and can be operated by one employee.

The cost of primary triangulation per mile of progress has been reduced 40 per cent during the last season, as compared with the average cost of similar work in the past. A long wire drag, used to determine definitely whether dangers to navigation exist in any given area of water has recently been materially improved, with a resulting saving in this work of 40 per cent.

Bureau of Manufactures.

On February 1, 1910, the chief of this bureau recommended a change in the system of mailing the publications of his office, these recommendations including the installation of a new mailing plant and discarding the machinery then in use. Modern methods were introduced and it is estimated that the change has resulted in a saving of expenditure of upwards of \$3,000 per annum at an outlay for new equipment of \$1,000.

Printed forms have been devised also covering letters which are routine in character, and it is estimated that at least 400,000 lines of typewriting will be saved annually by the use of these form letters. This change has materially increased the efficiency of the force of the bureau and has enabled them to accomplish much more work each day.

Division of Supplies.

Improved methods have been introduced in this division in the methods of keeping accounts and the records of stock and the issuance of supplies. Careful study has resulted in changes in the form of the book for recording the orders, the form for recording the vouchers passed has been modified to show three classes of expenditures under the contingent fund of the department.

During the current fiscal year over \$3,000 has been received for the sale of waste paper, and a reduction of \$500 has been effected in office maintenance as compared with last year. Negotiations entered into with one of the sister departments will result in a saving of about \$9 per day in the purchase of supplies of ice for the coming fiscal year.

Light-House Establishment.

One of the most important achievements in this department during the present administration has been the procuring of legislation reorganizing the Light-House Establishment. The administrative organization of the board has been cumbersome and costly. With the appointment of a single head of this bureau, and with the Secretary empowered to simplify the administrative system throughout, it is certain that great economies will result and that the efficiency of the Light-House Establishment will be vastly improved.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

From Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

The complete report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the fiscal year is being submitted to you for transmission to Congress in the usual form as a separate document. It gives full details of the work and shows that very satisfactory progress has been accomplished. The complete reorganization of the work, which was inaugurated by the chairman and chief engineer on July 1, 1908, and brought about gradually during the year, has still further increased the effectiveness of the different units in the prosecution of the work and decreased the cost of same.

During the year the total excavation amount to 37,966,926 cubic yards, against 27,979,375 cubic yards excavated during

the preceding year. Of the total excavation first mentioned, 22,670,955 cubic yards were taken out by steam shovels and 15,295,971 cubic yards by dredges, against 17,595,958 cubic yards by steam shovels and 10,399,417 cubic yards by dredges, respectively, in the previous fiscal year. The average monthly excavation of all kinds during the past fiscal year was 3,183,910 cubic yards, against 2,331,615 cubic yards during the preceding year. At the close of the fiscal year 95,761,094 cubic yards remained to be removed in order to complete the canal. It is an interesting fact that on October 23, 1909, the excavation of Culebra Cut was half completed, 39,002,299 cubic yards having been taken out by the United States at that date, leaving exactly the same amount to be excavated. Counting the work done by the French, the excavation in Culebra Cut was nearly two-thirds completed on October 23 last, the record on that date standing:

	Cubic yards.
Excavations by French	24,588,520
Excavations by Americans.....	39,002,299
Excavation remaining.....	39,002,299

Good progress is being made in the construction of the Gatun dam, the safety of which was again testified to by a board of eminent engineers who accompanied the President elect to the Isthmus in February last, and whose report to the President was published in House Document No. 1458, Sixtieth Congress, second session. In fact, the recommendation of this board that the height of the dam could be safely reduced 20 feet from that originally proposed, to an elevation of 150 feet above sea level, has been adopted. While all the excavation necessary in the Gatun lock foundations had not been completed, the laying of concrete in the upper locks was commenced on August 24, 1909, and is now progressing at a gradually increasing rate, 41,236 cubic yards having been laid up to October 31. This is in addition to 46,031 cubic yards of concrete placed in the spillway up to September 30, 1909, the laying of concrete there, however, having been commenced on March 17, 1909.

The laying of concrete in Pedro Miguel locks, which are located at the opposite end of the lake from Gatun, was commenced on September 1, 1909, and 10,679 cubic yards had been laid up to October 30. This work was done with a temporary mixing plant, and when full installation has been made of the complete plant the rate of construction will be materially increased. Satisfactory progress has been made at the site of the Miraflores locks and the laying of concrete will soon be commenced.

Under date of October 23, 1908, the President directed the widening of the Culebra Cut, so that the minimum bottom width of the whole length of the canal is now to be 300 feet.

During the year the force of skilled and unskilled labor was maintained in sufficient numbers without difficulty. It is interesting to note that the maximum force employed on canal work was reached September 29, 1909, when 35,210 men were reported at work—27,349 on the canal and 7,861 on the Panama Railroad.

The chief sanitary officer's report shows an improvement in the health conditions on the Isthmus over the preceding year. No cases of plague or yellow fever originated during the year, although one case of the plague developed on a ship at Balboa and was transferred to the quarantine station, where death ensued.

The work having progressed sufficiently to give reliable data relative to unit costs, Colonel Goethals, chairman and chief engineer, was enabled, in February last, to submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an estimate of the total cost of the canal to the United States from its inception to its completion. The estimate shows that the total cost of engineering and construction alone will be \$297,766,000, and, adding the purchase price and the estimated cost of sanitation and civil government, brings the total estimated cost of the canal to \$375,201,000.

Miscellaneous Statistics

Showing a Nation's Progress Under Republican Legislation

THE UNITED STATES.

Dates of Acts of Organization or Admission of States and Territories, and Areas of Their Lands and Water Surfaces.

[Admission of States from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and areas from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

State or Territory.	Date of act of organization or admission.	Area.
ORIGINAL STATES.		
New Hampshire		Sq. miles. 9,34
Massachusetts		8,26
Rhode Island		1,24
Connecticut		4,96
New York		49,20
New Jersey		8,22
Pennsylvania		45,12
Delaware		2,37
Maryland		12,32
Virginia		42,62
North Carolina		52,42
South Carolina		30,98
Georgia		59,26
STATES WITHOUT PREVIOUS TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION ADMITTED.		
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1791	40,59
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791	9,56
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	42,02
Maine	Mar. 3, 1820	33,04
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	265,89
West Virginia	June 20, 1863	24,17
STATES WITH PREVIOUS TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION ADMITTED.		
Ohio	Apr. 30, 1802	41,04
Louisiana	Apr. 8, 1812	48,50
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	36,35
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817	46,86
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	56,66
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819	51,98
Missouri	Mar. 2, 1821	69,42
Arkansas	June 15, 1836	53,32
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	57,98
Florida	Mar. 3, 1845	58,66
Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	56,14
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	56,06
California	Sept. 9, 1850	158,29
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	84,68
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	96,69
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	82,15
Nevada	Mar. 21, 1864	110,60
Nebraska	Feb. 9, 1867	77,52
Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	103,94
North Dakota	Feb. 22, 1889	70,83
South Dakota	Feb. 22, 1889	77,61
Montana	Feb. 22, 1889	146,57
Washington	Feb. 22, 1889	69,12
Idaho	July 3, 1890	84,31
Wyoming	July 10, 1890	97,91
Utah	July 16, 1894	84,90
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907	70,05
TERRITORIES.		
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	122,634
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	113,956
Hawaii	June 14, 1900	6,449
Alaska	July 27, 1863	590,884
District of Columbia	Mar. 3, 1791	70
Total exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.....		3,026,789
Total including Alaska and Hawaii.....		3,624,122

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN ITS AREA, POPULATION, AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

Items.	1800.	1860.	1909.
Area (a).....sq. miles.	843,246	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....\$	5,308,483	31,443,321	88,566,034
Wealth.....\$	16,159,616,000	e 120,000,000,000	e 1,350
Wealth per capita.....\$	513.93		
Debt, less cash in Treasury.....\$	82,976,294	59,964,402	1,023,861,531
Debt per capita.....\$	15.63	1.91	11.56
Interest-bearing debt.....\$	82,976,294	64,640,838	913,317,490
Annual interest charge.....\$	3,402,001	3,443,687	21,275,602
Interest per capita.....\$	0.64	0.11	0.24
Gold coined.....\$	317,760	23,473,654	88,776,908
Silver coined.....\$	224,296	2,259,390	8,087,853
Circulation of money.....\$	26,500,000	435,407,252	3,106,240,657
Per capita.....\$	5.00	13.85	j 34.93
Bank clearings, total, U. States.....\$			158,559,487,500
Deposits in national banks.....\$			4,898,576,696
Savings banks.....\$		149,277,504	3,713,405,710
Depositors, savings banks.....No.		693,870	8,831,863
Farms and farm property.....\$		7,980,493,060	
Farm products, value.....\$			8,760,000,000
Mfg. establishments.....No.		140,433	d 1 216,262
Value of products.....\$		1,885,861,676	d 14,802,147,087
Receipts—ordinary.....\$	10,848,749	56,054,600	603,589,490
Customs.....\$	9,080,933	53,187,512	300,711,034
Internal revenue.....\$	809,397		246,212,644
Disbursements—ordinary.....\$	10,813,971	63,200,876	662,324,445
War.....\$	2,560,879	16,472,203	161,067,462
Navy.....\$	3,448,716	11,514,650	115,546,011
Pensions.....\$	64,131	1,100,802	161,710,367
Interest on public debt.....\$	3,402,601	3,144,121	21,803,836
Imports of merchandise.....\$	91,252,768	353,616,119	1,311,920,224
Per capita.....\$	17.19	11.25	14.47
Exports of merchandise.....\$	70,971,780	333,576,057	1,663,011,104
Per capita.....\$	13.37	10.61	18.50
Domestic exports: All manufactures.....\$		48,453,008	671,416,014
Exports: Iron and steel manufactures.....\$	82,144	5,870,114	144,951,357
Farm animals—Value.....\$		1,089,329,915	q 5,138,486,000
Cattle.....No.		25,616,019	q 69,080,000
Horses.....No.		6,249,174	q 21,040,000
Sheep.....No.		22,471,275	q 57,216,000
Mules.....No.		1,151,148	q 4,123,000
Swine.....No.		33,512,867	q 47,782,000
Production of gold.....\$		46,000,000	94,560,000
Silver, commercial value.....\$		156,800	28,050,600
Coal.....tons		13,044,680	t 363,322,363
Petroleum.....galls		21,000,000	t 7,542,044,118
Pig iron.....tons		821,223	t 15,936,018
Steel.....tons			t 14,023,247
Tin plates.....lbs.			t 1,203,075,000
Copper.....tons		7,200	t 420,791
Wool.....lbs.		60,264,913	323,110,749
Wheat.....bush.		173,104,924	737,189,000
Corn.....bush.		838,792,740	2,772,376,000
Cotton.....running bales.	153,509	3,849,469	x 10,363,240
Cane sugar.....lbs.		230,982,000	x 828,800,000
Sugar consumed.....lbs.		y 631,397,214	x 7,283,425,844
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales.	18,829	841,975	t 5,198,963
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.		1,767,686,338	4,447,985,202
Railways in operation.....miles.			t 240,839
Passengers carried.....No.			t 890,009,574
Freight carried 1 mile, per mile of line.....tons			t 218,381,554,802
Revenue, ton per mile.....cts			t 75.4
Passenger cars.....No.			t 45,292
Other cars.....No.			-t 2,199,065
American vessels: Built.....tons	106,261	214,797	238,090
Trading, domestic, etc.....tons	301,919	2,807,631	6,501,250
Trading, foreign.....tons	669,921	2,546,237	887,505
On Great Lakes.....tons		467,774	2,782,481
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....tons		403,657	46,751,717
Commercial failures.....No.		3,676	12,924
Amount of liabilities.....\$		79,807,000	154,603,465
Post-offices.....No.	903	28,498	60,144
Receipts, P. O. Department.....\$	280,804	8,518,067	208,562,383
Newspapers, etc.....No.		4,051	22,603
Public schools, salaries.....\$			t 219,780,123
Patents issued.....No.		4,778	37,421

^a Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States.

^d 1904.

^e Estimated.

^q January 1, 1910.

^t 1908.

^x Preliminary figures.

^y 1865.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

Estimates under Specified Heads in 1900 and 1904.

[From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Form of wealth.	1900	1904
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total	88,517,306,775	107,104,211,917
Real property taxed.....	46,324,839,234	55,510,247,564
Real property exempt.....	6,212,788,930	6,831,244,570
Live stock a.....	3,306,473,278	4,073,791,736
Farm implements and machinery.....	749,775,970	844,959,863
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	1,677,379,825	1,998,603,303
Manufacturing machinery, tools, etc.....	2,541,046,639	3,297,754,180
Railroads and their equipments.....	9,035,732,000	11,244,752,000
Street railways, etc.b.....	3,495,228,359	4,840,546,979
All other c	15,174,042,540	18,462,281,792
A. Street railways, etc.....	3,495,228,359	4,840,546,909
Street railways	1,576,197,160	2,219,966,000
Telegraph systems	211,650,000	227,400,000
Telephone systems	400,324,000	585,840,000
Pullman and private cars.....	98,836,600	123,000,000
Shipping and canals.....	537,849,478	846,489,804
Privately owned waterworks.....	267,752,463	275,000,000
Privately owned electric light and power stations	402,618,653	562,851,105
B. All other	15,174,042,540	18,462,281,792
Agricultural products	1,455,069,323	1,899,379,652
Manufacturing products	6,087,151,108	7,409,291,668
Imported merchandise	424,970,592	495,543,685
Mining products	326,851,517	408,066,787
Clothing and personal ornaments.....	2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
Furniture, carriages, etc.....	4,880,000,000	5,750,000,000

a Including live stock on farms and ranges and in cities and towns.

b For details see "A," which follows.

c For details see "B," which follows.

BANK CLEARINGS—TOTAL UNITED STATES.

1887.....	52,126,704,488	1899.....	88,828,672,533
1888.....	48,750,886,813	1900.....	84,532,450,031
1889.....	53,501,411,510	1901.....	114,819,792,086
1890.....	58,845,279,505	1902.....	116,021,618,003
1891.....	57,298,737,938	1903.....	113,963,298,973
1892.....	60,883,572,438	1904.....	102,356,435,047
1893.....	58,880,682,455	1905.....	140,592,087,616
1894.....	45,028,496,746	1906.....	157,681,259,999
1895.....	50,975,155,046	1907.....	154,476,830,537
1896.....	51,935,651,733	1908.....	126,238,694,398
1897.....	54,179,545,030	1909.....	158,559,487,500
1898.....	65,924,820,769		

Whether we live East or West, North or South, we are all citizens of one country and will enjoy prosperity as a whole or suffer adversity as a whole. Let us then stand up for our own country, and for policies that will maintain it as the best country in the world for the laborer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer, and the best country in the world for every man and child living in it.—Representative Campbell, Kansas.

The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff made in accordance with certain fixed principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker, and farmer alike.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, AND THE ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR EXPORTS.

Specie Values, 1859 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Exports.	Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over imports:	Excess of imports over exports.
	Total.				
1859.....	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	.....	38,431,290
1860.....	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,562
1861.....	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,756,709
1862.....	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178	1,313,824	39,371,308
1863.....	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262	.....	157,809,295
1864.....	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	.....	72,716,277
1865.....	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	85,952,544
1866.....	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588	.....	101,254,955
1867.....	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	75,483,541
1868.....	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339	.....	131,388,682
1869.....	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	43,186,640
1870.....	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	.....	77,403,506
1871.....	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	182,417,491
1872.....	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	119,656,288
1873.....	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132	.....	19,562,725
1874.....	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	79,643,481
1875.....	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	.....	151,152,094
1876.....	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	.....	257,814,234
1877.....	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	.....	264,661,666
1878.....	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	.....	25,902,683
1879.....	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	.....	100,658,488
1880.....	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	.....	72,815,916
1881.....	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	164,662,426	.....
1882.....	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	44,088,694	.....
1883.....	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	23,863,443	28,002,607
1884.....	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	.....	2,730,277
1885.....	742,180,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	.....	.....
1886.....	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	.....	.....
1887.....	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	.....	.....
1888.....	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	18,735,728
1889.....	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	.....	.....
1890.....	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	.....
1891.....	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	.....
1892.....	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	.....
1893.....	847,665,194	866,100,922	1,714,066,116	.....	.....
1894.....	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	.....
1895.....	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	.....
1896.....	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612	102,882,264	.....
1897.....	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	.....
1898.....	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,531,984	615,432,676	.....
1899.....	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791	529,874,813	.....
1900.....	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266	544,541,898	.....
1901.....	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	2,310,937,156	664,592,826	.....
1902.....	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	.....
1903.....	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,800,916	394,422,442	.....
1904.....	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	.....
1905.....	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	.....
1906.....	1,743,861,500	1,226,562,446	2,970,426,946	517,302,054	.....
1907.....	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	.....
1908.....	1,860,773,316	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,138	666,431,554	.....
1909.....	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

If the country desires free trade, and the country desires a revenue tariff and wishes the manufacturers all over the country to go out of business, and to have cheaper prices at the expense of the sacrifice of many of our manufacturing interests, then it ought to say so and ought to put the Democratic party in power if it thinks that party can be trusted to carry out any affirmative policy in favor of a revenue tariff. Certainly in the discussions in the Senate there was no great manifestation on the part of our Democratic friends in favor of reducing rates on necessities. They voted to maintain the tariff rates on everything that came from their particular sections. If we are to have free trade, certainly it can not be had through the maintenance of Republican majorities in the Senate and House and a Republican administration.—President Taft.

DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.

Value and Per Cent of Total Value, in Specified Years, 1820 to 1909, by Great Groups.

Year ended June 30—	Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.		Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.		Crude materials for use in manufacturing.		Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.		Manufactures ready for consumption.		Miscellaneous.		'Total value Dollars.'
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	
1820	2,474,822	4.79	10,085,366	19.51	Dollars.		4,867,379	9.42	2,925,165	5.66	84,526	0.16	51,633,640
1830	2,724,181	4.65	9,556,392	16.32	36,482,266	62.34	4,117,603	7.04	5,461,559	0.34	182,244	.31	58,524,573
1840	4,564,532	4.09	15,936,108	14.27	75,488,21	67.61	4,841,101	4.34	10,581,019	9.47	246,320	.22	111,660,561
1850	7,535,764	5.59	20,017,162	14.84	83,984,707	62.26	6,060,900	4.49	17,162,206	12.72	139,494	.10	134,900,233
1860	12,166,447	3.85	38,624,949	12.21	216,000,618	(8.31	12,641,625	3.99	35,811,383	11.33	988,371	.31	316,242,423
1870	41,832,630	11.12	50,919,666	13.53	213,439,991	56.64	13,711,703	3.66	56,329,137	14.96	363,341	.09	376,616,473
1880	266,108,950	32.30	193,352,723	23.47	238,787,934	28.98	29,044,159	3.52	92,771,139	11.26	3,878,448	.47	823,946,353
1885	123,326,867	16.97	201,800,801	27.77	248,611,151	34.22	39,437,313	5.42	110,818,865	15.25	2,87,919	.37	726,682,916
1890	132,073,783	15.62	224,756,580	26.59	304,566,922	36.03	46,454,992	5.50	132,527,050	15.68	5,915,101	.58	845,293,828
1891	106,155,721	12.17	226,448,303	25.96	346,848,321	39.77	47,931,372	5.49	131,319,741	16.09	5,409,788	.32	872,270,285
1892	262,455,846	25.84	250,438,545	24.66	315,006,548	31.02	50,284,241	4.95	132,792,441	13.07	4,664,390	.46	1,015,732,011
1893	153,277,859	18.43	247,075,061	29.73	247,289,240	29.75	49,070,703	5.94	129,938,284	15.63	4,379,638	.52	831,030,755
1894	133,196,925	15.30	249,846,142	28.77	276,068,989	31.76	67,145,189	7.72	135,659,274	15.61	7,288,415	.84	869,201,937
1895	99,051,108	12.49	219,125,531	27.62	264,194,679	33.30	61,872,896	7.78	143,244,939	18.06	5,963,407	.75	793,392,590
1896	128,550,660	14.90	219,413,574	25.41	251,817,571	29.17	76,219,725	8.85	181,789,157	21.04	5,409,788	.63	863,200,487
1897	181,420,814	17.58	225,051,930	22.79	296,834,858	28.76	98,284,243	9.52	212,959,122	20.63	7,456,636	.72	1,032,007,603
1898	305,108,915	25.21	284,879,827	23.54	286,311,834	23.66	101,990,563	8.43	229,587,355	18.38	9,163,916	.78	1,210,291,013
1899	232,903,066	19.35	304,754,736	25.31	277,723,374	23.07	117,730,290	9.78	262,656,583	21.81	8,163,203	.68	1,203,931,222
1900	227,347,193	16.59	318,126,502	23.21	325,589,000	23.75	152,890,591	11.15	331,925,684	24.22	14,874,601	1.08	1,370,763,571
1901	246,394,140	16.88	326,005,378	23.05	397,767,463	27.24	148,013,625	10.12	317,764,367	21.76	13,917,833	.95	1,460,462,806
1902	184,786,389	13.63	328,831,350	24.27	373,595,243	27.56	131,918,311	9.73	321,946,540	23.75	14,404,028	1.06	1,355,181,811
1903	185,308,064	13.31	323,244,697	23.22	408,442,137	29.34	140,666,864	10.10	327,468,629	23.52	7,100,911	.51	1,392,231,392
1904	135,747,224	9.46	308,836,077	21.52	461,424,464	32.15	174,876,659	12.19	318,731,801	24.30	5,559,792	.38	1,435,179,017
1905	118,185,098	7.92	233,065,098	18.97	472,114,493	31.63	122,890,591	14.26	321,946,540	24.22	6,403,950	.43	1,491,744,641
1906	177,216,467	10.32	347,385,463	20.22	500,536,700	29.14	226,210,513	13.17	459,812,655	26.76	6,791,584	.39	1,717,953,382
1907	167,348,227	9.03	345,706,609	18.65	593,145,135	32.00	250,412,028	14.00	480,631,423	25.93	7,394,612	.39	1,853,718,034
1908	189,051,824	10.30	331,961,663	18.10	556,681,462	30.34	261,105,883	14.23	489,469,958	26.63	6,515,567	.35	1,834,796,357
1909	135,693,409	8.28	302,555,341	18.47	520,907,436	31.80	231,186,607	14.11	440,229,407	26.87	1,668,355,593	.47	7,783,393

MERCHANTISE IMPORTED.

Value and Per Cent of Total Value, in Specified Years, 1821 to 1909, by Great Groups.

Year ended June 30—	Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.		Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.		Crude materials for use in manufacturing.		Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.		Manufactures ready for consumption.		Miscellaneous.		Total value: Dollars.
	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.	
1821	Dollars. 6,081,641	11.15	10,820,814	19.85	Dollars. 1,983,706	3.64	Dollars. 4,079,064	7.48	Dollars. 30,998,900	56.86	Dollars. 556,700	1.02	54,520,834
1830	7,382,274	11.77	9,653,971	15.39	4,214,825	6.72	5,152,486	8.22	35,734,837	56.97	582,563	.93	62,720,956
1840	15,273,321	15.54	15,188,845	15.46	11,510,245	11.71	11,356,196	11.56	44,300,005	45.09	630,094	.64	98,258,706
1850	16,011,659	10.38	21,465,776	12.37	11,711,266	6.75	20,163,152	15.08	95,312,499	54.93	845,174	.49	173,509,526
1860	35,743,826	10.11	53,771,067	15.26	37,073,022	10.48	23,613,395	6.67	190,878,690	56.52	3,536,119	1.00	353,616,119
1870	53,981,838	12.38	96,253,561	22.08	53,118,022	12.18	54,545,306	12.51	173,034,847	39.69	5,024,834	1.16	435,938,406
1880	100,297,040	15.01	118,125,216	17.69	131,861,617	19.74	110,779,516	16.59	196,587,405	29.43	10,303,952	1.54	667,954,746
1890	128,480,142	16.28	133,332,031	16.89	170,637,250	21.62	116,924,080	14.81	230,685,581	29.25	9,251,325	1.17	789,310,400
1891	150,639,399	17.83	147,721,884	17.48	184,175,197	21.80	136,446,309	16.15	217,575,775	26.75	8,395,632	.99	844,916,196
1892	175,558,861	21.22	139,794,773	16.89	188,317,595	22.76	112,729,308	13.63	204,543,857	24.72	6,458,073	.78	827,402,462
1893	131,663,968	15.19	153,739,181	17.75	209,277,112	24.16	135,608,418	15.65	228,764,866	26.40	7,347,377	.86	866,400,922
1894	133,309,989	20.35	155,348,824	23.72	130,086,011	19.86	82,894,732	12.65	148,798,021	22.72	4,557,045	.70	654,994,622
1895	141,377,238	19.31	107,266,180	14.63	180,939,902	24.72	96,486,622	13.18	199,543,108	27.26	6,596,915	.90	731,969,965
1896	130,002,310	16.67	118,805,703	15.24	197,646,852	25.35	101,070,937	12.96	226,639,759	29.07	5,558,113	.71	779,724,674
1897	128,379,785	16.79	129,244,951	16.90	196,159,371	25.66	88,490,406	11.57	217,843,918	28.48	4,611,981	.60	764,730,412
1898	103,984,608	16.88	86,091,010	13.97	180,322,244	30.73	79,288,417	12.88	153,025,210	24.84	4,338,165	.70	616,049,654
1899	98,933,256	14.19	123,448,135	17.71	208,565,691	29.91	91,953,914	13.19	169,516,630	24.32	4,730,863	.68	697,148,489
1900	97,916,933	11.52	133,027,374	15.65	276,241,152	32.50	134,222,045	15.79	203,126,341	23.90	5,407,979	.64	849,941,184
1901	110,385,208	13.43	125,540,654	15.25	248,006,751	30.13	127,570,924	15.49	205,506,580	24.96	6,157,048	.74	823,112,165
1902	120,280,302	13.31	95,350,256	10.56	303,001,868	33.55	147,656,292	16.34	231,420,820	25.62	5,611,410	.62	903,320,948
1903	119,202,674	11.62	116,620,625	11.37	320,491,084	32.22	196,750,847	19.08	257,740,815	25.13	5,913,194	.58	1,025,719,237
1904	132,223,895	13.34	118,222,862	11.93	320,794,431	32.37	160,233,890	16.17	252,812,835	25.51	6,799,458	.68	991,087,371
1905	146,130,903	13.08	145,355,839	13.01	339,200,658	34.82	177,827,960	15.91	252,349,842	22.58	6,687,869	.60	1,117,513,071
1906	134,322,347	10.95	140,358,100	11.44	414,687,999	33.81	220,296,751	17.96	307,674,728	25.10	9,220,512	.74	32,562,446
1907	149,747,693	10.44	158,656,263	11.06	477,027,174	33.25	274,096,464	19.11	364,192,884	25.39	10,700,947	.75	1,434,421,426
1908	145,577,427	12.19	147,008,870	12.31	363,823,723	30.43	196,320,135	16.43	331,204,635	27.77	10,400,902	.87	1,194,341,792
1909	164,110,674	12.51	165,700,920	12.63	451,359,259	34.40	222,101,622	16.94	299,106,235	22.80	9,541,514	.72	1,311,320,224

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON: Total Values, 1885 to 1909a.

	Year ended June 30—				Average ad valorem rate of duty on b—		Duty collected per capita.		Imports per capita.	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent of free	Amount of duty collected.	Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1885	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent	Per cent.	Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1885	192,443,389	386,892,253	579,335,642	33.22	178,151,601.00	45.83	30.75	3.17	10.32	
1886	210,271,333	413,778,055	624,049,388	33.69	189,410,448.00	45.53	30.35	3.30	10.87	
1887	229,319,335	450,325,392	679,644,657	33.74	214,222,310.00	47.03	31.52	3.65	11.58	
1888	238,947,634	468,143,774	707,091,408	33.78	216,042,256.00	45.61	30.55	3.60	11.79	
1889	249,824,339	484,856,768	734,881,107	34.05	220,576,989.00	45.11	30.02	3.60	11.99	
1890	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33.71	226,540,037.00	44.30	29.59	3.62	12.23	
1891	379,028,079	466,455,173	845,483,252	44.83	216,885,701.00	46.26	25.65	3.40	13.24	
1892	448,771,192	355,526,741	804,297,833	55.79	174,124,270.00	48.60	21.65	2.68	12.36	
1893	432,450,474	400,282,519	832,732,903	51.93	199,143,678.00	49.56	23.79	3.00	12.55	
1894	372,461,955	257,645,703	630,107,658	59.11	129,558,892.00	50.00	20.56	1.92	9.32	
1895	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608.00	41.75	20.44	2.17	10.61	
1896	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506.00	39.95	20.67	2.23	10.81	
1897	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	172,760,361.00	42.17	21.89	2.41	11.02	
1898	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153,700	49.65	145,432,385.00	48.80	24.77	1.99	8.05	
1899	299,668,977	350,772,915	685,441,892	43.72	202,072,050.00	52.07	29.48	2.72	9.22	
1900	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	229,360,771.00	49.24	27.62	3.01	10.88	
1901	329,093,256	468,670,045	807,763,301	41.98	233,556,110.00	49.64	28.91	3.01	10.58	
1902	396,542,233	503,251,521	809,793,754	44.01	251,453,155.00	49.79	27.95	3.18	11.39	
1903	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.88	c280,752,415.55	49.03	27.85	3.49	12.54	
1904	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46.26	c258,129,58	48.77	26.29	3.16	12.01	
1905	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	c258,426,294.58	45.24	23.77	3.11	13.08	
1906	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	c293,910,395.55	44.16	24.22	3.49	14.41	
1907	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	c329,480,048.17	42.55	23.28	3.84	16.49	
1908	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	c282,582,894.53	42.94	23.88	3.24	13.57	
	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	c294,667,054.11	43.15	22.99	3.33	14.47	

a During the period from May 1, 1900, to July 25, 1901, merchandise brought from Porto Rico was dutiable at 15 per cent of regular rates. The duties collected thereon were as follows: May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1900, \$134,593.88; July 1, 1900, to July 25, 1901, \$448,198.91. See explanation of terms, page 20.

b The average ad valorem rates on dutiable merchandise are based on ordinary duties, and those on free and dutiable merchandise are based on total duties collected.

c Export duty from the Philippine Islands not included.

INTERNAL AND CUSTOMS REVENUES, 1869 TO 1909.

Collected and Expenses of Collecting.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

Year ended June 30	Internal revenue.			Customs revenue.		
	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting. ^a	Per ct.	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting. ^b	Per ct.
1869...	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per ct.
1869...	158,356,460.86	7,257,176.11	4.59	180,048,426.63	5,388,082.31	2.99
1870...	184,899,756.49	7,253,439.81	3.92	194,538,374.44	6,233,747.68	3.20
1871...	143,098,153.63	7,593,714.17	5.30	206,270,408.05	6,568,350.61	3.18
1872...	130,642,177.72	5,694,116.86	4.36	216,370,286.77	6,950,173.88	3.21
1873...	113,729,314.14	5,340,230.00	4.69	188,089,522.70	7,077,864.70	3.76
1874...	102,409,784.90	4,509,976.05	4.40	163,103,833.69	7,321,469.94	4.49
1875...	110,007,493.58	4,289,442.71	3.89	157,167,722.35	7,028,521.80	4.47
1876...	116,700,732.03	3,942,613.72	3.38	148,071,984.61	6,704,858.09	4.53
1877...	118,630,407.83	3,556,943.85	2.99	130,956,493.07	6,501,037.57	4.96
1878...	110,581,624.74	3,230,162.22	2.96	130,170,680.20	5,826,974.32	4.47
1879...	113,561,610.58	3,527,956.56	3.10	137,250,047.70	5,477,421.52	3.96
1880...	124,009,373.92	3,657,105.10	2.95	186,522,064.60	6,023,253.53	3.23
1881...	135,264,385.51	4,327,793.24	3.20	198,159,676.02	6,383,288.10	3.25
1882...	146,497,595.45	4,097,241.34	2.80	220,410,730.25	6,506,359.26	2.92
1883...	144,720,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884...	121,586,072.51	4,216,847.26	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,485.76	3.44
1885...	112,498,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.58
1886...	116,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,612.67	3.33
1887...	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,286,893.13	6,855,801.74	3.16
1888...	124,296,871.98	3,626,038.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27
1889...	130,881,513.92	3,770,388.72	2.88	223,832,741.69	7,030,487.00	3.14
1890...	142,606,705.81	3,780,950.41	2.65	229,668,584.57	6,859,986.09	2.98
1891...	145,686,249.44	4,003,485.65	2.75	219,522,205.23	6,964,367.09	3.17
1892...	153,971,072.57	3,879,082.31	2.52	177,452,964.15	6,646,276.05	3.74
1893...	161,027,623.93	4,144,927.02	2.57	203,355,016.73	6,756,790.98	3.32
1894...	147,111,232.81	3,749,029.22	2.55	131,818,530.62	6,791,872.86	5.15
1895...	143,421,672.02	3,754,935.45	2.62	152,158,617.45	6,736,690.92	4.43
1896...	146,762,864.74	3,846,887.55	2.62	160,021,751.67	7,237,796.40	4.52
1897...	146,688,574.29	3,606,798.85	2.46	176,554,126.65	7,075,372.05	4.01
1898...	170,900,641.49	3,705,256.95	2.17	149,575,062.35	7,152,276.58	4.78
1899...	273,437,161.51	4,350,543.05	1.59	206,128,481.75	7,361,562.83	3.57
1900...	295,327,926.76	4,446,318.98	1.51	233,164,871.16	7,467,692.48	3.20
1901...	307,180,663.77	4,404,986.68	1.43	238,585,455.99	7,713,418.82	3.23
1902...	271,880,122.10	4,360,144.97	1.60	254,444,708.19	7,967,472.89	3.13
1903...	230,810,124.17	4,496,479.28	1.95	284,479,581.81	8,468,710.19	2.98
1904...	232,904,119.45	4,507,867.83	1.94	261,274,564.81	8,665,636.37	3.32
1905...	234,095,740.85	4,338,184.70	1.85	261,798,856.91	9,115,499.44	3.48
1906...	249,150,212.91	4,391,660.65	1.76	300,251,877.77	8,997,669.41	3.00
1907...	269,666,772.85	4,641,169.95	1.72	332,233,362.70	9,436,752.68	2.55
1908...	251,711,126.70	4,650,049.89	1.85	286,113,130.29	9,580,626.25	3.35
1909...	246,212,643.59	4,547,715.05	1.85	300,711,933.95	10,261,073.33	3.41

a The cost of collecting the internal revenue embraces the following items: Salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine; salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses; paper for internal-revenue stamps, and expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.

b The expenses of collecting the revenue from customs includes all sums drawn from the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. The money is expended for salaries, rents, labor in weighing, gauging, and measuring imported merchandise, revenue boatmen, repairs, and other expenses incident to rented buildings, stationery, and the traveling expenses of special agents, but does not include expenditures for revenue cutters, fuel, lights, water, furniture, janitors, etc., for buildings owned by the Government, nor expenditures for erecting new buildings, all of which are paid for from specific appropriations made for those purposes.

The expenses of collecting internal and customs revenue do not include the expenditures for salaries, etc., incident to auditing these accounts in the Departments at Washington.

We will pursue the paths of peace; we are not a warlike nation; all our instincts, all our history is in the lines of peace. Only intolerable aggression, only the peril of our institutions—of the flag—can thoroughly arouse us. With capability for war on land and on sea unexcelled by any nation in the world, we are smitten with the love of peace. We would promote the peace of this hemisphere by placing judiciously some large guns about the Golden Gate—simply for saluting purposes, and yet they should be of the best modern type.—Benjamin Harrison.

INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS, 1881 TO 1909. By Specified Sources.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ended June 30	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Oleomar- garine.	Legacies and distributive shares of personal property.	Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated.	Stamp taxes.	Playing cards.	Penalties, etc.	Articles and Industries for merely taxed, but now exempt, and miscellaneous.	
										Dollars.	Dollars.
1881	67,153,975.00	42,864,992.00	13,700,241.00				231,078.00			11,839,079.00	135,779,363.00
1882	69,873,408.00	47,391,989.00	16,153,920.00				199,830.00			13,474,236.00	147,098,383.00
1883	74,368,775.00	42,104,250.00	16,900,616.00				305,804.00			11,479,477.00	145,158,922.00
1884	76,905,385.00	26,062,400.00	18,084,954.00				289,144.00			265,510.00	121,607,393.00
1885	67,511,209.00	26,407,088.00	18,230,782.00				229,681.00			49,361.00	112,421,121.00
1886	69,092,266.00	27,907,363.00	19,676,731.00				194,422.00			32,087.00	116,922,860.00
1887	65,829,322.00	30,108,067.00	21,922,187.00				220,205.00			33,571.00	118,827,301.00
1888	69,306,166.00	30,662,432.00	23,224,218.00				155,548.00			13,971.00	124,326,475.00
1889	74,312,206.00	31,866,861.00	23,723,825.00				84,992.00			12,292.00	130,894,434.00
1890	81,687,375.00	33,958,991.00	26,008,535.00				136,721.00			16,783.00	142,594,697.00
1891	83,335,964.00	32,796,271.00	28,565,130.00				256,214.00			3,913.00	146,035,416.00
1892	91,309,984.00	31,000,493.00	30,037,453.00				240,432.00			2,856.00	153,857,544.00
1893	94,720,261.00	31,880,712.00	32,548,983.00				168,483.00			6,908.00	161,004,990.00
1894	85,259,252.00	31,414,789.00	1,723,480.00				151,046.00			1,985.00	147,168,450.00
1895	79,862,627.00	29,704,908.00	31,640,618.00				382,402.00			77,507.00	143,246,078.00
1896	80,670,071.00	30,711,629.00	30,784,235.00				259,854.00			684.00	146,850,616.00
1897	82,068,543.00	30,710,297.00	32,472,162.00				251,306.00			9,119.00	146,619,593.00
1898	92,547,000.00	36,230,522.00	39,515,421.00				261,081.00			2,356.00	170,866,819.00
1899	99,283,543.00	52,493,208.00	68,644,588.00				153,268.00			6,526.00	144,004,990.00
1900	109,868,817.00	59,355,284.00	73,550,754.00				271,129.00			273,484,574.00	1,091,372.00
1901	62,451,027.00	62,451,907.00	4,515,641.00				331,011.00			295,316,104.00	1,037,313.00
1902	121,138,013.00	51,937,925.00	2,158,101.00				210,786.00			306,871,669.00	737,085.00
1903			71,988,902.00				317,270.00			230,740,925.00	6,417,008.81
1904			2,944,492.00				200,520.00			232,903,781.06	2,287,033.78
1905			4,262,902.00				13,442,733.00			234,187,976.37	948,350.59
1906										300,450.13	249,102,738.00
1907										234,224,87	269,664,022.85
1908										251,665,950.04	180,926,58
1909										502,252.58	184,653.22

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Year	Total exports per capita.	Exports of products of manufacture, per cent of total exports.	Per cent of product exported.			
			Cotton.	Wheat and wheat flour.	Corn and corn meal.	Bituminous coal.
Fiscal year.						
1872	10.55	20.16	67.67	16.88	3.60	0.58
1873	12.12	20.01	69.25	20.80	3.68	1.00
1874	13.31	18.81	70.97	32.54	3.86	1.29
1875	11.36	20.42	70.60	23.60	3.53	.82
1876	11.64	20.14	68.94	25.34	3.86	.86
1877	12.72	24.45	71.14	19.73	5.66	1.18
1878	14.30	20.45	69.34	25.29	6.49	1.10
1879	14.29	19.10	68.47	35.16	6.33	.85
1880	16.43	14.78	70.06	40.18	6.43	.66
1881	17.23	15.30	65.74	37.38	5.46	.50
1882	13.97	22.09	67.18	31.82	3.71	.65
1883	14.98	19.95	67.61	29.33	2.58	.76
1884	13.20	21.51	68.10	26.49	2.99	.89
1885	12.94	20.67	65.95	25.86	2.95	.92
1886	11.60	21.87	66.13	26.48	3.35	.82
1887	11.98	21.21	65.64	33.66	2.48	.97
1888	11.40	22.53	68.18	26.23	1.74	.99
1889	11.92	22.72	65.94	21.31	3.57	.92
1890	13.50	21.18	68.33	22.31	4.85	1.33
1891	13.66	21.58	65.95	26.60	2.15	1.48
1892	15.61	18.02	67.36	36.88	3.72	1.62
1893	12.98	21.57	71.40	37.20	2.89	1.57
1894	12.85	23.33	69.43	41.47	4.11	1.90
1895	11.51	25.84	66.63	31.46	2.36	2.24
1896	12.29	29.89	71.94	27.07	4.70	1.86
1897	14.42	30.15	71.36	33.93	7.83	1.94
1898	16.59	26.81	66.95	40.91	11.14	2.04
1899	16.20	31.59	65.77	32.97	9.21	2.34
1900	17.96	35.30	66.82	34.00	10.30	3.14
1901	18.81	31.88	71.61	41.36	8.62	3.04
1902	17.16	33.48	64.29	31.37	1.84	2.68
1903	17.32	33.61	62.62	30.28	3.04	2.24
1904	17.56	36.47	66.66	18.92	2.59	2.55
1905	17.94	40.98	64.56	7.99	3.66	2.69
1906	20.40	39.93	64.91	14.09	4.43	2.54
1907	21.60	39.92	68.39	19.95	2.95	2.88
1908	21.05	40.91	66.18	25.71	2.12	2.80
1909	18.50	40.98	.....	17.19	1.41	3.04

Not only is our home market equal to the international commerce of the entire world, but it is growing far more rapidly than international commerce. The international commerce of the United States has grown from seven billions in 1870 to twenty-eight billions in 1908, while the international commerce has grown from eleven billions in 1870 to twenty-eight billions in 1908; in other words, while the international commerce of the world is now to and one-half times as great as in 1870, the internal commerce of the United States is now four times as great as in that year, and equals the entire commerce between all nations.—O. P. Austin, Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

Now, I think it is utterly useless, as I think it would be greatly distressing to business, to talk of another revision of the tariff during the present Congress. I should think that it would certainly take the rest of this administration to accumulate the data upon which a new and proper revision of the tariff might be had. By that time the whole Republican party can express itself again in respect to the matter and bring to bear upon its Representatives in Congress that sort of public opinion which shall result in solid party action.—President Taft.

IMPORTS AND RECEIPTS, PER CAPITA.

Year.	Internal Revenue.		Merchandise imported for consumption per capita.	Amount collected on merchandise per capita.	Customs Revenue.		Expenses of collecting.
	Collected per capita.	Expenses of collecting.			Average ad valorem rate of duty.	On dutiable.	
Fiscal year.							
1872	3.22	4.36	13.80	5.23	41.35	37.90	3.21
1873	2.75	4.69	15.91	4.44	38.04	27.90	3.76
1874	2.39	4.40	13.26	3.75	38.49	28.29	4.49
1875	3.52	3.89	11.97	3.51	40.58	29.36	4.47
1876	2.59	3.88	10.29	3.22	44.70	31.25	4.53
1877	2.56	2.99	9.49	2.77	42.84	29.20	4.96
1878	2.32	2.96	9.21	2.67	42.71	29.00	4.47
1879	2.32	3.10	8.99	2.73	44.82	30.33	3.96
1880	2.47	2.95	12.51	3.64	43.46	29.12	3.23
1881	2.64	3.20	12.68	3.78	43.27	29.79	3.22
1882	2.79	2.80	13.64	4.12	42.61	30.16	2.95
1883	2.69	3.06	13.05	3.92	42.41	30.04	3.07
1884	2.21	3.47	12.16	3.47	41.57	28.50	3.44
1885	2.00	3.42	10.32	3.17	45.83	30.75	3.58
1886	2.03	3.06	10.87	3.30	45.53	30.35	3.33
1887	2.02	3.22	11.58	3.65	47.08	31.52	3.16
1888	2.07	2.92	11.79	3.60	45.61	30.55	3.27
1889	2.13	2.88	11.99	3.60	45.11	30.02	3.14
1890	2.28	2.65	12.23	3.62	44.39	29.59	2.95
1891	2.28	2.75	13.24	3.40	46.26	25.65	3.17
1892	2.36	2.52	12.36	2.68	48.69	21.65	3.74
1893	2.43	2.57	12.55	3.00	49.56	23.79	3.32
1894	2.17	2.55	9.32	1.92	50.00	20.56	5.15
1895	2.08	2.62	10.61	2.17	41.75	20.44	4.43
1896	2.09	2.62	10.81	2.23	39.95	20.67	4.52
1897	2.05	2.46	11.02	2.41	42.17	21.89	4.01
1898	2.34	2.17	8.05	1.99	48.80	24.77	4.78
1899	3.67	1.59	9.22	2.72	52.07	29.48	3.57
1900	3.87	1.51	10.88	3.01	49.21	27.62	3.20
1901	3.95	1.43	10.58	3.01	49.64	28.91	3.23
1902	3.44	1.60	11.39	3.18	49.79	27.95	3.13
1903	2.85	1.95	12.54	3.49	49.03	27.85	2.93
1904	2.85	1.94	12.01	3.16	48.77	26.29	3.32
1905	2.81	1.85	13.08	3.11	45.24	23.77	3.48
1906	2.94	1.76	14.41	3.49	44.16	24.22	3.00
1907	3.14	1.72	16.49	3.84	42.55	23.28	2.55
1908	2.88	1.85	13.57	3.24	42.94	23.88	3.35
1909	2.78	1.85	14.47	3.33	43.15	22.99	3.41

DRAW BACKS

Amount Paid on Imported Articles Used in the Manufacture of Articles Exported.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1883.....	\$2,256,682	1897.....	(a)
1884.....	3,162,221	1898.....	\$2,387,551
1885.....	8,524,935	1899.....	3,793,880
1886.....	7,544,254	1900.....	5,430,398
1887.....	7,286,832	1901.....	5,215,502
1888.....	2,889,357	1902.....	4,947,663
1889.....	2,906,474	1903.....	5,058,862
1890.....	2,771,225	1904.....	4,809,808
1891.....	4,911,190	1905.....	5,806,477
1892.....	3,410,737	1906.....	5,831,127
1893.....	3,390,977	1907.....	5,445,151
1894.....	4,303,976	1908.....	6,637,602
1895.....	(a)	1909.....	6,604,432
1896.....	(a)		

a No data.

Did a perfect tariff bill ever exist? Oh, yes. Where? Why, in your mind, of course. Everybody has a perfect tariff bill in his mind, but unfortunately a bill of that character has no extra-territorial jurisdiction.—Thomas B. Reed.

GOLD IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AND ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.
Values, 1890 to 1909

Year ended June 30—	Exports.			Imports.	Excess of—	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		Exports over imports.	Imports over exports.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1890 ... 13,403,632	3,870,859	17,274,491	12,943,342	4,331,149	.....	.....
1891 ... 84,939,551	1,423,103	86,362,654	18,232,567	68,130,087	.....	.....
1892 ... 43,321,351	6,873,976	50,195,327	49,699,454	495,873	.....	.....
1893 ... 102,068,153	6,612,691	108,680,844	21,174,331	87,506,463	.....	.....
1894 ... 64,487,354	12,490,707	76,978,061	72,449,119	4,528,942	.....	.....
1895 ... 56,218,307	10,250,174	66,468,481	36,384,760	30,083,721	.....	.....
1896 ... 106,934,336	5,475,611	112,409,947	33,525,065	78,884,882	.....	.....
1897 ... 39,152,522	1,209,058	40,361,580	85,014,780	.....	44,653,200	.....
1898 ... 10,470,371	4,936,020	15,406,391	120,391,674	.....	104,935,283	.....
1899 ... 27,475,412	10,043,674	37,522,086	88,954,603	.....	51,432,517	.....
1900 ... 46,693,893	1,572,866	48,266,759	44,573,184	3,693,575	.....	.....
1901 ... 52,635,309	519,863	53,185,177	66,051,187	.....	12,866,010	.....
1902 ... 46,761,438	1,807,512	48,568,950	52,021,254	.....	3,452,304	.....
1903 ... 44,584,340	2,505,255	47,090,595	44,982,027	2,103,568	.....	.....
1904 ... 79,195,987	2,263,999	81,459,986	99,055,368	.....	17,595,382	.....
1905 ... 86,146,743	6,447,281	92,594,024	53,648,961	38,945,063	.....	57,648,139
1906 ... 27,847,474	10,726,117	38,573,591	96,221,730	.....	63,111,073	.....
1907 ... 47,579,479	3,819,697	51,399,176	114,510,249	.....	75,904,397	.....
1908 ... 70,196,042	2,236,882	72,432,924	148,337,321	.....	.....	.....
1909 ... 89,241,464	2,290,354	91,531,818	44,003,989	47,527,829	.....	.....

SILVER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AND ANNUAL EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.
Values, 1890 to 1909

Year ended June 30—	Exports.			Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		Domestic.	Foreign.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1890 ... 22,378,557	12,495,372	34,873,929	21,032,984	13,840,945	.....	.....
1891 ... 14,033,714	8,557,274	22,590,988	18,026,880	4,564,108	.....	.....
1892 ... 16,765,067	16,045,492	32,810,559	19,955,086	12,855,473	.....	.....
1893 ... 23,659,254	17,178,065	40,737,319	23,193,252	17,544,067	.....	.....
1894 ... 39,069,087	11,382,178	50,451,265	13,286,552	37,164,713	.....	.....
1895 ... 40,119,428	7,175,858	47,295,286	20,211,179	27,084,107	.....	.....
1896 ... 53,196,559	7,345,111	60,541,670	28,777,186	31,764,484	.....	.....
1897 ... 56,541,823	5,404,815	61,946,638	30,533,227	31,413,411	.....	.....
1898 ... 47,829,645	7,275,594	55,105,239	30,927,781	24,177,458	.....	.....
1899 ... 51,168,770	5,150,285	56,319,055	30,675,056	25,613,969	.....	.....
1900 ... 52,464,345	4,247,930	56,712,275	35,256,302	21,455,973	.....	.....
1901 ... 58,778,779	5,506,401	64,285,180	36,386,521	27,898,679	.....	.....
1902 ... 45,971,240	3,761,141	49,732,390	28,232,254	21,410,126	.....	.....
1903 ... 40,121,497	4,128,762	44,250,259	24,163,491	20,086,768	.....	.....
1904 ... 37,986,864	11,485,838	49,472,702	27,768,814	21,703,888	.....	.....
1905 ... 36,764,431	12,084,381	48,848,812	27,484,865	21,363,947	.....	.....
1906 ... 56,967,467	8,901,596	65,869,063	44,442,540	21,426,523	.....	.....
1907 ... 44,695,151	12,043,922	56,739,073	42,946,624	13,792,419	.....	.....
1908 ... 52,473,292	5,447,910	57,921,202	44,658,097	13,263,105	.....	.....
1909 ... 54,500,308	1,182,484	55,682,792	43,954,810	11,727,982	.....	.....

I think that we ought to give the present bill a chance. After it has been operating for two or three years, we can tell much more accurately than we can today its effect upon the industries of the country and the necessity for any amendment in its provisions. I have tried to state as strongly as I can, but not more strongly than I think the facts justify, the importance of not disturbing the business interests of this country by an attempt in this Congress or the next to make a new revision; but meantime I intend, so far as in me lies, to secure official data upon the operation of the tariff, from which, when a new revision is attempted, exact facts can be secured.—President Taft.

OCCUPATIONS.

Population 10 Years of Ago and Upward Engaged in Gainful Occupations.

Census Years 1890 and 1900, by Sex and Specified Occupations.

(From reports of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Occupation.	1890.		1900 ^a	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural Pursuits.				
Agricultural laborers -----	3,004,061	3,747,668	663,209	4,410,877
Dairymen and dairywomen-----	17,895	9,983	892	10,875
Farmers, planters, and overseers-----	b 5,281,557	5,367,169	307,706	5,674,873
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.-----	b 72,601	58,928	2,860	61,788
Lumbermen and raftsmen-----	65,866	71,920	100	72,020
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers-----	70,729	83,056	1,932	84,988
Turpentine farmers and laborers-----	(e)	24,454	281	24,735
Wood choppers -----	33,697	35,962	113	36,075
Other agricultural pursuits-----	e 19,520	5,289	243	5,533
Total -----	8,565,926	9,404,429	977,336	10,381,768
Professional Service.				
Actors, professional showmen, etc.-----	27,783	27,903	6,857	34,760
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.-----	17,461	28,483	1,041	29,524
Artists and teachers of art-----	22,496	13,852	11,021	24,877
Clergymen -----	88,203	108,265	3,373	111,638
Dentists -----	17,498	28,858	807	29,663
Electricians -----	(d)	50,308	49	50,717
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors-----	d 43,239	43,155	84	43,239
Journalists -----	21,849	27,845	2,193	30,033
Lawyers -----	89,630	113,450	1,010	114,461
Literary and scientific persons-----	11,217	12,860	5,984	18,841
Musicians and teachers of music-----	62,155	39,815	52,359	92,174
Officials (Government)e -----	82,590	78,488	8,119	86,607
Physicians and surgeons-----	104,805	124,615	7,387	132,000
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.-----	347,344	118,519	327,614	446,133
Other professional service-----	8,063	11,525	2,339	13,862
Total -----	944,333	827,941	430,597	1,258,538
Domestic and Personal Service.				
Barbers and hairdressers-----	84,982	125,542	5,574	131,116
Bartenders -----	55,806	88,377	440	88,817
Boarding and lodging house keepers-----	44,349	11,826	59,455	71,281
Hotel keepers -----	44,076	46,264	8,533	54,797
Housekeepers and stewards-----	92,036	8,224	146,929	155,153
Janitors and sextons-----	26,538	48,544	8,033	56,577
Laborers (not specified)-----	1,913,373	2,505,287	123,975	2,629,262
Launderers and laundresses-----	248,462	50,683	335,282	385,962
Nurses and midwives-----	47,586	12,265	108,691	120,056
Restaurant keepers -----	19,283	28,999	4,845	33,844
Saloon keepers -----	71,385	81,660	2,086	83,746
Servants and waiters-----	1,454,791	276,958	1,283,763	1,560,721
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (United States) -----	27,919	43,195	-----	43,195
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.-----	f 74,629	129,711	879	130,590
Other domestic and personal service-----	15,597	27,673	6,964	34,537
Total -----	4,220,812	3,485,208	2,095,449	5,580,657
Trade and Transportation.				
Agents -----	174,582	230,606	10,556	241,162
Bankers and brokers-----	35,968	72,984	293	73,277
Boatmen and sailors-----	76,874	78,253	153	78,406
Bookkeepers and accountants-----	159,374	180,727	74,153	254,880
Clerks and copyists-----	557,358	544,881	85,246	630,127
Commercial travelers -----	58,691	91,973	946	92,919

a For continental United States.

b Fruit growers (except grape growers) included with farmers, planters, and overseers; classified in 1900 with gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.

c Turpentine farmers and laborers included in "Other agricultural pursuits."

d Electricians included in "Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors."

e Includes officers of United States Army and Navy.

f Watchmen, policemen and detectives.

**POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD ENGAGED
IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS—Continued.**

Occupation.	1890.	1900 a		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic and personal service—continued.				
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	368,499	538,029	904	538,953
Foremen and overseers	36,084	54,032	1,418	55,450
Hostlers	54,036	64,850	79	64,929
Hucksters and peddlers	59,083	73,734	2,915	76,649
Livery stable keepers	26,757	33,466	190	33,656
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	669,289	756,802	34,084	700,886
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	31,086	42,065	261	42,326
Messengers and errand and office boys	51,355	64,959	6,663	71,622
Officials of banks and companies	e 39,900	72,801	1,271	74,072
Packers and shippers	24,946	39,557	19,988	59,545
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	24,356	53,625	566	54,191
Salesmen and saleswomen	264,394	461,909	149,230	611,139
Steam railroad employees	462,213	580,462	1,688	582,150
Stenographers and typewriters	33,418	26,246	86,118	112,364
Street railway employees	37,434	68,873	46	68,919
Telegraph and telephone Linemen	d 11,134	14,757		14,757
Telegraph and telephone operators	52,214	52,426	22,556	74,982
Undertakers	9,891	15,866	323	16,189
Other persons in trade and transportation	16,236	49,734	3,700	53,434
Total	3,326,122	4,263,617	503,347	4,763,964
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits.				
Building Trades.				
Carpenters and joiners	e 618,242	590,707	545	600,252
Masons (brick and stone)	160,845	160,638	167	160,805
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	222,233	275,782	1,759	277,541
Paper Hangers	f 12,369	21,749	24?	21,990
Plasterers	f 39,002	35,649	45	35,694
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	61,231	97,659	126	97,785
Roofers and slaters	f 7,043	9,065	2	9,067
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	15,485	9,351	27	9,378
Chemicals and Allied Products.				
Oil well and oil works employees	14,771	24,573	53	24,626
Other chemical workers	8,256	12,035	2,688	14,723
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.				
Brick and tile makers, etc.	60,214	49,455	478	49,933
Glassworkers	34,282	47,377	2,621	49,998
Marble and stone cutters	61,070	54,317	143	54,460
Potters	14,928	13,200	2,940	16,140
Fishing and Mining.				
Fishermen and oystermen	60,162	68,478	462	68,940
Miners and quarrymen	387,248	562,417	989	563,406
Food and Kindred Products.				
Bakers	60,197	74,860	4,328	79,188
Butchers	165,456	112,815	378	113,193
Butter and cheese makers	11,211	18,593	648	19,241
Confectioners	23,251	21,980	9,214	31,194
Millers	52,841	40,362	186	40,548
Other food preparers	9,725	23,640	5,142	28,782

a For continental United States.

c Includes officials of mining and quarrying companies (number not stated), classified in 1900 with manufacturers and officials under "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

d Includes electric light and power company employees (number not stated), classified in 1900 under "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

e Does not include ship carpenters, classified in 1890 with ship and boat builders.

f Does not include apprentices.

**POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD ENGAGED
IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS—Continued,**

Occupation.	1890.	1900 a		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—continued.				
Iron and Steel and their Products.				
Blacksmiths	209,581	226,281	193	226,47
Iron and steel workers	b 220,428	237,241	3,297	290,53
Machinists	186,828	282,574	571	283,14
Steam boiler makers	e 21,339	33,038	8	33,04
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	8,932	12,430	43	12,47
Tool and cutlery makers	17,985	27,376	746	28,12
Wheelwrights	12,856	13,495	10	13,50
Wireworkers	12,319	16,701	1,786	18,48
Leather and Its Finished Products.				
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	214,575	169,393	39,510	208,90
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	43,480	39,506	595	46,10
Leather curriers and tanners	39,753	40,917	1,754	42,67
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc.	6,279	5,472	1,579	7,05
Liquors and Beverages.				
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc.	7,230	9,725	794	10,51
Brewers and maltsters	20,362	20,687	275	20,90
Distillers and rectifiers	3,314	3,114	30	3,14
Lumber and Remanufactures.				
Cabinetmakers	35,915	35,552	67	35,61
Coopers	47,486	37,687	113	37,20
Saw and planing mill employees	138,678	161,251	373	161,62
Other woodworkers	d 98,151	104,791	6,805	111,59
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.				
Brassworkers	e 17,265	25,870	890	26,76
Clock and watch makers and repairers	25,252	19,305	4,815	24,12
Gold and silver workers	20,263	19,732	6,380	26,11
Tin plate and tinware makers	57,525	68,730	1,775	70,50
Other metal workers	f 37,512	54,282	2,320	56,60
Paper and Printing.				
Bookbinders	23,858	14,646	15,632	30,27
Box makers (paper)	17,757	3,796	17,302	21,09
Fingeravers	8,320	10,698	453	11,15
Paper and pulp mill operatives	27,817	26,904	9,424	36,32
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	123,059	139,166	15,981	155,14
Textiles.				
Bleachery and dye works operatives	14,210	20,493	1,795	22,27
Carpet factory operatives	b 22,302	10,371	9,001	19,37
Cotton mill operatives	173,142	125,788	120,603	246,39
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	29,555	12,630	34,490	47,12
Silk mill operatives	34,855	22,023	32,437	54,46
Woolen mill operatives	84,109	42,566	30,630	73,19
Other textile mill operatives	108,298	53,437	51,182	104,61
Dressmakers	293,504	2,090	344,794	346,88
Hat and cap makers	24,013	15,110	7,623	22,73
Milliners	61,686	1,739	86,120	87,85
Teamstresses	150,044	4,837	146,105	150,94

a For continental United States.

b Includes all molders, classified in 1900 under "Iron and steel workers," "Brass workers," and "Other metal workers."

c Does not include apprentices.

d Includes piano and organ tuners (number not stated), classified in 1900 under "Other miscellaneous industries."

e Does not include apprentices. Brass molders included under "Iron and steel workers."

f Molders (metals) included under "Iron and steel workers."

**POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD ENGAGED
IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.—Continued,**

Occupation.	1890.	1900 a		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—continued.				
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	21,107	8,491	30,941	39,432
Tailors and tailoresses	188,025	160,714	68,935	229,649
Other textile workers	b 15,639	8,862	20,671	29,533
Miscellaneous Industries.				
Broom and brush makers	10,115	8,643	1,577	10,220
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	8,704	14,405	31	14,436
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	139,765	223,318	177	223,495
Glovemakers	6,416	4,503	7,768	12,271
Manufacturers and officials, etc.	c 153,882	239,649	3,360	243,009
Model and pattern makers	10,300	14,869	204	15,073
Tailors and tailoresses	188,025	160,714	68,935	229,649
Photographers	20,040	23,361	3,580	26,941
Rubber factory operatives	16,162	14,492	7,374	21,866
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	111,625	87,955	43,497	131,452
Upholsterers	25,666	28,663	2,158	30,821
Other miscellaneous industries	d 211,123	380,167	90,922	471,080
Total	5,678,468	5,772,641	1,312,668	7,085,300
Grand total	22,735,661	23,753,836	5,319,397	29,073,233

a For continental United States.

b Carpet (rag) makers, included with carpet factory operatives, classified in 1900 under "Other textile workers."

c Officials of mining and quarrying companies included with officials of banks and companies under "Trade and transportation."

d Electric light and power company employees included with telegraph and telephone linemen under "Trade and transportation," and piano and organ tuners included with piano and organ makers, classified in 1900 under "Other woodworkers."

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Relative Employees, Hours per Week, Wages per Hour, Full-Time Weekly Earnings per Employee, Retail prices of Food, and Purchasing Power of Hourly Wages and of Full-Time Weekly Earnings per Employees, Measured by Retail Prices of Food, 1890 to 1907.

[From reports of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Calendar year.	Employees.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Full-time weekly earnings per employee	Retail prices of food weighted according to family consumption.	Purchasing power measured by retail prices of food, of—	
						Hourly wages.	Full-time weekly earnings per employee.
1890.....	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1890.....	94.8	100.7	100.3	101.0	102.4	97.9	98.6
1891.....	97.3	100.5	100.3	100.8	103.8	96.6	97.1
1892.....	99.2	100.5	100.8	101.3	101.9	98.9	99.4
1893.....	99.4	100.3	100.9	101.2	104.4	96.6	96.9
1894.....	94.1	99.8	97.9	97.7	99.7	98.2	98.0
1895.....	96.4	100.1	98.3	98.4	97.8	100.5	100.6
1896.....	98.6	99.8	99.7	99.5	95.5	104.4	104.2
1897.....	100.9	99.6	99.6	99.2	96.3	103.4	103.0
1898.....	106.4	99.7	100.2	99.9	98.7	101.5	101.2
1899.....	112.1	99.2	102.0	101.2	99.5	102.5	101.7
1900.....	115.6	98.7	105.5	104.1	101.1	104.4	103.0
1901.....	119.1	98.1	108.0	105.9	105.2	102.5	100.7
1902.....	123.6	97.3	112.2	109.2	110.9	101.2	98.5
1903.....	126.5	96.6	116.3	112.3	110.3	105.4	101.8
1904.....	125.7	95.9	117.0	112.2	111.7	104.7	100.4
1905.....	133.6	95.9	118.9	114.0	112.4	105.8	101.4
1906.....	142.9	95.4	124.2	118.5	115.7	107.3	102.4
1907.....	144.4	95.0	128.8	122.4	120.6	106.8	101.5

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.

Census Years 1850 to 1900.

[From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Census year.	Value of—				Per cent of value of all farm property in—	
	All farm property.	Farm land, with improvements, including buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm land, with improvements, including buildings.	Implements and machinery.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
1850.....	3,967,343,580	3,271,575,426	151,587,638	b 544,180,516	82.5	3.8 13.7
1860.....	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	246,118,141	a 1,089,329,915	83.3	3.1 13.6
1870 b....	11,124,958,747	9,262,803,861	336,878,429	a 1,525,276,457	83.3	3.0 13.7
1880.....	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	406,520,055	e 1,576,834,707	83.7	3.3 13.0
1890.....	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	494,247,467	e 2,308,767,573	82.6	3.1 14.3
1900 d....	20,439,901,164	e 16,614,647,491	749,775,970	i 3,075,477,703	81.3	3.7 15.0

a Including only the reported value of live stock on farms.

b Values for 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to specific basis of other years they must be diminished one-fifth.

c Including estimated value of live stock on ranges.

d Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

e Value of land, with improvements, except buildings, \$13,058,007,995; value of buildings, \$3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect separate statistics of buildings on farms.

f Including value of live stock on ranges as well as on farms. Value of domestic animals, \$2,979,197,586. This figure is more nearly comparable than that in the table with the returns for value of live stock at earlier census.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS AND NUMBER OF ACRES IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.

Census Years 1850 to 1900.

[From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Census year.	Number of farms.	Number of acres in farms.				Per cent of farm land—	
		Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	Average number of acres to a farm.	Improved.	Unimproved.
1850.....	1,449,073	113,032,614	180,528,000	293,560,614	202.6	38.5	61.5
1860.....	2,044,077	163,110,720	244,101,818	407,212,538	199.2	40.1	59.9
1870 a....	2,659,985	188,921,099	218,813,942	407,735,041	153.3	46.3	53.7
1880 a....	4,008,907	284,771,042	251,310,793	536,081,835	133.7	53.1	46.9
1890 a....	4,564,641	357,616,755	265,601,864	623,218,619	136.5	57.4	42.6
1900 b....	5,737,372	414,498,487	424,093,287	838,591,774	146.2	49.4	50.6

a Not including farms of less than 3 acres which reported the sale of less than \$500 worth of products in the census year.

b Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

WEALTH PRODUCTION ON FARMS, 1897, AND 1900 TO 1909.

Calendar year.	Wealth production.	Calendar year.	Wealth production.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
1897.....	4,250,000,000	1905.....	6,309,000,000
1900.....	5,017,000,000	1906.....	6,755,000,000
1901.....	5,317,000,000	1907.....	7,488,000,000
1902.....	5,617,000,000	1908.....	7,848,000,000
1903.....	5,917,000,000	1909.....	8,760,000,000
1904.....	6,159,000,000		

CEREAL CROPS.

Estimated Production and Value, 1890 to 1909.

(From annual reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

CORN.

Calendar year.	Total			Average		
	Area.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Farm value per bushel Dec. 1.	Yield per acre.	Value of yield per acre Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,433,451	50.6	20.7	10.48
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,439,228	40.6	27.0	10.98
1892	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	642,146,630	39.4	23.1	9.09
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	36.5	22.5	8.21
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	45.7	19.4	8.86
1895	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	544,985,534	25.3	26.2	6.64
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967	21.5	28.2	6.06
1897	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	501,072,952	26.3	23.8	6.26
1898	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428	28.7	24.8	7.10
1899	82,108,587	2,078,143,933	629,210,110	30.3	25.3	7.66
1900	83,320,872	2,105,102,516	751,220,034	35.7	25.3	9.02
1901	91,349,928	1,522,518,891	921,555,768	60.5	16.7	10.09
1902	94,043,613	2,523,648,312	1,017,017,349	40.3	26.8	10.81
1903	88,091,993	2,244,176,925	952,868,801	42.5	25.5	10.82
1904	92,231,581	2,467,480,934	1,087,461,440	44.1	26.8	11.79
1905	94,011,369	2,707,998,540	1,116,696,738	41.2	28.8	11.88
1906	96,737,581	2,927,416,691	1,166,626,479	39.9	30.3	12.06
1907	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000	51.6	25.9	13.38
1908	101,788,000	2,668,651,000	1,616,145,000	60.6	26.2	15.87
1909	108,771,000	2,772,376,000	1,652,822,000	59.6	25.5	15.19

WHEAT.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	36,087,154	399,262,000	334,773,678	83.8	11.1	9.29
1891	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711	83.9	15.3	12.86
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881	62.4	13.4	8.35
1893	34,629,418	396,131,725	213,171,281	53.8	11.4	6.16
1894	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025	49.1	13.2	6.48
1895	34,047,332	467,102,947	237,938,998	50.9	13.7	6.99
1896	31,618,646	427,684,346	310,602,539	72.6	12.4	8.97
1897	39,465,066	530,149,168	428,547,121	80.8	13.4	10.86
1898	44,055,278	675,148,705	392,770,320	58.2	15.3	8.92
1899	44,592,516	547,303,846	319,545,259	58.4	12.3	7.17
1900	42,495,385	522,229,505	323,515,177	61.9	12.3	7.61
1901	49,895,514	748,460,218	467,350,156	62.4	15.0	9.37
1902	46,202,424	670,063,008	422,224,117	63.0	14.5	9.14
1903	49,464,967	637,821,835	443,024,826	69.5	12.9	8.96
1904	44,074,875	552,399,517	510,489,874	92.4	12.5	11.58
1905	47,854,079	692,979,489	518,372,727	74.8	14.5	10.83
1906	47,305,829	735,260,970	490,332,760	66.7	15.5	10.37
1907	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000	87.4	14.0	12.20
1908	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000	92.8	4.0	12.97
1909	46,723,000	737,189,000	730,046,000	99.0	15.8	15.62

OATS.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	26,431,369	523,621,000	222,048,486	42.4	19.8	8.40
1891	25,581,861	738,394,000	232,312,267	31.5	28.9	9.08
1892	27,063,835	661,035,000	209,253,611	31.7	24.4	7.73
1893	27,273,033	638,854,850	187,576,092	29.4	23.4	6.98
1894	27,023,553	662,036,928	214,816,920	32.4	24.5	7.95
1895	27,878,406	824,443,537	163,655,068	19.9	29.6	5.87
1896	27,565,985	707,346,404	132,485,033	18.7	25.7	4.81
1897	25,730,375	698,767,809	147,974,719	21.2	27.2	5.75
1898	25,777,110	730,906,643	186,405,364	25.5	28.4	7.22
1899	26,341,380	796,177,713	198,167,975	24.9	30.2	7.52
1900	27,364,795	809,125,989	208,669,233	25.8	29.6	7.62
1901	28,541,476	736,808,724	293,658,777	39.9	25.8	10.29
1902	28,653,144	987,842,712	303,584,852	30.7	34.5	10.61
1903	27,638,126	784,094,199	267,661,665	34.1	28.4	9.68
1904	27,842,669	894,595,552	279,900,013	31.3	32.1	10.07
1905	28,046,746	953,216,197	277,047,537	29.1	34.0	9.88
1906	30,958,768	964,904,522	306,292,978	31.7	31.2	9.89
1907	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	44.3	23.7	10.51
1908	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	47.2	25.0	11.78
1909	33,204,000	1,007,353,000	408,174,000	40.5	30.3	12.29

CEREAL CROPS.

Estimated Production and Value, 1890 to 1909—Continued.

BARLEY.

Calendar year.	Area.	Total		Average			
		Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Farm value per bushel	Yield per acre.	Farm value of yield per acre Dec. 1.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	3,135,302	67,168,344	42,140,502	62.7	21.4	13.44	
1891	3,352,579	86,839,153	45,470,342	52.4	25.9	13.56	
1892	3,400,361	80,096,762	38,026,062	47.5	23.6	11.18	
1893	3,220,371	69,869,495	28,729,386	41.1	21.7	8.92	
1894	3,170,602	61,400,465	27,134,127	44.2	19.4	8.56	
1895	3,299,973	87,072,744	29,312,413	33.7	26.4	8.88	
1896	2,950,539	69,605,223	22,491,241	32.3	23.6	7.62	
1897	2,719,116	66,685,127	25,142,139	37.7	24.5	9.25	
1898	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,359	41.3	21.6	8.93	
1899	2,878,229	73,381,563	29,594,254	40.3	25.5	10.28	
1900	2,804,282	58,925,833	24,075,271	40.8	20.4	8.32	
1901	4,295,744	109,932,924	49,705,163	45.2	25.6	11.57	
1902	4,661,063	134,954,023	61,898,634	45.9	29.0	13.28	
1903	4,993,137	131,861,391	60,166,313	45.6	26.4	12.05	
1904	5,145,878	139,748,958	58,651,807	42.0	27.2	11.40	
1905	5,095,528	136,651,020	55,047,166	40.3	26.8	10.80	
1906	6,323,757	178,916,484	74,235,997	41.5	28.3	11.74	
1907	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000	66.6	23.8	15.86	
1908	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	55.4	25.1	13.91	
1909	7,011,000	170,284,000	93,971,000	55.2	24.3	13.40	

RYE.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	2,141,853	25,807,472	16,229,902	62.9	12.0	7.58
1891	2,176,466	31,751,868	24,589,217	77.4	14.6	11.30
1892	2,163,657	27,978,824	15,160,056	54.2	12.9	7.01
1893	2,038,485	26,555,446	13,612,222	51.3	13.0	6.68
1894	1,944,780	26,727,615	13,395,476	50.1	13.7	6.89
1895	1,890,345	27,210,070	11,964,826	44.0	14.4	6.33
1896	1,831,201	24,369,047	9,960,769	40.9	13.3	5.44
1897	1,703,561	27,363,324	12,239,647	44.7	16.1	7.18
1898	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,350	46.3	15.6	7.23
1899	1,659,308	23,961,741	12,214,118	51.0	14.4	7.36
1900	1,591,362	23,995,927	12,295,417	51.2	15.1	7.73
1901	1,987,505	30,344,830	16,909,742	55.7	15.3	8.51
1902	1,978,548	33,630,592	17,080,793	50.8	17.0	8.63
1903	1,906,894	29,363,416	15,993,871	54.5	15.4	8.39
1904	1,792,673	27,241,515	18,748,323	68.8	15.2	10.46
1905	1,730,159	28,482,952	17,414,138	61.1	16.5	10.07
1906	2,001,904	33,374,833	19,671,243	58.9	16.7	9.83
1907	1,926,000	31,566,000	23,068,000	73.1	16.4	11.98
1908	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000	73.6	16.4	12.04
1909	2,006,000	32,239,000	23,809,000	73.9	16.1	11.87

BUCKWHEAT.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1890	844,597	12,432,831	7,132,872	57.4	14.7	8.45
1891	849,364	12,760,932	7,271,506	57.0	15.0	8.56
1892	861,451	12,143,185	6,295,643	51.8	14.1	7.31
1893	815,614	12,132,311	7,074,450	58.3	14.9	8.67
1894	789,232	12,668,200	7,040,238	55.6	16.1	8.92
1895	763,277	15,341,399	6,936,325	45.2	20.1	9.09
1896	754,898	14,089,783	5,522,339	39.2	18.7	7.32
1897	717,836	14,997,451	6,319,188	42.1	20.9	8.80
1898	678,332	11,721,927	5,271,462	45.0	17.3	7.77
1899	670,148	11,094,473	6,183,675	55.7	16.6	9.23
1900	637,930	9,566,966	5,341,413	55.8	15.0	8.37
1901	811,164	15,125,939	8,523,317	56.3	18.6	10.51
1902	804,889	14,529,770	8,654,704	59.6	18.1	10.75
1903	804,393	14,243,644	8,650,733	60.7	17.7	10.75
1904	793,625	15,008,336	9,330,768	62.2	18.9	11.76
1905	760,118	14,585,082	8,565,499	58.7	19.2	11.27
1906	789,208	14,641,987	8,727,443	59.6	18.6	11.06
1907	800,000	14,290,000	9,975,000	69.8	17.9	12.47
1908	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000	75.6	19.8	14.95
1909	834,000	17,438,000	12,188,000	69.9	20.9	14.61

NUMBER AND VALUE (a) OF SPECIFIED FARM ANIMALS, 1886 TO 1910.

(From annual reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Number.	Horses.		Mules.		Milch cows.		Oxen and other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Total value farm animals. Dollars.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
1886.....	12,077	657	860,823	208	2,052	593	163,381	966	14,235	388	389,985	523	Dollars.	
1887.....	12,496	744	901,685	755	2,117	141	167,057	538	14,522	803	378,789	589	33,511	750
1888.....	13,172	936	946,096	154	2,191	727	174,853	563	14,856	414	366,525	173	34,378	363
1889.....	13,663	294	982,194	827	2,257	574	179,444	481	15,298	625	366,226	376	35,032	417
1890.....	14,213	837	978,516	562	2,331	027	182,394	099	16,052	883	353,152	133	36,849	024
1891.....	14,056	750	941,823	222	2,296	532	178,847	370	16,019	591	346,937	900	38,875	648
1892.....	15,498	140	1,007	593	636	2,314	699	174,882	070	16,416	351	351,378	132	
1893.....	16,206	802	992,225	185	2,331	128	164,763	751	16,424	087	357,299	785	35,954	196
1894.....	16,081	139	769,224	799	2,352	231	146,232	811	16,487	400	358,998	661	36,608	168
1895.....	15,893	318	576,730	580	2,333	108	110,927	834	16,504	629	362,801	729	34,364	216
1896.....	15,124	667	560,140	186	2,278	586	16,137	586	16,363	955	345,925	449	32,085	409
1897.....	14,364	667	452,649	396	2,215	654	15,941	727	369,239	993	30,508	408	508,925	416
1898.....	13,960	911	478,382	407	2,190	282	96,109	516	15,840	886	434,813	826	29,264	197
1899.....	13,665	307	511,074	813	2,134	213	15,990	115	1474	233	925,225	925	27,994	125
1900.....	13,537	524	603,960	442	2,086	027	111,717	002	16,292	360	14,512	106	27,610	064
1901.....	16,744	723	885,200	168	2,864	458	183,232	209	16,833	657	505,093	077	45,500	213
1902.....	16,531	224	968,935	178	2,767	017	186,411	704	16,696	802	488,130	324	44,727	797
1903.....	16,557	373	1,030	705	959	2,728	088	197,753	327	17,105	227	516,711	914	
1904.....	16,736	059	1,136	940	298	2,757	916	217,532	832	17,419	817	508,841	489	
1905.....	17,057	702	1,200	310	020	2,888	710	17,572	464	482	272	203,669	443	
1906.....	18,718	578	1,510	889	906	3,404	061	19,793	866	582	78,592	47,067	656	
1907.....	19,746	583	1,846	578	412	3,816	692	20,968	265	645,496	980	51,565	731	
1908.....	19,992	000	1,867	530	000	3,869	000	21,194	000	650,057	000	50,073	000	
1909.....	20,640	000	1,974	552	000	4,053	000	437,082	000	702,945	000	49,379	000	
1910.....	21,040	000	2,276	363	000	4,123	000	21,801	000	494,065	000	780,308	000	

a The value given is for January 1.
NOTE.—In estimates for 1901 and subsequent years all due weight has been given to figures of Census.

WOOL PRODUCTION, CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

By States and Territories.

[From the Bulletin of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.]

State or Territory.	Wool, washed and unwashed, 1909.	Wool, seoured, 1909	Average value per scoured pound, Oct. 1—		Total value, Oct. 1, 1909.
			1908.	1909.	
Alabama	552,500	331,500	40.0	56.0	185,640
Arizona	5,197,500	1,819,125	47.0	67.0	1,218,815
Arkansas	935,000	551,650	38.0	55.0	303,408
California	13,300,000	4,522,000	41.0	64.0	2,894,08
Colorado	9,860,000	3,451,000	42.0	68.0	2,346,680
Connecticut	190,000	110,200	44.0	56.0	61,712
Delaware	39,675	21,821	45.0	55.0	12,002
Florida	357,500	214,500	40.0	56.0	120,120
Georgia	731,250	438,750	40.0	57.0	250,088
Idaho	21,000,000	7,140,000	51.0	67.0	4,783,800
Illinois	4,725,000	2,315,250	42.0	56.0	1,296,540
Indiana	5,525,000	3,038,750	44.0	57.0	1,732,088
Iowa	4,725,000	2,409,750	44.0	58.0	1,397,655
Kansas	1,190,000	421,400	50.0	66.0	278,124
Kentucky	3,750,000	2,287,500	45.0	58.0	1,326,750
Louisiana	573,500	332,630	40.0	57.0	189,599
Maine	1,260,000	756,000	43.0	55.0	415,800
Maryland	625,000	343,750	44.0	55.0	189,063
Massachusetts	210,000	121,800	44.0	56.0	68,208
Michigan	10,125,000	4,961,250	46.0	58.0	2,877,525
Minnesota	2,531,250	1,290,938	42.0	55.0	710,016
Mississippi	600,000	348,000	40.0	56.0	194,880
Missouri	5,680,090	2,953,647	44.0	56.0	1,654,042
Montana	35,000,000	13,300,000	51.0	68.0	9,044,000
Nebraska	1,787,500	677,250	50.0	66.0	446,985
Nevada	6,562,500	2,034,375	51.0	70.0	1,424,063
New Hampshire	434,000	217,000	44.0	57.0	123,690
New Jersey	242,000	128,260	45.0	55.0	70,543
New Mexico	19,200,000	6,720,000	45.0	65.0	4,368,000
New York	4,950,000	2,542,500	47.0	58.0	1,474,650
North Carolina	816,000	473,280	40.0	56.0	265,037
North Dakota	1,787,500	715,000	50.0	65.0	464,750
Ohio	16,500,000	7,920,000	48.0	64.0	5,068,800
Oklahoma	520,000	166,400	44.0	67.0	111,488
Oregon	15,725,000	4,874,750	52.0	70.0	3,412,325
Pennsylvania	6,000,000	3,120,000	48.0	59.0	1,840,800
Rhode Island	39,750	23,055	44.0	56.0	12,911
South Carolina	200,000	116,000	39.0	56.0	64,960
South Dakota	4,225,000	1,690,000	50.0	65.0	1,098,500
Tennessee	1,251,300	750,780	45.0	57.0	427,945
Texas	8,943,750	3,040,875	53.0	64.0	1,946,160
Utah	14,850,000	5,049,000	46.0	65.0	3,281,850
Vermont	1,170,000	573,300	45.0	57.0	326,781
Virginia	1,642,500	1,018,350	45.0	57.0	580,460
Washington	4,275,000	1,325,250	50.0	67.0	887,918
West Virginia	3,380,684	1,724,149	49.0	64.0	1,103,455
Wisconsin	5,525,000	2,873,000	40.0	56.0	1,608,880
Wyoming	38,400,000	12,288,000	49.0	67.0	8,232,960
Grand total	287,110,749	113,523,785			72,194,746
Pulled wool	41,000,000	28,700,000			16,635,000
Total product, 1909	328,110,749	142,223,785			88,829,746

TOBACCO CROP IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1899 TO 1909.

Estimated Acreage, Product, and Farm Value.

From annual reports of the Department of Agriculture and from the the reports of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Calendar year.	Total.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.
1899	Acrees.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1899	1,101,460	868,112,865	56,987,902
1900	1,046,427	814,345,341	53,661,132
1901	1,039,199	818,953,373	58,283,108
1902	1,030,734	821,823,963	57,563,510
1903	1,037,735	815,972,425	55,514,627
1904	806,409	660,460,739	53,382,959
1905	776,112	633,033,719	53,519,068
1906	796,099	682,428,530	68,232,647
1907	820,800	698,126,000	71,411,000
1908	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185
1909	1,180,300	949,357,000	95,719,365

HAY CROP.

Estimated Acreage, Production, and Value, 1904 to 1908, and in 1909, by States and Territories.

[From reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Price per shortton, Dec. 1.	Total farm value, Dec. 1.
1904.....	39,998,602	1.52	60,696,028	8.72	529,107,625
1905.....	39,361,960	1.54	60,531,611	8.52	515,959,784
1906.....	42,476,224	1.35	57,145,959	10.37	592,539,671
1907.....	44,028,000	1.45	63,677,000	11.68	743,507,000
1908.....	46,486,000	1.52	70,798,000	8.98	635,423,000
1909.....	45,744,000	1.42	64,938,000	10.62	689,345,000

POTATO CROP.

Estimated Acreage, Production, and Value, 1904 to 1908, and in 1909, by States and Territories.

[From reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Price per shortton, Dec. 1.	Total farm value, Dec. 1.
1904.....	3,015,675	110.4	332,830,300	45.3	150,673,392
1905.....	2,996,757	87.0	260,741,294	61.7	160,821,080
1906.....	3,013,150	102.2	308,038,382	51.1	157,547,392
1907.....	3,124,000	95.4	297,942,000	61.7	183,880,000
1908.....	3,257,000	85.7	278,985,000	70.6	197,039,000
1909.....	3,525,000	106.8	376,537,000	54.9	206,545,000

COTTON CROP IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1839 TO 1909.

Acreage Harvested, Production, and Farm Value.

Year.	Area.	Product.	Value.		
			Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1839.....			2,063,915		
1849.....			2,469,093		
1859.....			5,387,052		
1869.....			3,011,996		
1879.....	14,480,019		5,755,359		
1884.....	17,439,612		5,682,000		
1889.....	20,175,270		7,472,511		
1893.....	19,525,000		7,498,000		
1894.....	23,687,950		9,901,251		
1895.....	20,184,808		7,161,094		
1896.....	23,273,209		8,532,705		
1897.....	24,319,584		10,897,857		
1898.....	24,967,295		11,189,205		
1899.....	24,275,101		9,507,786		376,556,253
1900.....	25,758,139		10,245,602		515,828,431
1901.....	27,220,414		9,748,546		439,166,710
1902.....	27,114,103		10,784,473		501,897,135
1903.....	28,016,893		10,015,721		660,549,230
1904.....	30,053,739		13,697,310		652,031,636
1905.....	26,117,153		10,725,602		632,298,332
1906.....	31,374,000		13,305,265		721,647,237
1907.....	31,311,000		11,325,882		700,956,011
1908.....	32,444,000		13,432,131		681,230,956
1909.....	31,918,000		10,386,209		812,089,833

The more work there is to do in this country, the higher the wages that will be paid for doing it. That policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to our laboring men steady employment at the best wages. A policy which will transfer work from our mines and factories to foreign mines and foreign factories inevitably tends to the depression of wages here.—Benjamin Harrison, 1888.

MILK PRODUCED.

From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

State or Territory.	1890	1900
Alabama	Gallons. 55,508,687	Gallons. 95,882,103
Alaska .....	.....	4,250
Arizona	709,225	3,056,109
Arkansas	54,325,673	109,861,393
California	111,191,186	153,684,741
Colorado	19,680,791	38,440,111
Connecticut	54,413,822	68,951,862
Delaware	10,699,362	12,681,268
District of Columbia	459,978	850,349
Florida	5,056,790	9,640,434
Georgia	53,234,508	82,438,532
Hawaii .....	.....	584,120
Idaho	5,085,863	15,122,948
Illinois	367,269,464	457,106,995
Indiana	200,510,797	263,457,239
Indian Territory .....	.....	26,493,855
Iowa	486,961,411	535,872,240
Kansas	201,608,099	244,909,123
Kentucky	118,497,289	159,311,527
Louisiana	12,881,927	39,251,413
Maine	57,969,791	99,586,188
Maryland	46,601,218	64,040,517
Massachusetts	82,571,924	105,571,873
Michigan	224,537,488	309,617,046
Minnesota	182,968,973	304,017,106
Mississippi	50,803,371	97,030,885
Missouri	193,931,103	258,207,755
Montana	6,038,096	15,696,214
Nebraska	144,768,263	190,477,911
Nevada	2,532,052	4,446,071
New Hampshire	42,633,268	60,724,590
New Jersey	64,003,953	77,714,055
New Mexico	717,155	3,009,657
New York	663,917,240	772,799,352
North Carolina	55,250,665	89,525,749
North Dakota	26,566,112	48,845,280
Ohio	326,925,396	425,870,394
Oklahoma	1,544,280	47,439,853
Oregon	25,042,276	48,582,968
Pennsylvania	368,906,480	487,033,818
Rhode Island	10,610,547	12,923,512
South Carolina	23,833,631	44,031,528
South Dakota	59,666,525	99,244,975
Tennessee	107,657,116	147,336,961
Texas	118,475,320	251,342,698
Utah	8,614,694	25,124,642
Vermont	90,712,230	142,042,223
Virginia	78,143,459	105,068,428
Washington	19,873,281	50,182,415
West Virginia	59,449,066	83,861,660
Wisconsin	303,701,134	472,274,264
Wyoming	3,064,588	5,121,974
Total	5,210,125,567.	7,266,392,674

This is not and never shall be a government of a plutocracy; it is not and never shall be a government by a mob. It is, as it has been, and as it will be, a government in which every honest man, every decent man, be he employer or employed, wage-worker, mechanic, banker, lawyer, farmer, be he who he may, if he acts squarely and fairly, if he does his duty by his neighbor and the State, receives the full protection of the law and is given amplest chance to exercise the ability that there is within him, alone or in combination with his fellows, as he desires.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

BUTTER MADE.

Census Years 1880 to 1900, on Farms and Ranges, by States and Territories.

From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

State or Territory.	1880	1890	1900
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama	7,997,719	14,548,435	19,121,964
Alaska			200
Arizona	61,817	115,203	379,311
Arkansas	7,790,013	15,724,144	21,585,258
California	14,084,405	26,776,704	20,853,360
Colorado	860,379	3,282,036	4,982,482
Connecticut	8,198,995	7,196,095	4,591,789
Delaware	1,876,275	2,026,498	1,629,949
District of Columbia	20,920	13,769	3,478
Florida	353,156	867,195	1,386,445
Georgia	7,424,485	14,488,323	15,111,494
Hawaii b			118,871
Idaho	310,644	1,078,103	2,520,316
Illinois	53,657,943	57,121,486	52,498,450
Indiana	37,377,797	48,477,766	51,042,396
Indian Territory			5,105,715
Iowa	55,481,958	72,893,079	61,789,288
Kansas	21,671,762	46,117,076	41,640,772
Kentucky	18,211,904	29,038,406	30,446,381
Louisiana	916,089	2,089,774	4,918,229
Maine	14,103,966	15,593,315	16,174,173
Maryland	7,485,871	9,999,602	9,096,662
Massachusetts	9,655,587	8,358,703	4,980,262
Michigan	38,821,890	50,197,481	60,051,998
Minnesota	19,161,385	34,766,409	41,188,846
Mississippi	7,454,657	12,988,637	18,881,236
Missouri	28,572,124	43,108,521	45,509,110
Montana	403,738	1,062,185	2,454,072
Nebraska	9,725,198	27,818,078	34,518,359
Nevada	335,188	489,657	569,523
New Hampshire	7,247,272	7,942,840	6,385,611
New Jersey	9,513,835	8,367,218	5,894,363
New Mexico	44,827	86,042	313,003
New York	111,922,423	98,241,813	74,714,376
North Carolina	7,212,507	13,129,374	16,913,802
North Dakota	2,000,955	5,712,566	9,178,815
Ohio	67,634,263	74,990,307	79,551,299
Oklahoma		387,929	8,781,359
Oregon	2,443,725	4,786,277	8,107,450
Pennsylvania	79,336,012	76,809,041	74,221,055
Rhode Island	1,007,103	965,456	488,086
South Carolina	3,196,851	5,737,557	8,150,437
South Dakota		13,127,244	17,400,970
Tennessee	17,886,369	28,314,387	29,091,006
Texas	13,899,320	32,100,560	47,991,492
Utah	1,052,908	1,759,354	2,812,122
Vermont	25,240,826	28,314,063	18,834,706
Virginia	11,470,923	17,949,966	19,905,880
Washington	1,356,103	3,482,225	7,372,106
West Virginia	9,308,517	14,063,627	16,913,129
Wisconsin	33,353,045	46,295,623	44,739,147
Wyoming	105,643	428,269	888,554
Total	777,250,287	1,024,223,468	1,071,745,127

We shall be called upon to respond to the charge in the next campaign that the tariff, for which we are responsible, has raised prices. If the people listen to reasonable argument, it will be easy to demonstrate that high prices proceed from an entirely different cause, and that the present tariff, being largely a revision downward, except with respect to silks and liquors, which are luxuries, can not be charged with having increased any prices.—President Taft.

**SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SYRUP MADE ON PLANTATIONS
AND IN FACTORIES FROM SUGAR CANE HARVESTED
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.**

Quantity and Value, by States and Territories.

[From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

State or Territory.	Sugar.		Molasses.		Sirup.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
Alabama	13,765	Dollars. 612	.....	.....	2,672,438	Dollars. 1,003,211
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	228
Arkansas	50	2	.....	.....	44,819	18,791
Florida	284,300	12,744	.....	.....	1,687,452	512,038
Georgia	226,730	9,176	.....	.....	3,226,367	1,033,922
Louisiana	319,106,396	13,099,559	11,703,877	1,277,384	a 2,480,856	564,842
Mississippi	18,930	893	.....	.....	1,413,219	618,975
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,957	1,008
South Carolina	49,590	2,256	.....	.....	805,064	310,799
Texas	2,789,250	134,074	98,950	6,719	888,637	365,819
Total.....	322,549,011	13,259,316	11,802,827	1,284,103	13,221,247	4,429,633
Hawaii	542,098,500	19,254,773	4,702,292	8,000	.....	.....
Grand total	864,647,511	32,514,089	b 16,505,119	1,292,103	a 13,221,247	4,429,633

a Not including 1,923,446 gallons, valued at \$327,391, later converted into sugar in other mills.

b Including 4,416,631 gallons with no selling value.

BEET SUGAR.

Quantities Produced in the United States, 1901 to 1908.

[From reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

Factory yield.	Factories in operation.	Area harvested.	Average yield of beets per acre.	Beets worked.	Sugar manufactured.	
					Pounds.	Tons.a
1901.....	36	Acres. 175,083	Tons. a 9.63	Tons. a 1,685,689	369,211,733	184,606
1902.....	41	c216,400	8.76	1,895,812	436,811,685	218,406
1903.....	49	242,576	8.56	2,076,494	481,209,087	240,604
1904.....	48	197,784	10.47	2,071,539	484,226,430	242,113
1905.....	52	307,364	8.67	2,665,913	625,841,228	312,921
1906.....	63	376,074	11.26	4,236,112	967,224,000	483,612
1907.....	63	370,984	10.16	3,767,871	927,256,430	463,628
Averages, 1901-1907.....	.....	269,466	9.75	2,628,490	613,111,513	306,556
1908:						
California.....	8	62,302	10.38	647,085	179,780,000	89,890
Colorado.....	15	119,475	9.28	1,108,961	244,560,000	122,280
Idaho.....	4	20,989	9.80	205,657	52,300,000	26,150
Michigan.....	16	81,073	7.54	611,295	170,598,000	85,299
Utah.....	5	31,152	12.81	399,218	93,390,000	46,695
Wisconsin.....	4	14,700	9.37	137,800	36,640,000	18,320
States having but a single factory (f) (Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington)	10	35,222	8.65	304,875	74,500,000	37,250
Totals and averages g.....	62	364,913	9.36	3,414,891	851,768,000	425,884

a Tons of 2,000 pounds each.

c Based on reports from 27 factories and careful estimates for 14 others.

f Grouped together to avoid giving publicity to data relating to individual factories.

MANUFACTURES.

Gross and Net Values of Products (a), Census Years 1900 and 1905, by Industry Groups.

From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Group.	1900 b				1905			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Value.	Rank	Value.	Rank	Value.	Rank	Value.	Rank
Food and kindred products.....								
Textiles.....	2,273,880,874	1	1,750,811,817	1	2,845,234,900	1	2,176,489,626	1
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,637,484,484	3	1,081,961,248	2	2,147,441,418	3	1,397,009,940	2
Lumber and its manufactures.....	1,733,490,908	2	983,821,918	3	2,176,739,726	2	1,239,490,273	3
Leather and its finished products.....	1,030,695,350	5	547,227,860	6	1,223,730,336	4	805,315,333	4
Paper and printing.....	583,731,046	9	329,614,996	11	705,747,470	9	401,011,414	10
Liquors and beverages.....	606,317,768	8	419,798,101	7	857,112,256	8	596,872,350	7
Chemicals and allied products.....	425,504,167	12	349,157,618	10	501,266,605	11	431,735,208	9
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	552,797,877	10	372,538,857	8	1,031,965,263	5	714,489,549	5
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	293,564,235	13	245,471,118	14	391,230,422	12	334,971,057	11
Tobacco.....	748,795,464	7	371,154,446	9	922,269,456	7	442,912,680	8
Vehicles for land transportation.....	283,076,546	14	264,052,573	12	331,117,681	13	307,100,175	13
Shipbuilding industries.....	508,524,510	11	250,622,377	13	643,924,442	10	324,109,901	12
Hand trades.....	74,578,158	15	42,492,518	15	82,769,239	14	46,707,258	14
	1,004,092,294	6	638,191,538	5	941,604,873	6	602,990,604	6
	1,183,615,478	4	721,104,859	4	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total.....	13,000,149,159		8,367,997,844		14,802,147,087		9,821,205,387	

a The gross value of manufactures as reported by the Census contains many duplicates because of finished products of some factories. In this way not only one but several duplications of the cost of materials often occur. The net value of production eliminates these duplications by deducting from the gross value the cost of all materials which have undergone any process of manufacture.

b The figures of production for 1900 differ from those shown in other portions of this volume for that year by reason of the fact that they exclude 10 lumber establishments reported for Alaska with products valued at \$8,250,984.

c "Hand trades" not included in the census of 1905.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

By States and Territories, Census Years 1900 and 1905 (a).

[From reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor]

State or Territory.	Census year.	Number of establishments	Capital.	Wage-earners.		Cost of materials used.	Value produced including custom work and repair work.
				Average number.	Total wages.		
United States.	1900	207,562	Dollars. 8,978,825,200	4,715,023	Dollars. 2,009,735,799	Dollars. 6,577,614,074	Dollars. 11,411,121,000
	1905	216,262	12,686,265,673	5,470,321	2,611,540,532	8,503,949,756	14,802,147,000
Alabama	1900	2,000	60,165,904	52,711	14,911,683	37,998,233	72,109,000
	1905	1,882	105,382,859	62,173	21,878,451	60,458,368	109,169,000
Alaska	1900	48	3,563,704	2,260	1,374,680	1,762,583	4,194,000
	1905	82	10,084,790	1,938	1,095,579	3,741,946	8,244,000
Arkansas	1900	1,746	25,334,636	31,525	10,184,154	18,288,045	39,887,000
	1905	1,907	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	21,799,346	53,864,000
California	1900	4,997	175,467,806	77,224	39,889,997	164,894,269	257,385,000
	1905	6,839	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	215,726,414	367,218,000
Colorado	1900	1,323	58,172,865	19,498	11,707,566	60,750,784	89,067,000
	1905	1,606	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	63,114,397	100,143,000
Connecticut	1900	3,382	299,206,925	159,733	73,394,062	169,671,648	315,106,000
	1905	3,477	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	191,301,881	369,082,000
Delaware	1900	633	38,791,402	20,562	8,457,003	24,725,317	41,321,000
	1905	631	50,925,630	18,475	8,158,203	24,883,806	41,160,000
Dist. Columbia	1900	491	17,960,498	6,155	3,022,906	7,475,216	16,420,000
	1905	482	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	7,731,971	18,359,000
Florida	1900	1,275	25,682,171	35,471	10,916,443	12,847,187	34,183,000
	1905	1,413	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	16,532,439	50,298,000
Georgia	1900	3,015	79,303,316	83,336	19,958,153	49,356,296	94,532,000
	1905	3,219	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	83,624,504	151,040,000
Idaho	1900	287	2,130,112	1,552	818,239	1,438,868	3,001,000
	1905	364	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	4,068,523	8,768,000
Illinois	1900	14,374	732,829,771	332,871	159,104,179	681,450,122	1,120,803,000
	1905	14,921	975,844,799	379,436	208,405,468	840,057,316	1,410,342,000
Indian Territory	1900	179	1,591,973	1,087	379,188	1,697,829	2,629,000
	1905	466	5,016,654	2,257	1,144,078	4,848,646	7,903,000
Indiana	1900	7,128	219,321,080	139,017	59,280,131	195,162,566	337,071,000
	1905	7,044	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,099	220,507,007	393,954,000
Iowa	1900	4,828	85,667,334	44,420	18,020,653	85,778,867	132,870,000
	1905	4,785	111,427,420	49,481	22,997,053	102,843,892	160,572,000
Kansas	1900	2,299	59,458,256	27,119	12,802,096	120,737,677	154,008,000
	1905	2,475	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	156,509,949	198,244,000
Kentucky	1900	3,648	87,995,822	51,735	18,454,252	67,406,202	126,508,000
	1905	3,734	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	86,545,464	159,753,000
Louisiana	1900	1,826	100,874,729	40,878	14,725,437	75,403,937	111,397,000
	1905	2,091	150,810,608	55,859	25,315,750	117,035,305	186,379,000
Maine	1900	2,878	114,007,715	69,914	25,730,735	61,210,327	112,959,000
	1905	3,145	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	80,042,096	144,020,000
Maryland	1900	3,886	149,155,313	94,170	32,414,429	129,354,412	211,076,000
	1905	3,852	201,877,966	94,174	36,144,244	150,024,066	243,375,000
Massachusetts	1900	10,929	781,867,715	438,234	195,278,276	498,655,083	907,620,000
	1905	10,723	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	626,410,431	1,124,092,000
Michigan	1900	7,310	246,996,529	155,800	62,531,812	175,966,128	319,691,000
	1905	7,446	337,894,102	175,229	81,278,837	230,080,931	429,120,000
Minnesota	1900	4,096	133,076,609	64,557	29,029,190	150,299,277	223,692,000
	1905	4,756	184,908,271	69,636	35,843,145	210,553,949	307,858,000
Mississippi	1900	1,294	22,712,186	26,799	7,909,607	16,543,029	33,718,000
	1905	1,520	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	25,800,885	57,451,000

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Census year.	Number of establishments	Capital.	Wage-earners.		Cost of materials used.	Value produced including custom work and repairings.
				Average number	Total wages.		
Missouri	1900	6,853	223,781,088	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollar
	1905	6,464	379,368,827	107,704 133,167	46,713,734 66,644,126	184,189,030 252,258,417	316,304 439,548
Montana	1900	395	38,224,915	9,854	7,376,822	30,068,101	52,744
	1905	382	52,589,810	8,957	8,652,217	40,930,060	66,415
Nebraska	1900	1,695	65,906,052	18,669	8,842,429	95,925,178	130,302
	1905	1,819	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	124,051,628	154,918
Nevada	1900	99	1,251,208	504	352,606	662,284	1,261
	1905	115	2,891,997	802	693,407	1,627,776	3,090
New Hampshire	1900	1,771	92,146,022	67,646	25,849,631	60,163,380	107,590
	1905	1,618	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	73,216,387	123,610
New Jersey.....	1900	6,415	477,301,565	213,975	95,164,913	334,726,094	553,005
	1905	7,010	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	470,449,176	774,369
New Mexico.....	1900	174	2,160,718	2,490	1,199,496	1,998,593	4,060
	1905	199	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	2,235,934	5,705
New York.....	1900	35,957	1,523,502,651	726,909	337,323,585	1,018,377,186	1,871,830
	1905	37,194	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014,851	1,348,603,286	2,488,345
North Carolina	1900	3,465	68,283,005	72,322	14,051,784	44,854,224	85,274
	1905	3,272	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,294	79,268,004	142,520
North Dakota....	1900	337	5,511,908	1,358	671,321	4,150,860	6,259
	1905	507	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	7,095,986	10,217
Ohio	1900	13,868	570,908,968	308,109	136,427,579	409,302,501	748,670
	1905	13,785	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	527,636,585	960,811
Oklahoma	1900	316	2,462,438	1,294	514,879	3,732,618	5,504
	1905	657	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	11,545,306	16,549
Oregon	1900	1,406	28,359,080	14,459	6,822,011	20,788,883	36,592
	1905	1,602	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	30,596,763	55,525
Pennsylvania ..	1900	23,462	1,449,814,740	663,960	296,875,548	958,301,272	1,649,882
	1905	23,495	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	1,142,942,707	1,955,551
Rhode Island....	1900	1,678	176,901,606	88,197	35,995,101	87,951,780	165,550
	1905	1,617	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	112,872,261	202,109
South Carolina	1900	1,369	62,750,027	47,025	9,130,269	30,485,861	53,335
	1905	1,399	113,422,224	59,441	13,868,950	49,968,626	79,376
South Dakota....	1900	624	6,051,288	2,224	1,129,787	6,483,677	9,529
	1905	686	7,585,142	2,492	1,421,680	8,696,831	13,085
Tennessee	1900	3,116	63,140,657	45,963	14,727,506	54,559,039	92,749
	1905	3,175	132,439,481	60,572	22,805,628	79,351,746	137,960
Texas	1900	3,107	63,655,616	33,604	16,911,681	54,388,303	92,894
	1905	3,158	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	91,603,630	150,528
Utah	1900	575	13,219,039	5,413	2,762,522	11,440,250	17,981
	1905	606	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	24,939,827	38,926
Vermont	1900	1,938	43,499,633	28,179	11,426,548	26,384,812	51,515
	1905	1,699	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	32,429,852	63,083
Virginia	1900	3,186	92,299,589	66,223	20,273,889	59,359,484	108,614
	1905	3,187	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,058	83,649,149	148,856
Washington	1900	1,926	41,574,744	31,523	17,065,140	38,276,944	70,831
	1905	2,751	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	66,166,165	128,821
West Virginia....	1900	1,824	49,103,138	33,080	12,639,856	37,228,253	67,006
	1905	2,109	86,820,823	43,758	21,153,042	54,419,206	99,040
Wisconsin	1900	7,841	286,060,566	137,525	55,695,816	185,695,398	326,752
	1905	8,558	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	227,255,092	411,139
Wyoming	1900	139	2,047,883	2,060	1,209,123	1,369,730	3,268
	1905	169	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	1,300,773	3,523

a Neighborhood industries and hand trades were not included in the census of 1900, therefore in the preparation of this table, for purposes of comparison, the figures of 1900, as shown in other portions of this document, have been revised by the elimination of data for those industries and trades.

PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE MILL VALUE OF LUMBER, 1908.

Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor, in cooperation with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Species.	1908		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per M feet.
Ash	M feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Basswood	225,367	5,748,008	25.51
Beech	319,505	6,549,184	20.50
Birch	410,072	5,536,474	13.50
Cedar	386,367	6,343,363	16.42
Chestnut	272,764	4,919,244	18.03
Cottonwood	539,341	8,773,401	16.27
Cypress	232,475	4,129,140	17.76
Douglas fir	743,297	15,831,141	21.30
Elm	3,675,114	43,973,111	11.97
Hemlock	273,845	5,038,000	18.40
Maple	2,530,843	34,544,876	13.65
Oak	874,983	14,265,284	16.30
Poplar	2,771,511	58,841,604	21.23
Red gum	654,122	16,552,147	25.30
Redwood	589,347	7,706,249	13.08
Spruce	404,802	6,339,199	15.66
Western pine	1,411,992	22,940,329	16.25
White pine	1,275,550	19,174,794	15.03
Yellow pine	3,344,921	60,767,318	18.17
All other	11,236,372	142,297,078	12.66
Total	1,051,779	20,305,878	19.30
Total	33,224,369	510,575,822	15.37

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Timber Disposed of, Quantity, Price, and Number of Users; Revenue Under Specified Heads, and Details of Grazing Privileges, Years ended June 30, 1905, to 1909.

From reports of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

	1907	1908	1909
Free timber given:			
Number of users.....	17,399	30,377	33,431
Value .....dolls.....	100,362	169,320	169,081
Timber cut.....M ft.....	86,818	131,977	105,205
Timber sales:			
Number	1,508	5,062	4,980
Price per thousand board feet (average) .....dolls.....	2.42	1.90	1.98
Quantity ,.....M ft.....	1,044,855	386,384	286,666
Revenue:			
Revenue from sales.....dolls.....	602,565	773,182	647,721
Settlements .....dolls.....	17,811	20,439	45,272
Penalties for trespass.....dolls.....	20,326	55,405	43,109
Special uses .....dolls.....	66,437	30,425	38,983
Receipts July 1 (credited to administrative fund) .....dolls.....	2,907		
Grazing:			
Area of ranges.....acres.....	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000
Kinds of stock—			
Cattle .....number.....	1,130,604	1,304,142	1,491,385
Goats .....number.....	82,687	126,192	139,896
Hogs .....number.....	1,803	2,076	4,501
Horses .....number.....	69,554	76,003	90,019
Sheep .....number.....	6,574,396	6,960,919	7,679,698
Total	7,859,044	8,469,332	9,405,499
Revenue from fees.....dolls.....	863,920	962,829	1,032,186

The Republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance.—President McKinley, at Canton, July 12, 1900.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

With Total Values and Value per M Feet, in 1908, by States.

Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor, in cooperation with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

State.	1908		
	M feet.	Total value.	Value per M feet.
Alabama	1,152,079	Dollars. 15,585,094	Dollars. 13.53
Arizona	43,287	587,366	13.57
Arkansas	1,656,991	25,067,864	15.13
California	996,115	15,211,055	15.27
Colorado	117,036	1,563,443	13.26
Connecticut	137,855	2,352,186	17.06
Delaware	41,184	566,789	13.76
Florida	730,906	10,482,248	14.34
Georgia	904,668	11,169,853	12.25
Idaho	518,625	7,512,062	14.48
Illinois	123,319	2,518,613	20.42
Indiana	411,868	10,381,039	25.20
Iowa	97,242	1,914,195	19.68
Kentucky	658,539	14,216,648	21.50
Louisiana	2,722,421	38,689,159	14.21
Maine	929,350	14,958,207	16.10
Maryland	168,534	2,528,684	15.00
Massachusetts	384,526	6,157,663	16.01
Michigan	1,478,252	22,967,344	15.54
Minnesota	1,286,122	22,546,150	17.53
Mississippi	1,861,016	27,913,256	15.00
Missouri	458,938	8,208,729	17.89
Montana	311,533	4,170,879	13.39
New Hampshire	606,760	9,531,977	15.71
New Jersey	34,930	751,454	21.51
New Mexico	79,439	1,597,296	20.11
New York	781,391	15,701,934	20.09
North Carolina	1,136,796	15,598,026	13.72
Ohio	459,259	10,676,293	23.25
Oklahoma	158,756	1,999,119	12.59
Oregon	1,468,158	18,010,585	12.27
Pennsylvania	1,203,041	21,110,940	17.55
Rhode Island	30,528	504,763	16.53
South Carolina	560,888	7,786,838	13.88
South Dakota	25,859	446,342	17.26
Tennessee	790,642	15,566,704	19.69
Texas	1,524,008	18,368,492	12.05
Utah	15,059	219,588	14.58
Vermont	304,017	4,917,350	16.17
Virginia	1,198,725	17,626,882	14.70
Washington	2,915,928	37,090,925	12.72
West Virginia	1,097,015	19,348,855	17.64
Wisconsin	1,613,315	26,064,564	16.16
Wyoming	18,822	243,701	12.95
All other	10,627	138,668	13.05
Total	33,224,369	510,575,822	15.37

So soon as the Payne tariff act was passed political demagogues, superficial theorists, and self-seeking intriguers made common cause in denouncing the measure. They have obscured the truth in a vain welter of words. But the character of a tariff can be determined only by the results of its operation. The time has now come when thoughtful, fair-minded men can form an intelligent estimate of the principal provisions of the Payne tariff.—Representative Boutell, Illinois.

The object of the revision was not to destroy protected industries in this country, but it was to continue to protect them where lower rates offered a sufficient protection to prevent injury by foreign competition. That was the object of the revision as advocated by me, and it was certainly the object of the revision as promised in the Republican platform.—President Taft.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

a Number of Persons Employed, Equipment, with Value and Other Capital, and Value of Products, by States, Calendar Year 1908. b

Data of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

State.	Number of persons employed.	Vessels.	Boats.	Value of apparatus of capture.	Value of accessory property and cash capital.	Value of products.
		Value, including outfit.	Value.			
Alabama	972	Dollars. 130,127	Dollars. 33,900	Dollars. 23,083	Dollars. 81,603	Dollars. 337,720
Arkansas	998	8,115	36,740	30,966	13,150	207,100
California	4,129	573,322	492,680	501,621	91,300	1,969,700
Connecticut	2,147	994,331	117,870	83,778	1,085,522	2,981,700
Delaware	1,756	334,215	38,100	62,691	9,456	541,200
Florida	9,212	846,414	575,050	325,781	668,283	3,388,600
Georgia	2,525	89,527	79,030	54,505	185,000	700,900
Illinois	4,439	47,226	234,190	271,859	294,075	1,413,200
Indiana	986	7,700	15,530	28,500	22,391	223,100
Iowa	786	.....	37,510	28,879	10,518	214,500
Kentucky	555	.....	11,120	20,890	6,561	110,200
Louisiana	5,795	440,536	353,920	94,550	40,056	1,568,700
Maine	6,861	1,006,543	662,490	576,262	165,655	3,256,500
Maryland	18,392	1,000,780	643,720	368,774	86,035	3,305,600
Massachusetts	11,577	4,282,316	476,850	775,309	215,041	7,095,200
Michigan	3,472	327,232	266,770	820,620	598,591	1,473,000
Minnesota	984	16,054	35,760	42,849	32,685	191,900
Mississippi	2,037	372,434	45,660	57,646	46,246	556,100
Missouri	906	.....	25,350	39,098	27,864	293,400
New Jersey	7,231	709,401	390,580	344,528	269,496	3,068,500
New York	6,775	1,749,961	307,610	361,808	1,412,603	4,593,700
North Carolina	9,681	281,838	251,460	367,426	369,529	1,776,000
Ohio	2,054	214,879	140,900	423,076	342,989	839,500
Oregon	4,772	140,405	367,350	795,488	64,750	1,356,400
Pennsylvania	1,250	254,301	26,060	113,972	87,100	513,100
Rhode Island	1,493	514,538	132,520	229,881	627,483	1,751,800
South Carolina	2,559	50,336	42,030	16,201	5,350	288,300
Tennessee	427	.....	9,360	27,264	13,301	111,800
Texas	1,780	269,337	117,400	41,250	26,344	445,800
Virginia	20,066	1,332,104	733,360	484,597	433,548	4,715,700
Washington	4,954	1,593,562	376,820	1,161,669	309,235	3,513,200
Wisconsin	2,011	243,881	173,300	407,277	275,550	1,067,100
Other States c.	349	.....	18,190	17,101	3,881	110,200
Total	143,881	17,831,362	7,269,180	8,999,199	7,921,191	54,030,600

a Exclusive of Alaska.

b These statistics are confined to the fishing industry and do not include packing and canning establishments or wholesale fish dealers.

c Includes Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

If the country desires free trade and the country desires a revenue tariff and wishes the manufacturers all over the country to go out of business, and to have cheaper prices at the expense of the sacrifice of many of our manufacturing interests, then it ought to say so, and ought to put the Democratic party in power if it thinks that party can be trusted to carry out any affirmative policy in favor of a revenue tariff. Certainly in the discussion in the Senate there was no great manifestation on the part of our Democratic friends in favor of reducing rates on necessities. They voted to maintain the tariff rates on everything that came from their particular section. If we are to have free trade, certainly it cannot be had through the maintenance of Republican majorities in the Senate and House and a Republican administration. President Taft.

EMPLOYEES OF RAILROADS.

Average Daily Compensation, Years ended June 30, 1892 to 1908, by Classes.

[From the statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

Class.	1892	1895	1900	1906	1907	1908
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
General officers	7.83	9.01	10.45	11.81	11.93	13.11
Other officers		5.85	5.22	5.82	5.99	6.27
General office clerks.....	2.23	2.19	2.19	2.24	2.30	2.33
Station agents	1.82	1.74	1.75	1.94	2.05	2.09
Other station men.....	1.68	1.62	1.60	1.69	1.78	1.82
Enginemen	3.63	3.65	3.75	4.12	4.30	4.45
Firemen	2.08	2.05	2.14	2.42	2.54	2.64
Conductors	3.08	3.04	3.17	3.51	3.69	3.81
Other trainmen	1.90	1.90	1.96	2.35	2.54	2.60
Machinists	2.29	2.22	2.30	2.69	2.87	2.95
Carpenters	2.08	2.03	2.04	2.28	2.40	2.40
Other shopmen	1.72	1.70	1.73	1.92	2.06	2.12
Section foremen	1.76	1.70	1.68	1.80	1.90	1.95
Other trackmen	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.36	1.46	1.45
Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen	1.80	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.87	1.78
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.92	1.98	1.96	2.13	2.26	2.30
Employees — account floating equipment	2.03	1.91	1.92	2.10	2.27	2.38
All other employees and laborers	1.68	1.65	1.71	1.83	1.92	1.97

EMPLOYEES OF RAILROADS.

Number in Service on June 30, 1893 to 1908, by Classes.

[From the statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

Class.	1893	1895	1900	1902	1904	1906	1907	1908a
General officers	6,610	5,407	4,916	4,816	5,165	6,090	6,407	5,076
Other officers		2,534	4,669	5,039	5,375	6,705	7,549	7,751
General office clerks	27,584	26,583	32,265	37,570	46,037	57,210	65,700	63,973
Station agents	28,019	29,014	31,610	33,478	34,918	34,940	35,649	35,740
Other station men	75,181	73,569	89,851	105,433	120,002	138,778	152,929	132,013
Enginemen	35,781	34,718	42,837	48,318	52,451	59,855	65,298	57,868
Firemen	40,359	35,516	44,130	50,651	55,004	62,678	69,384	61,215
Conductors	27,537	24,776	29,957	35,070	39,645	43,936	48,860	43,322
Other trainmen	72,959	62,721	74,274	91,383	106,734	119,087	134,257	114,580
Machinists	30,869	27,740	32,831	39,145	46,272	51,253	55,244	44,941
Carpenters	41,878	35,564	46,666	51,698	53,646	63,830	70,394	58,946
Other shopmen	93,709	88,661	114,773	136,579	159,472	199,940	221,656	176,680
Section foremen	29,699	29,809	33,085	35,700	37,609	40,463	41,391	41,419
Other trackmen	180,154	155,146	226,799	281,075	289,044	343,791	367,277	209,448
Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen	46,048	43,158	50,789	50,489	46,262	49,659	53,414	46,221
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	22,619	20,984	25,218	28,244	30,425	36,090	39,198	39,744
Employees—account floating equipment								
All other employees and laborers	6,146	5,778	7,597	7,426	7,495	8,314	9,139	8,028
Total	873,602	785,084	1,017,653	1,189,315	1,296,121	1,521,355	1,672,074	1,436,275

a Excludes 21,969 employees of switching and terminal companies not heretofore segregated.

RAILROADS.

Operated Mileage and Annual Increase of Mileage, 1832 to 1908 (a).

Year.	Miles of line in operation.	Annual increase of mileage.	Year.	Miles of line in operation.	Annual increase of mileage.	Year.	Miles of line in operation.	Annual increase of mileage.
1832	229	134	1858	26,968	2,465	1884	125,345	3,92
1833	330	151	1859	28,789	1,821	1885	128,320	2,97
1834	633	253	1860	30,626	1,837	1886	136,338	8,01
1835	1,098	465	1861	31,286	660	1887	149,214	12,87
1836	1,273	175	1862	32,120	834	1888	156,114	6,90
1837	1,497	224	1863	33,170	1,050	1889	161,276	5,10
1838	1,913	416	1864	33,908	738	1890	167,191	(b)
1839	2,302	389	1865	35,085	1,177	1891	172,035	4,83
1840	2,818	516	1866	36,801	1,716	1892	175,691	3,63
1841	3,535	717	1867	39,250	2,249	1893	179,834	4,14
1842	4,026	491	1868	42,229	2,979	1894	182,733	2,88
1843	4,185	159	1869	46,844	4,615	1895	184,628	1,83
1844	4,377	192	1870	52,922	6,078	1896	186,681	2,04
1845	4,633	256	1871	60,301	7,379	1897	188,844	2,18
1846	4,930	297	1872	66,171	5,870	1898	190,870	2,03
1847	5,598	668	1873	70,268	4,097	1899	194,336	3,46
1848	5,996	398	1874	72,385	2,117	1900	198,964	4,63
1849	7,365	1,369	1875	74,096	1,711	1901	202,288	3,33
1850	9,021	1,656	1876	76,808	2,712	1902	207,253	4,96
1851	10,982	1,961	1877	79,082	2,274	1903	213,422	6,19
1852	12,908	1,926	1878	81,747	2,665	1904	220,112	6,63
1853	15,360	2,452	1879	86,556	4,809	1905	225,196	5,04
1854	16,720	1,360	1880	93,262	6,711	1906	230,761	5,54
1855	18,374	1,654	1881	103,108	9,846	1907	236,949	6,13
1856	22,016	3,642	1882	114,677	11,569	1908e	240,839	
1857	24,503	2,487	1883	121,422	6,745			

a Data for the years 1832 to 1889, from Poor's Manual of Railroads, cover calendar years; data for the years 1890 to 1907, from the statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, cover years ended June 30. No mileage included for Alaska. The term "mileage" relates to miles of line. For additional trackage, see following table.

b See preceding foot note.

c Excludes mileage of switching and terminal companies not heretofore segregated.

RAILROADS.

Length of Single, Second, Third, and Fourth Tracks and Yard Track and Sidings, and Total Mileage Operated 1890 to 1908 (a).

[From the statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

Year ended June 30—	Single track.	Second track.	Third track.	Fourth track.	Yard track and sidings.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1890	156,404.06	8,437.65	760.88	561.81	33,711.38	199,875.
1891	161,275.17	8,865.71	813.13	749.51	35,742.14	207,445.
1892	162,397.30	9,367.21	852.70	626.47	37,807.55	211,051.
1893	169,779.84	10,051.36	912.98	668.46	40,451.26	221,863.
1894	175,690.96	10,499.30	953.16	710.99	41,941.37	229,795.
1895	177,746.25	10,639.96	975.25	733.12	43,181.32	233,275.
1896	181,982.64	10,685.16	990.45	764.15	44,717.73	239,140.
1897	183,284.25	11,018.47	995.79	780.48	45,934.46	242,013.
1898	184,648.26	11,293.25	1,009.65	793.57	47,589.09	245,333.
1899	187,534.68	11,546.54	1,047.37	790.27	49,223.65	250,142.
1900	192,556.03	12,151.48	1,094.48	829.29	52,153.02	258,784.
1901	195,561.92	12,845.42	1,153.96	876.13	54,914.86	265,352.
1902	200,154.56	13,720.72	1,204.04	895.11	58,220.93	274,195.
1903	205,313.54	14,681.03	1,308.53	963.36	61,560.06	283,821.
1904	212,243.20	15,824.04	1,467.14	1,046.50	66,492.46	297,073.
1905	216,973.61	17,056.30	1,609.63	1,215.53	69,941.67	306,796.
1906	222,340.30	17,936.25	1,766.07	1,279.66	73,760.91	317,083.
1907	227,454.88	19,420.82	1,960.42	1,389.73	77,749.46	327,975.
1908b	230,494.02	20,209.05	2,081.16	1,408.99	79,452.64	333,645.

a Represents mileage covered by operating returns. (See Tables 158 and 159.)

b Excludes mileage of switching and terminal companies not heretofore segregated.

EMPLOYEES OF RAILROADS.

Total Yearly Compensation for Specified Years ended June 30, 1890 to 1908, by Classes (a).

[From the statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

Class.	1890	1894	1902	1907	1908b
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
General officers	13,584,924	12,792,793	13,090,284	17,231,606	16,213,474
Other officers		3,322,089	9,491,146	15,012,226	16,639,833
General office clerks..	16,901,342	19,077,963	26,853,600	48,340,123	51,867,978
Station agents	14,806,456	16,585,277	20,172,608	24,831,066	25,908,206
Other station men..	34,918,155	36,659,516	53,709,985	84,244,486	81,766,135
Enginemen	37,814,011	39,633,962	58,135,447	87,496,778	84,517,730
Firemen	21,750,252	22,793,093	33,780,709	52,474,059	50,747,825
Conductors	21,881,455	23,807,486	35,211,477	55,847,244	55,479,055
Other trainmen	35,276,703	36,637,729	56,335,462	99,978,356	97,156,690
Machinists	19,235,809	18,263,226	28,412,840	46,475,695	42,368,436
Carpenters	24,090,749	21,502,302	31,925,126	49,082,659	44,552,855
Other shopmen	42,179,614	42,558,166	73,269,159	132,421,765	121,695,515
Section foremen	15,238,221	16,755,590	20,356,376	26,326,635	27,658,733
Other trackmen	57,560,900	51,865,100	89,536,409	135,793,476	122,994,426
Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen	20,656,369	24,464,841	28,669,990	32,184,636	27,607,830
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	11,823,844	13,543,426	18,281,069	29,058,251	30,989,257
Employees—account floating equipment	3,565,408	3,246,068	4,363,822	6,035,415	6,224,613
All other employees and laborers	42,686,131	43,782,000	74,433,083	129,551,951	130,698,937
Total	433,970,343	447,293,627	676,028,592	1,072,386,427	1,035,437,528

a Covers over 99 per cent of the number of employees for all the years mentioned, excepting 1906, the per cent for which was over 96, and 1903, the per cent for which was over 97.

b Excludes \$16,194,697 compensation of employees of switching and terminal companies not heretofore segregated.

c Excludes compensation paid by Southern Pacific Co. (not reported). The corresponding amount paid in 1907 was \$35,724,918.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, ANNUALLY, 1886 to 1909.

Number, Amount of Liabilities, and Average Liabilities.

[From Dun's Review, New York, N. Y.]

Calendar year.	Total for the year.				
	Number failures.	Number of business concerns.	Per cent of failures	Amount of liabilities.	Average liabilities.
1886.....	9,834	969,841	1.01	114,644,119	11,651
1887.....	9,634	994,281	.90	167,560,944	17,392
1888.....	10,679	1,046,662	1.02	123,829,973	11,595
1889.....	10,882	1,051,140	1.04	148,784,337	13,672
1890.....	10,907	1,110,590	.98	189,856,964	17,406
1891.....	12,273	1,142,951	1.07	189,868,638	15,471
1892.....	10,344	1,172,705	.88	114,044,167	11,025
1893.....	15,242	1,193,113	1.28	346,779,889	22,751
1894.....	13,885	1,114,174	1.25	172,992,856	12,458
1895.....	13,197	1,209,282	1.09	173,196,060	13,124
1896.....	15,088	1,151,579	1.31	226,096,834	14,992
1897.....	13,351	1,058,521	1.26	154,332,071	11,559
1898.....	12,186	1,105,830	1.10	130,662,899	10,722
1899.....	9,337	1,147,595	.81	90,879,889	9,733
1900.....	10,774	1,174,300	.92	138,495,673	12,854
1901.....	11,002	1,219,242	.90	113,092,376	10,279
1902.....	11,615	1,253,172	.93	117,476,769	10,114
1903.....	12,069	1,281,481	.94	155,444,185	12,879
1904.....	12,199	1,320,172	.92	144,202,311	11,820
1905.....	11,520	1,356,217	.85	102,676,172	8,913
1906.....	10,682	1,391,587	.77	119,201,515	11,159
1907.....	11,725	1,417,077	.82	197,385,225	16,834
1908.....	15,690	1,425,000	1.10	222,315,684	14,169
1909.....	12,924	1,469,744	.88	154,603,465	11,954

STREET AND ELEVATED RAILWAYS, 1908.

(a) Mileage, Number of Cars, and Capitalization, by State and Territories and by Geographical Divisions.

[From the Street Railway Journal.]

State or Territory.	Number of companies.	Electric railways, track mileage.	Number of cars.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.
Alabama	11	302	600	Dollars.. 18,475,000	Dollars 14,784
Alaska					
Arizona	4	37	37	860,000	100
Arkansas	9	132	228	5,491,800	4,598
California	53	2,530	3,909	162,435,400	97,963
Colorado	17	472	925	24,192,200	19,560
Connecticut	14	1,035	2,100	36,524,100	37,815
Delaware	4	75	171	4,350,000	5,329
District of Columbia	8	393	1,450	42,048,100	41,805
Florida	10	150	235	5,074,000	3,097
Georgia	13	395	675	24,378,294	21,857
Idaho	7	145	115	2,460,400	1,739
Illinois	65	3,015	7,360	172,956,500	197,346
Indiana	53	2,320	2,440	102,297,260	75,793
Iowa	30	760	990	36,588,200	24,904
Kansas	17	295	330	8,751,000	6,055
Kentucky	13	380	925	23,620,900	19,731
Louisiana	8	250	700	53,395,900	31,501
Maine	16	495	755	10,904,713	11,967
Massachusetts	69	2,980	10,510	99,074,450	72,740
Maryland	14	560	2,175	26,808,050	72,950
Michigan	28	1,355	2,415	42,666,800	57,220
Minnesota	10	560	810	32,912,000	23,458
Mississippi	10	96	175	3,421,370	3,996
Missouri	27	1,088	2,710	87,975,700	99,189
Montana	6	81	137	2,759,615	1,650
Nebraska	10	240	520	14,587,400	10,027
Nevada	2	11	12	1,100,000	130
New Hampshire	20	295	495	6,570,200	4,424
New Jersey	48	1,285	3,190	105,549,950	115,558
New Mexico	2	11	11	350,000	350
New York	168	4,720	17,990	495,714,675	455,428
North Carolina	14	150	225	6,842,000	5,471
North Dakota	3	18	50	360,000	300
Ohio	105	4,455	5,720	234,240,973	134,863
Oklahoma	15	215	170	5,604,000	2,721
Oregon	12	390	655	22,310,000	23,874
Pennsylvania	170	4,210	9,625	302,411,687	212,148
Rhode Island	10	460	1,200	26,192,700	17,453
South Carolina	7	140	190	4,369,280	5,420
South Dakota	4	30	10	100,000	50
Tennessee	11	360	745	19,346,600	22,809
Texas	29	550	865	26,770,000	17,266
Utah	5	166	280	7,512,500	8,585
Vermont	11	125	150	3,970,000	3,325
Virginia	24	470	880	32,766,600	34,861
Washington	18	900	1,900	45,031,810	32,675
West Virginia	24	350	470	14,217,900	12,010
Wisconsin	23	790	950	38,477,000	44,897
Wyoming	1	5	6	75,000	
Total, 1908.....	1,252	40,247	89,216	2,444,892,057	2,112,244
Geographical divisions.					
New England States.....	140	5,390	15,210	183,236,163	147,256
Eastern States.....	460	12,063	35,951	1,023,866,992	950,390
Central States.....	354	14,723	24,350	771,735,333	677,418
Southern States.....	93	1,975	3,773	140,794,244	113,534
Western States.....	205	6,096	9,932	325,259,325	223,645
1898	954	15,942	56,772	904,169,236	698,830
1899	871	17,665	58,569	991,012,762	782,963
1900	905	19,314	62,918	1,066,196,460	866,868
1901	1,062	22,217	65,900	1,360,712,238	1,055,451
1902	1,110	25,592	70,006	1,522,068,760	1,272,269
1903	1,187	27,754	74,298	1,692,788,298	1,389,464
1904	993	29,548	75,804	1,761,571,812	1,455,520
1905	1,081	32,517	79,751	1,844,565,136	1,524,371
1906	1,164	36,212	84,732	2,039,948,875	1,725,309
1907	1,238	38,812	87,204	2,251,425,882	1,872,408

a The reports from which this table is made up are rendered at different dates.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT, BY LAKE AND CANAL, BY LAKE AND RAIL, FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK, AND FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, BY STEAM, 1868 to 1909.

[Prepared by Mr. Henry Heinzer, statistician, New York Produce Exchange.]

Calendar year.	Average rates per bushel, Chicago to New York.			Calendar year.	Average rates per bushel, Chicago to New York.		
	By lake and canal. a	By lake and rail.	By all rail.		By lake and canal. a	By lake and rail.	By all rail.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1868.....	22.79	29.0	42.6	1889.....	6.89	b 8.7	15.0
1869.....	25.12	25.0	35.1	1890.....	5.85	8.7	14.31
1870.....	17.11	22.0	33.3	1891.....	5.96	8.53	15.0
1871.....	20.24	25.0	31.0	1892.....	5.61	7.55	14.23
1872.....	24.47	28.0	33.5	1893.....	6.33	8.44	14.7
1873.....	19.19	26.9	33.2	1894.....	4.44	7.0	12.83
1874.....	* 14.1	16.9	28.7	1895.....	4.11	6.95	12.17
1875.....	11.43	14.6	24.1	1896.....	5.38	7.32	12.0
1876.....	9.58	11.8	16.5	1897.....	4.35	7.37	12.32
1877.....	11.24	15.8	20.3	1898.....	4.42	4.96	11.55
1878.....	9.15	11.4	17.7	1899.....	5.65	6.63	11.13
1879.....	11.6	13.3	17.3	1900.....	4.42	5.05	c 9.98
1880.....	12.27	15.7	19.9	1901.....	5.14	5.57	c 9.92
1881.....	8.19	10.4	14.4	1902.....	5.25	5.78	c 10.60
1882.....	7.89	10.9	14.6	1903.....	5.44	6.17	c 11.33
1883.....	8.37	11.5	16.5	1904.....	4.71	5.02	c 11.11
1884.....	6.31	9.95	13.125	1905.....	5.51	6.44	c 10.20
1885.....	5.87	9.02	14.0	1906.....	5.94	6.48	c 10.50
1886.....	8.71	12.0	16.5	1907.....	6.68	6.93	c 11.30
1887.....	8.51	12.0	b 15.74	1908.....	6.00	7.33	c 11.70
1888.....	5.93	11.0	b 14.5	1909.....	5.35	7.88	c 11.70

a Includes canal tolls prior to 1883, but not Buffalo transfer charges.

b Averages based upon officially published tariffs; actual rates lower.

c For domestic consumption; local rate for export only 9.08 cents in 1900, 9.02 cents in 1901, and 8.75 cents in 1902; and, when consigned or delivered to steamers, 8.89 cents in 1903, 8.47 cents in 1904, 7.99 cents in 1905, 8.10 cents in 1906, 9.70 cents in 1907, 10.50 cents in 1908 and 1909.

The way to build a tariff wall is to build it high enough to protect. I knew a man once who fell into a cistern. He was a very tall man. He was 6 feet tall. Now, the water in that cistern was only 6 feet and 2 inches deep, only 2 short inches over his head; but he drowned as effectually as if he had been dropped into the depths of the unfathomable ocean. You talk about lowering the tariff wall by degrees or per cents. You may only lower the tariff on a given article 2 per cent, but that 2 per cent may be like the last 2 inches of water in that cistern —just enough to destroy. And when you lower a tariff wall enough to destroy an American industry, the blood of that industry is on your hands.—Representative Cushman.

SUMMARY OF IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS FOR 1909 AND 1909.

From Report of Iron and Steel Association.

Subjects—Calendar years.	1908.	1908.
Production of Iron Ore, gross tons.....	35,983,336	
Imports of Iron Ore, gross tons.....	776,898	1,694,9
Production of Bituminous Coal, gross tons.....	296,941,021	
Production of Pennsylvania Anthracite, gross tons.....	74,347,102	
Production of all kinds of Coal, gross tons.....	371,288,123	
Shipments of Pennsylvania Anthracite, gross tons.....	64,665,014	61,969,8
Imports of Coal, gross tons.....	1,504,299	1,262,3
Domestic Exports of Coal, gross tons.....	11,853,177	12,536,5
Production of Coke, net tons.....	26,033,518	
Production of Pig Iron, gross tons.....	15,936,018	25,795,4
Production of Spiegeleisen and Ferro-manganese, included in Pig Iron, gross tons.....	152,018	225,0
Production of Bessemer Steel, gross tons.....	6,116,755	9,330,7
Production of Open Hearth Steel, gross tons.....	7,836,729	14,493,9
Production of Crucible Steel, gross tons.....	63,631	107,3
Production of Electric and other Steel, gross tons.....	6,132	22,9
Production of all kinds of Steel, gross tons.....	14,023,247	23,955,0
Production of Open Hearth Steel Castings, gross tons	311,777	601,0
Production of all kinds of Steel Castings, gross tons	346,220	656,2
Production of Bessemer Steel Rails, gross tons.....	1,349,153	1,767,1
Production of Open Hearth Steel Rails, gross tons.....	571,791	1,256,6
Production of Iron Rails, gross tons.....	71	Non
Production of all kinds of Rails, gross tons.....	1,921,015	3,023,8
Production of Structural Shapes, gross tons.....	1,083,181	2,275,5
Production of Iron and Steel Wire Rods, gross tons..	1,816,949	
Production of Plate and Sheet Iron and Steel, except Nail Plate, gross tons.....	2,649,693	
Production of Nail Plate, gross tons.....	45,747	
Production of Bar, Bolt, Hoop, Skelp, Rolled Axles, Forging Blooms and Billets, etc., gross tons	4,311,608	
Production of all Rolled Iron and Steel, including both Nail Plate and Rails, gross tons.....	11,828,193	
Production of Iron and Steel Cut Nails and Cut Spikes, kegs of 100 pounds.....	956,182	
Production of Steel Wire Nails, kegs of 100 pounds.....	10,662,972	
Production of Tinplates and Terne Plates, gross tons	537,087	
Production of Charcoal Blooms, Slabs, Bars, etc., for Sale or for Consumption of Makers, gross tons	55,973	
Imports of Iron and Steel, foreign value.....	\$19,957,385	\$30,571,5
Exports of Iron and Steel, home value.....	\$151,113,114	\$157,674,3
Miles of Steam Railroad in operation on Dec. 31.....	232,046	
Miles of New Steam Railroad built.....	3,654	3,7
Tonnage of Iron and Steel Vessels built, cal. year.....	221,710	183,6
Immigrants landed in the year ended December 31.....	410,319	957,10

Average Yearly Prices of Foreign Tinplates.

The following table gives the average yearly prices of imported coke Bessemer tinplates, I. C., 14x20, per box of 100 pounds, at New York, freight and duty paid, from 1890 to 1898:

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
1890.....	\$4.80	1893.....	\$5.37	1896.....	\$3.80
1891.....	5.34	1894.....	4.89	1897.....	3.90
1892.....	5.30	1895.....	3.87	1898.....	4.00

Average Yearly Prices of Domestic Tinplates.

The following table gives the average yearly prices of domestic tinplates, I. C., 14x20, per box of 100 pounds, at tinplate mills in Pennsylvania, from 1899 to the end of 1909:

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
1899.....	\$4.06	1903.....	\$3.74	1907.....	\$3.90
1900.....	4.47	1904.....	3.41	1908.....	3.70
1901.....	4.00	1905.....	3.50	1909.....	3.50
1902.....	3.93	1906.....	3.69		

Production of Tinplates and Terne Plates Since the Beginning of the Tinplate Industry in 1891.

The following table gives the production of tinplates and terne plates in the United States from the beginning of the industry in 1891 to the end of 1908. From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1897, the statistics were collected by Colonel Ira Ayer for the Treasury Department. On the latter date the Department abandoned the collection of these statistics. From July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1908, the statistics have been compiled from the most reliable sources, but chiefly from the records of the American Iron and Steel Association. For 1900 the figures are for the census year ending May 31, and for 1904 for the census year ending December 31, the statistics for these two years having been collected by the Bureau of the Census.

Years—Pounds.	Tinplates.	Terne plates.	Total pounds.
1891 (second 6 months).....	368,400	1,868,343	2,236,743
1892 (calendar year).....	13,921,296	28,197,896	42,119,192
1893	64,536,209	59,070,498	123,606,707
1894	102,223,407	64,120,002	166,343,409
1895	165,927,907	88,683,488	254,611,395
1896	270,151,785	89,058,013	359,209,798
1897 (first 6 months).....	203,028,258	49,545,643	252,573,901
1897 (second 6 months).....	.....	.....	322,205,619
1898 (calendar year).....	.....	.....	732,289,600
1899 .....	.....	.....	808,360,000
1900 (census year ending May 31).....	707,718,239	141,285,783	849,004,022
1901 (calendar year).....	.....	.....	894,411,840
1902 .....	.....	.....	806,400,000
1903 .....	.....	.....	1,075,200,000
1904 (census year ending Dec. 31).....	867,526,985	158,857,866	1,026,384,851
1905 (calendar year).....	.....	.....	1,105,440,000
1906	1,100,373,000	193,367,000	1,293,740,000
1907	996,650,000	156,447,000	1,153,097,000
1908	1,048,896,000	154,179,000	1,203,075,000

McKinley law duty, 2 2-10 cents per pound, went into effect July 1, 1891. Wilson-Gorman law duty, 1 1-5 cents; Dingley law duty, 1 1-2 cents.

Payne law duty, 1 1-5 cents.

TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, AND TAGGERS' TIN PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Quantities, 1899 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Productiona	Exports of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Exports of foreign.	Total retained for consumption.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Lbs.	Pounds.
1899.....	732,289,600	205,910	732,083,690	108,484,826	497,813	840,070,703
1900.....	806,360,000	319,579	808,040,421	147,963,804	850,228	955,153,997
1901.....	677,969,600	1,367,405	676,602,195	117,880,312	519,400	793,963,107
1902.....	894,411,840	2,405,812	892,006,028	198,996,086	183,738	1,090,818,381
1903.....	806,400,000	1,555,146	804,844,854	109,913,293	79,190	914,678,957
1904.....	1,075,200,000	8,107,666	1,067,092,334	126,909,360	1,120	1,194,000,574
1905.....	1,026,384,851	22,990,816	1,003,394,035	161,066,820	180,550	1,164,280,305
1906.....	1,105,440,000	25,967,137	1,079,472,863	120,819,732	57,648	1,200,234,947
1907.....	1,293,740,000	19,894,288	1,273,845,712	142,529,406	1,379	1,416,373,739
1908.....	1,153,097,000	33,622,717	1,119,474,283	140,739,972	59,074	1,260,155,181
1909.....	1,203,075,000	11,411,104	1,191,663,896	117,312,174	11,000	1,308,965,070

a Production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Twenty-two States made pig iron in 1909, against 23 States in 1908, Washington, which had returned to the active list in 1907 after an absence of several years, not making any iron in 1909. The single furnace in that State resumed operations, however, in July, 1910.

The total production of all kinds of pig iron in 1909 was 25,795,471 gross tons, against 15,936,018 tons in 1908, an increase of 9,859,453 tons, or over 61.8 per cent. The production of 1909 was the greatest in our history, and exceeded by 14,110 tons that of the previous banner year 1907, when 25,781,361 tons were made. The following table gives the production of pig iron in half-yearly periods from 1904 to 1910 in gross tons.

Periods.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
First half	11,163,175	12,582,250	13,478,044	6,918,004	11,022,346	15,018,000
Second half	11,829,205	12,724,941	12,303,317	9,018,014	14,773,125	—
Total	22,992,380	25,307,191	25,781,361	15,936,018	25,795,471	—

The production of pig iron in the second half of 1909 was 3,750,779 tons greater than in the first half. Oregon and Washington, which have one furnace each, were the only States having one or more blast furnaces that did not make any iron in 1909. California, which does not have a blast furnace, produced a few tons of low-phosphorus pig iron in a Hero electric furnace. The Washington furnace was active in 1909. Oregon has not made pig iron for several years. With the exception of Georgia, all the active States engaged in production made more pig iron in 1909 than in 1908.

"How often do these people eat meat?" is a question an American in Europe finds himself asking when looking about among wage-workers. Meat is usually from 25 to 100 per cent higher in price than in the United States.—Samuel Gompers.

The Republican party has done more to merit the approbation of the intelligent American people during the present and last administrations than was ever before accomplished for any people in a like period, and the muckraker and sensationalist that overlooks all the good and sees only bad deserves universal contempt.—Representative Kennedy of Ohio.

This is a government by a majority of the people. It is a representative government. People select some 400 men to constitute the lower House and some 92 members to constitute the upper House through their legislatures, and the varying views of a majority of the voters in eighty or nine millions of people are reduced to one resultant force to take affirmative steps in carrying on a government by a system of parties. Without parties popular government would be absolutely impossible. In a party, those who join it, if they would make it effective, must surrender their personal predilections on matters comparatively of less importance in order to accomplish the good which united action on the most important principles at issue secures.—President Taft.

**BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED,
AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION.**

Quantities (in Tons of 2,240 Pounds), 1860 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Production.a	Net imports.b	Total.	Domestic exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890.....	85,430,842	934,274	86,365,116	1,136,068
1891.....	99,377,073	1,058,809	100,430,882	1,474,727
1892.....	105,268,963	1,331,399	106,600,362	1,700,496
1893.....	113,264,792	1,102,223	114,367,015	1,773,556
1894.....	114,629,671	1,147,904	115,777,575	2,178,321
1895.....	106,089,647	1,259,423	107,349,070	2,374,988
1896.....	120,641,244	1,239,543	121,880,787	2,246,281
1897.....	122,893,104	1,283,589	124,176,693	2,384,069
1898.....	131,801,356	1,268,279	133,069,635	2,682,414
1899.....	148,744,306	1,251,512	149,995,818	3,480,352
1900.....	172,609,988	1,700,765	174,310,753	5,411,329
1901d.....	189,567,957	1,973,134	191,541,091	5,763,469
1902d.....	201,632,276	1,926,290	203,568,566	5,400,694
1903c.....	232,336,468	3,519,843	235,856,311	5,210,322
1904c.....	252,454,775	1,940,962	254,395,737	6,434,713
1905c.....	248,803,294	1,514,500	250,317,794	6,707,788
1906c.....	281,306,058	1,818,758	283,124,816	7,155,592
1907c.....	306,138,274	1,687,081	307,825,355	8,812,332
1908c.....	352,463,493	1,975,625	354,439,118	9,884,957
1909c.....	296,941,021	1,224,999	298,166,020	9,018,867

a Figures of the Geological Survey. The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year, and includes such small amounts of anthracite as have been mined outside of Pennsylvania except in 1881.

b Kind of coal not specified prior to 1866.

c Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and Insular possessions.

**ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED,
AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION.**

Quantities (in Tons of 2,240 Pounds), 1869 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Production.a	Net imports.b	Total.	Domestic exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890.....	40,666,938	17,248	40,684,186	795,753
1891.....	41,489,858	14,892	41,504,658	924,312
1892.....	45,236,992	53,782	45,290,774	808,277
1893.....	46,850,450	66,443	46,910,893	1,023,111
1894.....	48,185,306	69,987	48,255,293	1,436,870
1895.....	46,358,144	80,004	46,438,148	1,397,204
1896.....	51,785,122	149,748	51,934,870	1,394,381
1897.....	48,523,287	86,978	48,610,265	1,274,417
1898.....	46,974,714	5,851	46,980,565	1,326,582
1899.....	47,663,075	601	47,663,677	1,571,581
1900.....	53,944,647	156	53,944,803	1,777,319
1901d.....	51,221,353	1	51,221,354	1,912,080
1902d.....	60,242,560	295	60,242,855	1,570,490
1903d.....	36,940,710	340,849	37,281,559	1,388,653
1904d.....	66,613,454	30,873	66,644,327	2,048,154
1905d.....	65,318,490	64,812	65,383,302	2,312,082
1906d.....	69,339,152	36,708	69,375,860	1,970,401
1907d.....	63,645,010	23,113	63,668,123	2,481,920
1908d.....	76,432,421	24,907	76,457,328	3,337,778
1909d.....	74,347,102	4,585	74,351,687	2,869,762

a Figures of the Geological Survey. The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year and does not include small amounts of anthracite coal mined outside of Pennsylvania except for 1881.

b Imports for consumption from 1869 to 1893, inclusive.

c Includes small amounts mined in Rhode Island and Virginia.

d Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and Insular possessions.

The promises of the platform did not contemplate the downward revision of the tariff rates to such a point that any industry theretofore protected should be injured. Hence, those who contend that the promise of the platform was to reduce prices by letting in foreign competition are contending for a free trade, and not for anything that they had the right to infer from the Republican platform.—President Taft.

COAL.

Estimated Supply in 1908, by States and Territories.

[From Report of National Conservation Commission, prepared by United States Geological Survey.]

State or Territory	Estimated contents.	State or Territory	Estimated contents.
	Million short tons.		Million short tons.
Alabama	68,656	North Carolina	2
Arizona	63	North Dakota	499,9
Arkansas	1,851	Ohio	85,2
California	993	Oklahoma	79,2
Colorado	371,601	Oregon	9
Georgia	981	Pennsylvania	117,4
Idaho	690	South Dakota	10,0
Illinois	239,032	Tennessee	25,4
Indiana	43,930	Texas	30,9
Iowa	28,948	Utah	196,4
Kansas	6,886	Virginia	22,2
Kentucky	103,844	Washington	19,9
Maryland	7,823	West Virginia	230,2
Michigan	11,979	Wyoming	423,9
Missouri	39,854	Total	3,135,7
Montana	303,023		
New Mexico	163,747		

COKE PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Quantities (in Tons of 2,240 Pounds), 1895 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Production.a	Net imports.	Total.	Domestic exports.	Remaining for consumption.	Per cent produced for export.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1895.....	8,217,528	24,394	8,241,922	98,509	8,143,413	1
1896.....	11,905,102	44,610	11,949,712	130,070	11,819,642	1
1897.....	10,525,690	26,223	10,551,913	155,972	10,395,941	1
1898.....	11,863,164	37,432	11,902,596	212,021	11,690,575	1
1899.....	14,327,865	51,435	14,379,300	215,513	14,163,787	1
1900.....	17,561,222	56,444	17,617,666	363,202	17,254,464	2
1901b	18,333,346	75,103	18,408,449	365,888	18,042,561	2
1902b	19,460,610	99,465	19,560,075	402,495	19,157,580	2
1903b	22,680,116	122,630	22,802,746	380,033	22,422,708	1
1904b	22,566,322	123,124	22,689,446	479,431	22,210,015	2
1905b	21,125,988	195,952	21,321,940	550,188	20,771,329	2
1906b	28,777,794	157,577	28,935,371	679,773	28,255,598	2
1907b	32,501,087	129,163	32,630,250	823,040	31,807,210	2
1908b	36,410,825	119,196	36,529,521	763,809	35,765,712	2
1909b	23,244,213	169,902	23,414,115	765,535	22,648,580	3

a Figures of the Geological Survey. The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

Areas in 1908, by States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Petroleum area.	Gas area.	State or Territory.	Petroleum area.	Gas area.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Alabama	50	40	Ohio:		
Alaska	500		Eastern	115	1
California	853	310	Western	535	1
Colorado	200	80	Oklahoma	400	1,0
Idaho	10		Oregon		
Illinois	200	50	Pennsylvania	2,000	2,7
Indiana	1,000	2,460	South Dakota		
Kansas	200	550	Tennessee	80	
Kentucky	400	290	Texas	400	1
Louisiana	60	110	Utah	40	
Michigan	80	40	Washington		
Missouri	30	70	West Virginia	570	1,0
Montana		40	Wyoming	750	1
New Mexico	80		Total	8,850	10,0
New York	300	550			

LIFE INSURANCE.

Number of Policies and Amount of Insurance in Force in Ordinary and Industrial Companies (Census Years 1850 to 1880; Annually from 1888), and Income, Payments, Assets, Liabilities, and Surplus in 1880 and from 1888 to 1908.

[Prepared by Frederick L. Hoffman, insurance statistician, Newark, N. J.]

INSURANCE IN FORCE FROM 1850 TO 1908.

Calendar year.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total.	
	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.
1850.....	29,407	Dollars. 68,614,189		Dollars. 236,674		Dollars. 916,364
1860.....	60,000	180,000,000		20,533,469		3,888,878
1870.....	839,226	2,262,847,000		305,155,182		3,657,669,776
1880.....	679,690	1,564,183,532		365,841,518		4,583,469
1888.....	1,091,357	2,896,099,365		5,203,090		4,049,578,567
1889.....	1,218,008	3,291,828,258		4,785,276		4,446,410,709
1890.....	1,319,561	3,620,057,439		481,919,116		5,738,434,772
1891.....	1,465,459	3,964,491,593		888,266,586		5,943,067,492
1892.....	1,531,231	4,314,204,343		996,139,424		6,326,120,072
1893.....	1,754,303	4,629,774,861		1,110,073,519		6,825,037,770
1894.....	1,868,954	4,765,220,494		1,293,125,522		7,774,280,005
1895.....	1,940,945	4,917,694,131		1,468,986,366		8,562,138,746
1896.....	2,024,927	5,054,800,906		1,640,857,553		9,593,846,948
1897.....	2,201,193	5,329,980,648		1,806,890,864		10,206,577
1898.....	2,419,850	5,714,964,251		1,977,599,397		11,570,607,545
1899.....	2,820,950	6,481,154,483		2,135,859,103		12,547,937,441
1900.....	3,176,051	7,093,152,380		2,309,754,235		13,364,009,759
1901.....	3,693,702	7,952,989,395		2,453,616,207		13,706,810,284
1902.....	4,160,088	8,701,587,912		2,577,896,941		14,064,415,202
1903.....	4,694,021	9,593,008,148		2,668,919,696		14,518,952,277
1904.....	5,507,759	10,412,078,338		2,735,347		
1905.....	5,621,417	11,054,255,524		2,802,049		
1906.....	5,792,956	11,253,194,077		2,868,751		
1907.....	5,945,780	11,486,518,261		2,935,453		
1908.....	6,164,730	11,850,032,581		3,002,155		

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC., IN 1880 AND FROM 1888 TO 1908.

Calen-dar year.	Total income.	Total pay-ments to policy holders.	Assets.		Liabilities.	Surplus.
			Dollars.	Dollars.		
1880.....	Dollars. 80,537,990	Dollars. 55,881,794	Dollars. 452,680,651		Dollars. 678,681,309	Dollars. 92,290,752
1888.....	155,477,074	77,542,039	668,196,883		740,226,450	100,352,677
1889.....	177,607,718	83,031,083	720,237,645		802,677,076	116,664,955
1890.....	196,938,069	90,007,820	770,972,061		930,987,755	142,218,924
1891.....	213,444,589	97,026,344	840,579,127		997,668,526	162,205,363
1892.....	227,622,957	104,506,882	919,342,031		1,066,541,285	177,019,826
1893.....	241,727,503	112,648,941	987,946,922		1,157,010,946	187,892,252
1894.....	261,959,111	118,423,246	1,073,156,679		1,245,788,245	216,863,073
1895.....	271,928,709	125,136,443	1,159,873,889		1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1896.....	283,726,855	136,179,008	1,243,561,111		1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1897.....	304,945,675	139,405,708	1,344,903,198		1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1898.....	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318		1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1899.....	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408		1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1900.....	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173		2,163,468,541	330,492,427
1901.....	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985		2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1902.....	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851		2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1903.....	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193		2,736,336,068	316,439,451
1904.....	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968		2,925,344,468	474,002,778
1905.....	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867			
1906.....	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848			
1907.....	678,688,362	309,699,025	3,052,775,519			
1908.....	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,399,347,246			

Revision there must be. It should be prompt, thorough, and fair. But the policy of protection will be maintained and American industry, involving the interests of our wage-earners, must be properly safe-guarded.—Governor Hughes.

REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA.**Organized Strength, Years ended June 30, 1906 to 1909**

[From reports of the Adjutant-General and The Military Secretary of the Army]

State or Territory.	1907		1908		1909	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Regular Army.....	3,656	54,314	3,850	67,184	4,048	74,744
Militia.						
Alabama	185	2,011	216	3,010	221	3,010
Arizona	25	292	33	340	43	43
Arkansas	135	1,227	122	1,174	129	1,174
California	241	2,453	193	2,082	192	2,082
Colorado	62	581	69	644	71	644
Connecticut	196	2,584	181	2,526	186	2,526
Delaware	41	362	39	349	40	349
District of Columbia	127	1,245	132	1,203	136	1,203
Florida	100	1,146	94	1,160	101	1,160
Georgia	263	2,482	212	2,806	239	2,806
Hawaii	37	388	40	452	49	452
Idaho	54	439	61	469	59	469
Illinois	492	5,648	500	5,813	520	5,813
Indiana	170	1,923	186	2,121	198	2,121
Iowa	201	2,519	202	2,455	216	2,455
Kansas	124	1,113	128	1,275	129	1,275
Kentucky	144	1,304	150	1,590	159	1,590
Louisiana	107	1,172	106	1,142	111	1,142
Maine	108	1,125	108	1,174	107	1,174
Maryland	170	1,799	163	1,741	157	1,741
Massachusetts	444	5,127	424	5,102	443	5,102
Michigan	188	2,324	213	2,648	204	2,648
Minnesota	166	1,898	196	2,612	201	2,612
Mississippi	117	1,078	119	1,083	127	1,083
Missouri	173	1,837	208	2,811	223	2,811
Montana	32	502	36	386	40	386
Nebraska	110	1,264	108	1,299	102	1,299
Nevada	8	2				
New Hampshire	114	1,129	125	1,443	131	1,443
New Jersey	349	4,144	351	3,982	369	3,982
New Mexico	32	226	31	243	27	243
New York	920	13,314	946	13,800	981	13,800
North Carolina	199	1,790	204	1,835	215	1,835
North Dakota	67	579	64	639	64	639
Ohio	425	5,416	446	5,099	495	5,099
Oklahoma	55	476	53	660	56	660
Oregon	79	905	101	1,343	112	1,343
Pennsylvania	721	9,167	703	9,345	732	9,345
Rhode Island	117	933	116	961	110	961
South Carolina	167	1,603	175	1,714	180	1,714
South Dakota	70	569	64	562	73	562
Tennessee	142	1,411	111	1,430	122	1,430
Texas	238	1,931	202	2,032	216	2,032
Utah	38	313	37	330	47	330
Vermont	61	670	63	781	63	781
Virginia	165	1,735	163	1,803	170	1,803
Washington	62	620	56	639	54	639
West Virginia	96	840	98	986	116	986
Wisconsin	192	2,712	194	2,825	198	2,825
Wyoming	38	318	41	439	41	439
Total	8,567	96,646	8,583	102,358	8,975	100,000

I believe that a navy is the greatest insurer of peace that we could possibly have—a navy commensurate with our resources, and commensurate with our coast line, and commensurate with the number of dependencies we have, and commensurate with our population, and commensurate with our influence as a world power.—Wm. H. Taft.

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

Organized Strength, Years ended June 30, 1906 to 1909.

[Data furnished by the Secretary of the Navy.]

State or Territory.	1907		1908		1909	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Navy	2,552	33,027	2,769	39,346	2,823	44,129
Marine Corps	279	8,038	269	8,811	334	9,360
Naval Militia.						
California	46	378	49	509	49	552
Connecticut	22	178	22	220	22	202
District of Columbia	16	304	14	187	14	132
Georgia	14	140	10	107	8	74
Illinois	54	637	50	669	51	587
Louisiana	48	523	48	577	52	583
Maine	4	64	4	60	4	65
Maryland	20	202	21	272	23	271
Massachusetts	34	482	43	496	41	481
Michigan	23	253	40	356	45	295
Minnesota	13	121	13	162	11	123
Missouri	10	107	11	120	10	96
New Jersey	30	302	27	301	29	321
New York	53	608	52	741	53	767
North Carolina	42	300	44	343	47	317
Ohio	25	185	19	183	18	247
Pennsylvania	8	87	8	87	7	118
Rhode Island	17	179	19	212	17	209
South Carolina	25	175	21	185	21	185
Wisconsin					8	44
Total.....	504	5,225	515	5,787	525	5,639

VESSELS IN THE NAVY.

Number Fit or Unfit for Service and Under Construction or Authorized, by Specified Classes, on June 30, 1909.

Class.	Fit for service.	Unfit for sea service.	Under construction or authorized.	Total.
First-class battle ships.....	25		8	33
Second-class battle ship.....	1			1
Armored cruisers	12			12
Armored ram	1			1
Single-turret harbor-defense monitors.....	4			4
Double-turret monitors	6			6
Protected cruisers	22			22
Unprotected cruisers	3			3
Gunboats	9			9
Light-draft gunboats	3			3
Composite gunboats	8			8
Gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun).....			1	1
Training ship (Naval Academy), sheathed.....	1			1
Special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius).....	2			2
Gunboats under 500 tons.....	12			12
Torpedo-boat destroyers	16		20	36
Steel torpedo boats.....	33			33
Submarine torpedo boats.....	12		20	32
Wooden torpedo boat.....	1			1
Iron cruising vessels, steam.....	3			3
Wooden cruising vessels, steam.....	5	4		9
Wooden sailing vessels.....	5	2		7
Tugs	44		1	45
Auxiliary cruisers	5			5
Converted yachts	21			21
Colliers	15		8	23
Transports and supply ships	8			8
Training ships	2			2
Training brigantine	1			1
Scout cruisers	3			3
Hospital ships	2			2
Receiving ships	4	5		9
Prison ships	3	1		4
Total	292	12	58	362

PENSIONERS.

Number on the Rolls, First Payments, and Amounts of Disbursements for Pensions, 1865 to 1909.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.]

Year ended June 30—	Number of pensioners on the rolls.			Total disbursements for pensions.	Cost maintenance & expens.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.		
1865.....	35,880	50,106	85,986	Dollars. 8,525,153.11	Dollars.
1866.....	55,652	71,070	126,722	15,450,549.88	407,1
1867.....	71,856	83,618	155,474	20,784,789.69	490,8
1868.....	75,957	93,636	169,643	23,101,509.36	553,0
1869.....	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,513,247.27	564,5
1870.....	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488.78	600,9
1871.....	93,394	114,101	207,495	28,518,792.62	863,0
1872.....	113,954	118,275	232,229	29,752,746.81	951,5
1873.....	119,500	118,911	238,411	26,982,063.89	1,003,2
1874.....	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,206,778.99	966,7
1875.....	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,270,404.76	982,0
1876.....	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209.53	1,015,
1877.....	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821.72	1,034,
1878.....	131,619	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44	1,032,5
1879.....	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	837,
1880.....	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	932,
1881.....	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35	1,072,
1882.....	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1,466,
1883.....	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	2,501,
1884.....	225,470	97,236	322,756	57,912,387.47	2,835,
1885.....	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	3,392,
1886.....	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	3,245,
1887.....	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	3,753,
1888.....	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	3,515,
1889.....	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	3,466,
1890.....	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39	3,526,
1891.....	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	4,700,
1892.....	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	4,898,
1893.....	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94	4,867,
1894.....	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17	3,963,
1895.....	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	4,338,
1896.....	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46	3,991,
1897.....	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35	3,987,
1898.....	758,511	235,203	983,714	144,651,879.80	4,114,
1899.....	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95	4,147,
1900.....	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65	3,841,
1901.....	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84	3,868,
1902.....	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,504,267.99	3,831,
1903.....	729,356	267,189	906,545	137,759,653.71	3,993,
1904.....	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49	3,849,
1905.....	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33	3,721,
1906.....	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25	3,523,
1907.....	679,937	287,484	967,371	138,155,412.46	3,309,
1908.....	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27	2,800,
1909.....	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77	2,852,

The following amounts have been paid to soldiers, their widows, minor dren, and dependent relatives on account of military and naval service d the wars in which the United States has been engaged:

War of the Revolution (estimated).....	\$70,000,
War of 1812 (on account of service, without regard to disability).....	45,757,
Indian wars (on account of service, without regard of disability).....	9,995,
War with Mexico (on account of service, without regard to dis ability).....	42,492,
Civil war	3,686,461,
War with Spain.....	26,383,
Regular establishment	15,507,
Unclassified	16,484,

Actual total disbursements in pensions.....

3,913,082,

I believe our strong party with its great principles is in its infancy. Our glory as a nation has but just begun. There are mighty problems yet to be solved, grave questions to be answered, complex issues to be wrought out, but I believe we can trust the Grand Old Party and its leaders to care for the future of our Nation and of our people as it has cared them so well in the past.—James S. Sherman.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, 1881 to 1909.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.]

Year ended June 30—	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
1881	19,205	2,792,736	4,860	1,264,998	24,065	4,057,734
1882	19,177	2,810,107	5,191	1,355,826	24,368	4,165,933
1883	18,968	2,822,293	5,249	1,413,194	24,217	4,235,487
1884	18,681	2,805,320	5,401	1,465,909	24,082	4,271,229
1885	18,564	2,771,017	5,399	1,494,917	23,963	4,265,934
1886	18,067	2,608,152	5,467	1,522,984	23,534	4,131,136
1887	17,582	2,563,128	5,481	1,542,717	23,063	4,105,845
1888	17,587	2,543,846	5,694	1,648,070	23,281	4,191,916
1889	17,699	2,541,924	5,924	1,765,551	23,623	4,307,475
1890	17,502	2,565,409	5,965	1,859,088	23,467	4,424,497
1891	17,683	2,668,495	6,216	2,016,264	23,899	4,684,759
1892	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	24,333	4,764,921
1893	17,951	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,272	24,512	4,825,071
1894	17,060	2,494,599	6,526	2,189,430	23,586	4,684,029
1895	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,801	23,240	4,635,960
1896	16,313	2,396,672	6,595	2,307,208	22,908	4,703,880
1897	16,034	2,410,462	6,599	2,358,558	22,633	4,769,020
1898	15,993	2,377,815	6,712	2,371,923	22,705	4,749,738
1899	15,891	2,388,227	6,837	2,476,011	22,728	4,864,238
1900	16,280	2,507,042	7,053	2,657,797	23,333	5,164,839
1901	16,643	2,603,265	7,414	2,920,953	24,057	5,524,218
1902	16,546	2,621,028	7,727	3,176,874	24,273	5,797,902
1903	16,371	2,679,257	8,054	3,408,088	24,425	6,087,345
1904	16,095	2,696,117	8,463	3,595,418	24,558	6,291,535
1905	15,784	2,715,049	8,897	3,741,494	24,681	6,456,543
1906	15,506	2,699,682	9,500	3,975,287	25,006	6,674,969
1907	14,861	2,659,426	10,050	4,279,368	24,911	6,938,794
1908	14,499	2,654,271	10,926	4,711,174	25,425	7,365,445
1909	14,047	2,639,531	11,641	4,749,224	25,688	7,388,755

**TONNAGE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS OF
THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Employed in the Foreign and Coastwise Trade and in the Fisheries, 1883 to 1909.

Year ended June 30—	Employed in the—							
	Foreign trade.		Coastwise trade.		Whale fisheries.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Total.
	Steam	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam	Total.		
1883	Gross. 171,905	Gross. 1,269,681	Gross. 1,241,289	Gross. 2,888,354	Gross. 1,298	Gross. 32,414	Gross. 95,038	Gross. 4,235,487
1884	182,100	1,276,972	1,281,721	2,884,068	790	27,249	82,940	4,271,229
1885	185,616	1,262,814	1,308,511	2,895,371	790	25,184	82,563	4,265,934
1886	175,843	1,088,041	1,346,331	2,939,252	790	23,138	80,705	4,131,136
1887	169,759	989,412	1,369,146	3,010,735	3,812	26,151	79,547	4,105,845
1888	179,586	919,302	1,464,673	3,172,120	3,812	24,482	76,012	4,191,916
1889	190,196	999,619	1,571,079	3,211,416	4,275	21,976	74,464	4,307,475
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497
1891	235,070	988,719	1,776,269	3,609,876	4,925	17,231	68,933	4,634,759
1892	225,437	977,624	1,845,518	3,700,773	3,462	17,052	69,472	4,764,921
1893	257,147	883,199	1,922,169	3,854,693	3,956	16,604	70,575	4,825,071
1894	261,755	899,698	1,923,339	3,696,276	4,336	16,482	71,573	4,684,029
1895	247,387	822,347	1,960,756	3,728,714	4,658	15,839	69,060	4,635,960
1896	260,224	829,833	2,042,326	3,790,296	4,658	15,121	68,630	4,703,880
1897	253,816	792,870	2,100,084	3,896,826	4,658	12,714	66,610	4,769,020
1898	290,241	726,213	2,077,859	3,959,702	3,823	11,496	52,327	4,749,733
1899	355,913	837,229	2,115,981	3,965,313	4,117	11,017	50,679	4,864,238
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839
1901	426,259	879,595	2,491,231	4,582,645	3,463	9,534	52,444	5,524,218
1902	455,017	873,235	2,718,049	4,858,714	3,808	9,320	56,633	5,797,902
1903	523,602	879,264	2,890,678	5,141,037	3,808	9,512	57,532	6,087,345
1904	549,938	883,628	3,041,262	5,335,164	4,218	10,140	57,603	6,291,535
1905	596,644	943,750	3,140,314	5,441,688	4,536	10,763	60,342	6,456,543
1906	586,749	928,466	3,384,002	5,674,044	4,536	11,020	61,439	6,674,969
1907	598,155	861,466	3,664,210	6,010,601	3,970	9,680	57,047	6,938,794
1908	595,147	920,413	4,099,045	6,371,862	3,590	9,655	53,515	7,365,445
1909	575,226	878,523	4,157,557	6,451,042	3,300	8,982	50,208	7,388,755

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS, ETC.

Values, 1863 to 1909.

[Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.]

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year ended June 30—	By sea. a			Total land and sea.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1863	241,872,471	343,056,031	584,928,502	41.4
1864	184,061,486	485,793,548	669,855,034	27.5
1865	167,402,872	437,010,124	604,412,996	27.7
1866	325,711,861	685,226,691	1,010,938,552	32.2
1867	297,834,904	581,330,403	879,165,307	33.9
1868	297,981,573	550,546,074	848,527,647	35.1
1869	289,956,772	586,492,012	876,448,784	33.2
1870	352,969,401	638,927,488	991,896,889	35.6
1871	353,664,172	755,822,576	1,109,486,748	31.9
1872	345,331,101	839,346,362	1,184,677,463	29.2
1873	346,306,592	966,722,651	1,313,029,243	26.4
1874	350,451,994	939,206,106	1,289,658,100	27.2
1875	314,257,792	884,788,517	1,199,046,309	26.2
1876	311,076,171	813,354,987	1,124,431,158	27.7
1877	316,660,281	859,920,536	1,176,580,817	26.9
1878	313,050,906	876,991,129	1,190,042,035	26.3
1879	272,015,692	911,269,232	1,183,284,924	23.0
1880	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,482,612,011	17.4
1881	250,586,470	1,269,002,983	1,519,589,453	16.5
1882	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	1,440,208,514	15.8
1883	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	1,498,927,424	16.0
1884	233,699,035	1,127,798,199	1,361,497,234	17.2
1885	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,339	15.3
1886	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,271,260,616	15.5
1887	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,359,551,254	14.3
1888	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	1,365,554,794	14.0
1889	203,805,103	1,217,063,541	1,420,868,649	14.3
1890	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9
1891	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5
1892	220,173,735	1,564,559,651	1,784,733,386	12.3
1893	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2
1894	195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,072	13.3
1895	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7
1896	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12.0
1897	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11.0
1898	161,328,017	1,532,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3
1899	160,612,206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9
1900	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3
1901	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2
1902	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8
1903	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.6
1904	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3
1905	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1
1906	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0
1907	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8
1909	258,657,217	2,462,693,814	2,721,351,031	9.5

a Includes also all water-borne foreign commerce of ports on the Great Lakes.

The Democrats are a party having no solidarity, unit elements that are as unmixable as oil and water, and when they come to make a government, should they ever be elected to power, the administration would become as nerveless as a man stricken with paralysis, because the radical difference between the elements necessary to make up the party would be so great as to produce perfect stagnation in legislative provisions for the emergencies which might arise. The Democratic party to-day, as organized, is nothing but organized incapacity. Neither element of the party would have a sense of responsibility strong enough to overcome its antagonism to the principles upheld by the other faction, were it to come into power.—Wm. H. Taft.

POST-OFFICES AND POST ROUTES.

Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department, Including Amounts Paid for Transportation of the Mails, 1879 to 1909.

[From the annual reports of the Postmaster-General.]

Year ended June 30 —	Post-offices.	Extent of post routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expended for transportation of—		Total expenditure of the Department.
				Domestic mail.	Foreign mail.	
Number.	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	18,953,219	200,026	33,449,899
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,802	199,809	36,542,804
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	22,812,429	240,067	39,592,566
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	22,460,473	280,501	40,482,021
1883	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	23,874,394	316,358	43,282,944
1884	50,017	359,530	43,325,959	25,014,478	332,221	47,224,560
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	27,035,543	331,903	50,046,235
1886	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	27,614,540	391,856	51,004,744
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,609	27,892,646	402,523	53,006,194
1888	57,376	403,977	52,695,177	29,347,959	547,395	56,468,315
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	32,361,697	541,212	62,317,119
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,098	34,116,243	563,631	66,259,548
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,987	73,059,519
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	39,082,919	774,016	76,980,846
1893	68,403	453,833	75,896,933	41,179,555	1,097,867	81,581,681
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,375,359	1,239,363	84,994,112
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	46,336,326	1,173,561	87,179,551
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	47,993,067	1,530,864	90,932,670
1897	71,022	470,032	82,668,463	48,028,094	1,890,099	94,077,242
1898	73,570	480,461	89,012,619	50,444,291	1,760,091	98,033,524
1899	75,000	496,949	95,021,384	52,027,901	1,769,851	101,632,161
1900	76,688	500,990	102,354,579	54,135,930	2,100,266	107,740,268
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	56,002,576	2,148,635	115,554,921
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	58,589,968	2,410,473	124,785,697
1903	74,169	506,263	134,224,443	62,606,015	2,580,700	138,784,488
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	67,027,776	2,697,077	152,362,117
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,485	69,927,689	2,828,703	167,399,169
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	72,944,352	2,895,756	178,449,779
1907	62,663	463,406	183,585,006	77,471,917	2,988,849	190,238,288
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	78,174,988	2,982,732	208,351,886
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	80,901,899	2,804,170	221,004,102

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mileage of Lines and Wires, Number of Offices, and Traffic, 1890 to 1909.

Year ended June 30 —	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.	Receipts.
1890.....	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,029
1891.....	187,981	715,591	29,098	59,148,343	23,034,327
1892.....	189,576	739,105	20,700	62,387,298	23,706,405
1893.....	189,936	769,201	21,078	66,591,858	24,978,443
1894.....	190,303	790,792	21,166	58,632,237	21,852,655
1895.....	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019
1896.....	189,918	826,929	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736
1897.....	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151,684	22,638,859
1898.....	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,733
1899.....	189,856	904,633	22,285	61,398,157	23,954,312
1900.....	192,705	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	24,758,570
1901.....	193,589	972,766	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,151
1902.....	196,115	1,029,984	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095
1903.....	196,517	1,089,212	23,120	a69,790,866	29,167,687
1904.....	199,350	1,155,405	23,458	a67,903,973	29,249,390
1905.....	200,224	1,184,557	23,814	a67,477,320	29,033,635
1906.....	202,959	1,256,147	24,323	a71,487,082	30,675,655
1907.....	205,646	1,321,199	24,760	a74,804,551	32,856,406
1908.....	208,477	1,359,430	23,853	a62,371,287	28,582,212
1909.....	211,513	1,382,500	24,321	a68,053,439	30,541,073

a Not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY.

Mileage of Lines and Wires, Number of Offices, and Messages Sent, 1890 to 1908.

[The figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which have traffic contracts with or go to make up the telegraph system which is generally known as the "Postal Telegraph Cable Company." They include, except with respect to messages, connecting operations in Canada prior to 1908.]

Calendar year.	Miles of poles and cable operated but not owned. ^a	Miles of poles and cable owned.	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Messages
1890		11,142	67,751	1,050	7,380,000
1891		12,739	76,365	1,187	8,271,760
1892		13,363	88,646	1,412	9,335,290
1893		16,201	101,807	1,605	10,251,190
1894		17,715	108,695	1,759	10,965,500
1895		19,477	117,344	2,067	12,493,880
1896	11,699	20,165	165,018	9,074	13,461,430
1897	16,011	21,098	178,438	9,875	13,628,000
1898	14,200	24,547	191,834	11,098	15,407,070
1899	16,070	25,560	209,373	12,663	15,958,380
1900	17,385	26,042	226,465	13,100	16,528,440
1901	17,500	26,349	243,422	14,877	17,898,070
1902	21,043	26,476	266,122	16,248	20,086,930
1903	21,319	27,482	276,245	19,977	21,600,530
1904	25,551	27,793	302,260	21,071	22,525,550
1905	27,307	27,936	306,187	23,066	23,925,900
1906	31,721	28,137	326,815	25,314	25,500,000
1907	31,312	27,297	328,196	25,507	b23,675,530
1908	12,005	27,297	256,829	25,846	23,341,430

a No data obtained for years prior to 1896.

b Decrease as compared with 1906 due in large part to the abolition of free service on the entire system on January 1, 1907.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND COMPANIES ASSOCIATED WITH IT.

Statistics, January 1, 1905 to 1910.

	1905	1907	1909	1910
Operating Companies.				
Exchanges	4,080	4,889	5,043	4,900
Branch offices				
Miles of wire:				
On poles.....	41,654,379	2,754,571	3,467,092	3,645,870
On buildings	1,888,760	3,241,471	4,625,047	5,021,510
Underground	6,671	11,690	6,540	8,000
Submarine				
Total miles of exchange service wire	3,549,810	6,007,732	8,098,679	8,675,470
Total circuits	930,251	1,384,175	1,668,211	1,829,940
Total employees	67,756	104,646	98,533	104,980
Total subscribers	1,799,633	2,727,289	3,215,245	3,588,230
Length of wire operated.miles.	4,671,038	7,468,903	9,830,718	10,480,000
Instruments in hands of licensees under rental at beginning of year.....number.....	4,480,564	7,107,836	7,647,023	8,338,640
Daily exchange connections	11,149,063	16,478,058	18,499,376	19,925,190
Average daily calls per subscriber	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.5
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.				
Dividends paid stockholders	9,799,118	10,195,234	12,459,156	17,036,210
Capital	do.. 158,661,800	158,661,800	180,587,000	256,475,300
Gross earnings.....	do.. 18,546,659	24,526,097	27,898,970	32,761,340
Net earnings b.....	do.. 11,275,702	12,970,937	18,121,707	23,095,330

a Information not collected separately.

b After deducting interest.

**AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS,
NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT
DUE TO EACH DEPOSITOR.**

**Year Ended June 30, 1909, by States and Territories and by
Geographical Divisions.**

[From reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

State or Territory and division.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors. ^a	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Alabama	10	13,320	Dollars. 2,019,713	Dolls. 151.63
Arkansas	6	5,213	1,157,132	221.97
California	131	443,334	250,915,737	565.97
Colorado	10	17,304	3,895,021	225.09
Connecticut	88	544,664	257,696,998	473.13
Delaware	2	25,380	9,139,660	360.11
District of Columbia.....	12	54,069	11,101,117	205.31
Florida	4	6,295	1,168,191	185.57
Georgia	18	35,163	7,832,232	222.74
Idaho	4	1,217	336,486	276.48
(d)				
Indiana	5	32,039	10,917,991	340.77
Iowa	572	373,906	136,958,093	366.29
Kansas	14	20,080	3,552,705	176.92
Kentucky	11	17,314	1,996,555	115.31
Louisiana	9	60,887	16,429,182	269.83
Maine	52	226,861	87,677,256	386.48
Maryland	48	247,445	89,961,898	363.56
Massachusetts	189	2,002,010	728,224,477	363.74
Michigan	15	76,129	31,292,354	411.04
Minnesota	11	92,544	22,503,157	243.16
Mississippi	12	7,640	2,047,271	267.96
Montana	3	4,067	3,368,991	823.37
Nebraska	11	16,846	3,261,165	193.58
New Hampshire (g).....	55	178,440	79,599,247	446.08
New Jersey	28	297,926	98,549,807	330.78
New Mexico	4	1,575	409,513	260.00
New York	137	2,760,343	1,405,799,063	509.28
North Carolina	24	44,783	7,349,823	164.12
Ohio	44	321,809	103,966,943	323.07
Oregon	6	3,339	1,890,229	566.10
Pennsylvania	11	452,487	166,095,385	367.07
Rhode Island	18	130,231	69,308,516	532.19
South Carolina	28	30,476	9,550,910	313.39
South Dakota	12	7,737	1,750,544	226.25
Tennessee	27	48,003	14,039,136	292.46
Utah	3	29,195	8,544,649	292.67
Vermont (h).....	21	104,620	39,442,734	377.00
Virginia	22	33,349	9,583,958	287.38
Washington	11	14,685	4,507,943	306.97
West Virginia	11	42,189	8,195,003	194.24
Wisconsin	3	6,249	1,146,807	183.51
Wyoming	1	700	22,211,300	317.30
Total.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45
Geographical divisions (i)				
Northeastern	423	3,186,826	1,261,949,228	395.99
Eastern	238	3,837,650	1,780,646,935	463.99
Southern	182	344,632	81,369,105	236.14
Middle	650	902,076	306,785,345	339.86
Western	55	68,309	16,460,053	240.96
Pacific	155	491,770	266,195,044	541.30

^a Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 3; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 6; Georgia, 2; Alabama, 3; Louisiana, 1; Arkansas, 2; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 6; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 98; South Dakota, 2; Kansas, 1; Wyoming, 1; Colorado, 2; Washington, 3; California, 9.

^d Included in reports of the Comptroller of the Currency in abstract of state banks having savings departments.

^g Exclusive of six state banks having savings departments.

^h Twenty-nine loan and trust companies, formerly classed as mutual savings banks, excluded.

ⁱ Northeastern division: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Eastern division: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. Southern division: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Middle division: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Western division: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Pacific division: California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah.

TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Year.	Deposits * in—				Total de- posits, includ- ing individual deposits in national and private banks.
	National banks (individual deposits).	Savings banks.a	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1800.....					
1810.....					
1820.....		1,138,576			
1830.....		6,973,304			
1840.....		14,051,520	75,696,857		
1850.....		43,431,130	109,586,595		
1851.....		50,457,913	128,957,712		
1852.....		59,467,453	145,553,876		
1853.....		72,313,696	188,188,744		
1854.....		77,823,906	190,400,342		
1855.....		84,290,076	212,765,662		
1856.....		95,598,230	230,351,352		
1857.....		98,512,968	185,932,049		
1858.....		108,438,287	259,568,278		
1859.....		128,657,901	253,802,129		
1860.....		149,277,504	257,229,562		
1861.....		146,729,882	296,322,408		
1862.....		169,484,540	393,686,226		
1863.....		206,235,202	(f)		
1864.....	119,414,239	236,280,401	(f)		
1865.....	398,357,560	242,619,382	(f)		
1866.....	533,338,174	282,455,794	(f)		
1867.....	539,599,076	337,009,452	(f)		
1868.....	575,842,070	392,781,813	(f)		
1869.....	574,307,383	457,675,050	(f)		
1870.....	542,261,563	549,874,358	(f)		
1871.....	602,110,758	650,745,442	(f)		
1872.....	618,801,619	735,046,805	(f)		
1873.....	641,121,775	802,363,609	110,754,034		
1874.....	622,863,154	864,556,902	143,696,383		
1875.....	686,478,630	924,037,304	165,871,439	85,025,371	2,182,512,744
1876.....	641,432,886	941,350,255	157,928,658	87,817,992	2,150,629,791
1877.....	636,267,529	866,218,306	226,654,538	84,215,849	2,057,196,222
1878.....	621,632,160	879,897,425	142,764,491	73,136,578	1,901,260,654
1879.....	648,934,141	802,490,298	166,958,229	75,873,219	1,834,175,887
1880.....	833,701,034	819,106,973	208,751,611	90,008,008	2,134,234,861
1881.....	1,031,731,043	891,961,142	261,362,303	111,670,329	2,538,570,371
1882.....	1,066,707,249	966,797,081	281,775,496	144,841,596	2,755,743,582
1883.....	1,043,137,763	1,024,856,787	334,995,702	165,378,515	
1884.....	979,020,350	1,073,294,955	325,365,669	188,745,922	
1885.....	1,106,376,517	1,095,172,147	344,307,916	188,417,293	
1886.....	1,146,246,911	1,141,530,578	342,882,767	214,063,415	
1887.....	1,285,076,979	1,235,247,371	447,995,653	240,190,711	3,305,091,171
1888.....	1,292,342,471	1,364,196,550	410,047,842	257,878,114	3,419,348,819
1889.....	1,442,137,979	1,444,391,325	507,084,481	299,612,899	3,776,410,402
1890.....	1,521,745,665	1,550,023,956	553,054,584	336,456,492	4,061,002,364
1891.....	1,535,058,569	1,654,826,142	556,637,012	355,330,080	4,196,811,530
1892.....	1,753,339,680	1,758,329,618	648,513,809	411,659,996	4,664,934,251
1893.....	1,556,761,230	1,808,800,262	706,865,643	486,244,079	4,627,223,910
1894.....	1,677,801,201	1,777,833,242	658,107,494	471,298,816	4,651,115,302
1895.....	1,736,022,007	1,844,357,798	712,410,423	546,652,657	4,921,267,817
1896.....	1,668,413,508	1,935,466,468	695,659,914	586,468,156	4,945,124,424
1897.....	1,770,480,563	1,983,413,564	723,640,795	566,922,205	5,094,735,370
1898.....	2,023,357,160	2,028,208,409	9,912,365,406	662,138,397	5,688,164,456
1899.....	2,522,157,509	2,182,006,424	1,164,020,972	835,499,064	6,768,658,361
1900.....	2,458,092,758	2,389,719,954	1,266,735,282	1,028,232,407	7,238,986,450
1901.....	2,941,877,429	2,518,599,536	1,610,502,246	1,271,081,174	8,460,642,288
1902.....	3,098,875,772	2,650,104,486	1,698,185,287	1,525,887,493	9,104,722,986
1903.....	3,200,993,509	2,815,483,106	1,814,570,163	1,589,398,796	9,553,693,594
1904.....	3,312,439,842	2,918,775,329	2,073,218,049	1,600,322,325	10,000,546,999
1905.....	3,783,658,494	3,093,077,357	2,365,209,630	1,980,856,737	11,350,739,316
1906.....	4,055,873,637	3,299,544,601	2,741,464,129	2,008,937,790	12,215,767,666
1907.....	4,322,880,141	3,495,410,087	3,068,649,860	2,061,623,035	18,099,635,348
1908.....	4,374,551,208	3,479,192,891	2,937,129,598	1,866,964,314	12,784,511,169
1909.....	4,898,576,696	3,713,405,710	2,466,958,666	2,835,835,181	14,108,039,477

* Statistics for institutions reporting nearest June 30 in each year.

a Prior to 1909, exclusive of Illinois State banks having savings departments.
Included in next column (State banks).

The Republican principle of the protective tariff is, as I understand it, that through the customs revenue law a tariff should be collected on all imported products that compete with American products, which will at least equal a difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad, and that proper allowance should be made in this difference for the reasonable profits to the American manufacturer.—Wm. H. Taft.

SAVINGS BANKS, INCLUDING POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Number of Depositors, Amount of Deposits, and Average Deposits per Deposit Account and per Inhabitant, by Specified Countries.

[Latest data taken from the official reports of the respective countries.]

Country.	Population. ^a	Date of report.	Number depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.
Austria	27,767,000	Dec. 31, 1907b..	6,005,049	1,149,655,215	191.45
Belgium (c).....	7,239,371	Dec. 31, 1908....	2,624,991	171,044,463	65.16
Bulgaria	4,096,551	Dec. 31, 1907....	201,956	6,495,913	32.16
Chile	3,400,000	June 30, 1908....	198,419	22,876,142	115.29
Denmark (d).....	2,659,000	Mar. 31, 1908....	1,267,362	193,791,394	152.91
Egypt	11,190,000	Dec. 31, 1908....	86,728	1,986,755	22.91
France	39,267,000	Dec. 31, 1907....	12,847,599	961,355,347	74.83
Algeria	5,232,000	..... do	19,052	904,582	47.48
Tunis	1,804,000	..... do	5,415	1,080,413	199.52
Germany	61,630,000	Dec. 31, 1906....	18,658,460	3,191,882,000	171.07
Luxemburg	246,000	Dec. 31, 1907....	61,049	10,443,220	171.06
Hungary	20,675,000	..... do	1,699,011	395,072,672	232.53
Italy (f).....	33,910,000	..... do	6,953,078	667,645,797	96.02
Japan (g).....	49,319,000	{ Dec. 31, 1906.... | Mar. 31, 1908.... | Dec. 31, 1906.... | Mar. 31, 1907.... | Dec. 31, 1906....	{ 14,471,560	99,289,016	6.86
Formosa (h).....	3,152,000	Mar. 31, 1907....	74,635	754,453	10.14
In China and Korea(h)		Mar. 31, 1907....	61,611	910,889	14.71
Netherlands	5,787,000	Dec. 31, 1907-81	1,803,620	97,538,601	54.08
Dutch East Indies.....	37,020,000	..... do i.....	66,523	5,359,446	80.55
Curacao	52,000	Dec. 31, 1907....	3,250	51,310	15.79
Dutch Gulana	81,000	..... do	7,214	280,162	38.84
Norway	2,353,000	Dec. 31, 1908....	908,004	121,152,346	133.43
Roumania	6,772,000	July 1, 1909....	207,021	11,611,420	56.09
Russia (inc. Asiatic part).....	150,000,000	June 30, 1909....	6,693,405	628,820,633	93.20
Finland	2,934,000	Dec. 31, 1907....	313,524	38,602,900	123.13
Spain	19,713,000	1908.....	438,113	40,237,022	91.84
Sweden	5,430,000	Dec. 31, 1908....	2,054,034	203,673,035	99.19
Switzerland (I).....	3,559,000	1908-9	1,768,948	279,848,800	158.21
United Kingdom.....	44,778,000	Nov.-Dec., 1908m	12,806,284	1,033,470,204	80.70
British colonies:					
British India (n).....	232,072,832	Mar. 31, 1908....	1,262,763	49,253,632	39.00
Australian C'wealth.....	4,234,000	1907-8	1,333,909	224,575,782	168.36
New Zealand.....	961,000	Dec. 31, 1908....	388,945	65,757,442	169.06
Canada (o).....	7,184,744	June 30, 1909....	190,926	58,483,656	306.32
British South Africa.....	6,051,000	1908	196,607	22,604,917	114.97
British West Indies.....	1,767,000	1908-9	85,348	5,840,997	68.43
British colonies, n.e.s.	15,611,000	..... do	201,577	11,905,829	59.06
Total foreign countries.....	817,947,498	.....	95,965,890	9,769,256,405	101.80
United States (p).....	88,678,000	Apr. 28, 1909....	8,831,863	3,713,405,709	420.45
Philippine Islands		June 30, 1909....	8,782	724,479	82.50
Grand total.....			104,806,535	13,483,386,593	128.65

a The figures of population are for the period to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

b Inclusive of deposits in so-called cheque departments of Austrian postal savings banks.

d Exclusive of 1,597 deposits, of \$147,354, in savings banks in Faroe Islands. Includes data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which include 141,097 accounts, credited with \$33,991,526 on March 31, 1907.

e At the end of the fiscal year 1907-8 the total savings bank deposits in Germany had increased to \$3,305,606,000. This amount includes \$2,170,680,018 to the credit of 11,484,130 depositors in the Prussian savings banks.

f Exclusive of data for the "Societa Ordinarie di credito" and "Societa Cooperativa di credito," which held savings deposits to the amount of \$137,013,066 under date of December 31, 1906.

g Figures for private savings banks relate to the end of the calendar year 1906; figures for the postal savings banks relate to March 31, 1908.

h Figures for private savings banks relate to the end of the calendar year 1906; figures for the postal savings banks relate to March 31, 1907.

i Figures for private savings banks relate to the end of the calendar year 1906; figures for the postal savings banks relate to the end of 1907.

l Preliminary statement furnished by the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau under date of September 30, 1909, for 372 savings banks.

m Figures for trustee savings banks relate to the year ending November 20; figures for postal savings banks to December 31. Exclusive of government stock held for depositors, which at the end of the year amounted to £20,628,985 in the post-office savings banks, and to £2,455,962 in the trustees' savings banks.

n Exclusive of population of the feudatory States.

o Exclusive of data for special private savings banks, which on June 30, 1909, held deposits amounting to \$30,258,585. This total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day"), which on June 30, 1909, amounted to \$455,178,476.

p Population estimated as of May 1, 1909.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1859 to 1909.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint on the Production of Precious Metals in the United States.]

Calendar year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Commercial Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.a
1859.....	2,418,750	50,000,000	77,300	105,100
1860.....	2,225,250	46,000,000	116,000	156,800
1861.....	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,546,900	2,062,000
1862.....	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,500	4,684,800
1863.....	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,200	8,842,300
1864.....	2,230,087	46,100,000	8,507,800	11,443,000
1865.....	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,200	11,642,200
1866.....	2,588,062	53,500,000	7,734,400	10,356,400
1867.....	2,502,196	51,725,000	10,441,400	13,866,200
1868.....	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,200	12,306,900
1869.....	2,394,362	49,500,000	9,281,200	12,297,600
1870.....	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,484,000
1871.....	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
1873.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874.....	1,620,122	33,490,000	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875.....	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876.....	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877.....	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878.....	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884.....	1,489,850	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885.....	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886.....	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887.....	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888.....	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889.....	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890.....	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891.....	1,604,840	33,175,003	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892.....	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895.....	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896.....	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897.....	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898.....	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899.....	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900.....	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901.....	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902.....	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903.....	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904.....	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,632,800	33,456,000
1905.....	4,265,742	88,180,700	56,101,600	34,222,000
1906.....	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907.....	4,374,827	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908.....	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909 b.....	4,800,350	99,232,200	53,849,000	28,010,100

a To compute coining value of silver, multiply number of fine ounces by \$1.2929+.
b Estimated.

POPULAR VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Year	Republican.	Democratic.	Other.
1856.....	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,538
1860.....	1,866,352	2,220,920	589,581
1864.....	2,216,067	1,808,725	
1868.....	3,015,071	2,709,615	
1872.....	3,597,070	29,408	2,839,687
1876.....	4,033,950	4,284,885	93,898
1880.....	4,449,053	4,442,035	318,311
1884.....	4,848,334	4,911,017	285,634
1888.....	5,440,216	5,538,233	402,411
1892.....	5,176,108	5,556,918	1,326,325
1896.....	7,104,779	6,502,925	315,298
1900.....	7,207,928	6,358,133	393,597
1904.....	7,623,486	5,077,971	809,251
1908.....	7,697,006	6,409,106	799,021

ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, JULY 1, 1883, TO 1909.

[Data from reports of the Treasury Department.]

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, JULY 1, 1883, TO 1909—Continued.

[Data from reports of the Treasury Department.]

July 1—	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest. ^b	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Total of debt, less cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States, June 1. ^c	Debt per cap., less cash in Treas.	Interest per capita.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1883.....	7,831,415.26	19,656,205.26	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	53,693,000	28.66	0.96
1884.....	5,830,868.31	1,830,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	54,911,000	26.20	.87	.84
1885.....	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,129.23	1,375,525,443.91	56,148,000	24.50	.79
1886.....	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	57,404,000	22.34	.71
1887.....	2,496,095.26	739,840,389.32	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	58,680,000	20.03	.65
1888.....	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,692,858,984.58	629,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	59,974,000	17.72	.53
1889.....	825,011,289.47	1,619,052,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,939,750.22	61,289,000	15.92	.47	.37
1890.....	1,614,705.26	533,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	661,355,834.20	890,784,270.53	62,622,250	14.22	.35
1891.....	2,785,875.26	1,000,645,939.37	1,588,464,144.03	746,937,681.03	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.35
1892.....	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.38	841,526,463.60	65,486,000	12.93	.35
1893.....	1,851,240.26	995,360,576.42	632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	838,969,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894.....	1,721,590.26	955,197,332.99	1,676,120,983.25	774,448,016.51	901,672,966.74	68,934,000	13.08	.38
1895.....	1,636,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	814,543,069.70	935,297,253.70	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1896.....	1,346,880.26	966,965,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	831,016,579.76	986,656,086.14	71,592,000	13.78	.48
1897.....	1,262,680.26	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1898.....	1,218,300.26	944,669,526.66	1,207,927,306.92	836,607,971.73	1,155,329,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1899.....	1,176,320.26	1,029,249,833.78	1,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	76,303,367	14.52	.44
1900.....	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,647,000	13.45	.38
1901.....	1,280,860.26	1,220,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,003,000	12.27	.35
1902.....	1,205,090.26	1,286,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,372,000	11.51	.32
1903.....	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,81.39	967,231,773.75	81,752,000	11.83	.30
1904.....	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,475.58	2,274,615,068.84	1,284,748,291.87	989,866,771.97	83,143,000	11.91	.29
1905.....	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	84,216,000	11.45	.28
1906.....	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.28	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	85,816,000	10.24	.25
1907.....	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,266.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	87,169,000	10.76	.24
1908.....	2,883,855.26	1,728,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	88,566,000	11.56	.24

^a The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.^b The column "Debt bearing no interest" includes certificates issued against gold, silver, and currency deposited in the Treasury.^c Figures of the Bureau of the Census for census years, and estimates of that Bureau for other years subsequent to 1905. For other years intermediate between those of the census the estimates are those of the actuary of the Treasury Department.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates for 1910:

United States	\$120,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	68,000,000,000
France	45,000,000,000
Germany	43,500,000,000
Russia	35,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Belgium	7,000,000,000
Spain	5,400,000,000
Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Portugal	2,500,000,000
Switzerland	2,400,000,000

Estimated outstanding securities in 1900.

Countries.	Par value of securities owned.	Population.	Amount per capita.
Great Britain	\$26,400,000,000	42,789,600	\$616.97
France	19,500,000,000	38,961,950	500.94
Germany	10,000,000,000	56,367,180	177.41
Russia	5,400,000,000	129,004,500	41.86
Austria-Hungary	4,400,000,000	45,405,270	96.90
Netherlands	2,200,000,000	5,431,000	405.08
Italy	2,300,000,000	33,218,330	69.24
Belgium	1,400,000,000	6,985,220	200.42
Spain	1,300,000,000	18,618,090	69.82
Switzerland	1,100,000,000	3,315,450	331.78
Denmark	600,000,000	2,646,770	226.69
Sweden and others.....	400,000,000	51,537,010	7.76
Total Europe.....	75,000,000,000	434,280,370	172.70
United States, 1905.....	34,514,351,382	83,260,000	414.54
Japan, 1905	1,563,412,951	47,975,110	29.70
Aggregate.....	111,077,764,333	565,515,480	196.17

NONCONTIGUOUS TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dates of Acquisition and Organization, and Population and Area.

Territory.	Date of acquisition.	Date of organization.	Population.		Area (square miles).
			Year.	Number.	
Alaska	June 20, 1867	(Dist.) July 27, 1868 a	1900	63,592	
			1908	b 88,824	500,884
			1909	b 91,978	
Guam	Apr. 11, 1899		1900	c 9,000	210
			1900	154,001	
Hawaii	July 7, 1898	June 14, 1900.....	1908	b 205,209	6,449
			1909	b 211,610	
			1904	d 35,000	
Panama Canal Zone	Feb. 26, 1904		1908	d 120,097	474
			1909	d 127,362	
			1903	c 7,635,426	
Philippine Islands ..	Apr. 11, 1899		1908	c 8,097,371	115,0.6
			1909	c 8,189,760	
			1899	c 953,243	
Porto Rico.....	do		1908	c 1,062,808	3,415
			1909	c 1,075,698	
Tutuila Group, Samoa.....	Mar. 8, 1900		1902	3,750	77
Total.....					716,555

a Civil government established May 17, 1884.

b Estimated by the Bureau of the Census for June 1.

c Estimated.

d From reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The figures represent annual averages and cover calendar years, except those for 1909, which relate to the fiscal year.

IRRIGATION.

Number of Farms and Number of Acres Irrigated on December 31, 1889, 1899, 1902, and 1907, with Cost of Construction of Systems from Inauguration of Systems, and Average Cost per Irrigated Area to December 31, 1899, 1902,

Data furnished by the Reclamation Service Department of the Interior.

NUMBER OF FARMS IRRIGATED.

Region.	1889	1899	1902	1907
Arid States and Territories.....	52,584	102,819	122,156	152,000
Semiarid States and Territories.....	1,552	4,897	7,021	7,800
Rice States		2,401	4,179	7,400
Total	54,136	110,117	133,356	a167,200

NUMBER OF ACRES IRRIGATED.

Arid States and Territories.....	3,564,416	7,263,273	8,471,641	9,700,000
Semiarid States and Territories.....	66,965	264,417	403,449	425,000
Rice States		251,214	606,199	875,000
Total	3,631,381	7,778,904	9,481,289	a11,000,000

CONSTRUCTION COST OF SYSTEMS.

Region.	1899	1902	Average per irrigated acre.			
			1907	1899	1902	1907
Arid States and Territories.....	64,289,601	77,430,212	125,000,000	8.85	9.14	12.88
Semiarid States and Territories	2,892,443	5,105,390	5,600,000	10.94	12.65	13.18
Rice States	4,044,030	10,195,992	17,600,000	16,10	16.82	20.11
Total	71,226,074	92,731,594	a148,200,000	9.19	9.76	13.47

Only twice in all that remarkable history of 48 years have we lost the confidence of the people of the United States to the point of their turning over the government to a Democratic executive. I venture to say that neither in this nor in any other country can be disclosed such a remarkable record of arduous deeds done as in that history of a half a century of the Republican party.—Wm. H. Taft.

The tide of prosperity may ebb and flow, but the great waves of industrial wealth will continue to grow in volume with ever-increasing comfort and happiness to our contented people, who will soon number 100,000,000. And because of our intelligent and skillful labor made so because of good wages and good living, we shall make better fabrics and build stronger structures—that in spite of their higher cost in the beginning will be cheaper in the end and will be wanted by the people in every corner of the earth. So that we shall capture the markets of the world in greater volume without ever sacrificing our home market, the foundation of our national wealth and progress.—James S. Sherman.

PRESIDENTS, PARTIES AND TARIFFS.

Table Showing Presidents, Political Complexion of Congresses and Tariffs Since Birth of the Republican Party.

Year.	President.	Senate.	Congress.	House of Representatives.	Tariff.
1853 1854 1855 1856	Pierce.	Democratic.	33d.	Democratic.	Act of 1846.
		Democratic.	34th.	Anti-Nebraska	
1857 1858 1859 1860		Democratic.	35th.	Democratic.	
		Democratic.	36th.	Republican.*	
1861 1862 1863 1864	Lincoln.	Republican.	37th.	Republican.	March 2 and Aug. 5, 1861.
		Republican.	38th.	Republican.	
1865 1866 1867 1868	Lincoln. Johnson.	Republican.	39th.	Republican.	Morrill
		Republican.	40th.	Republican.	
1869 1870 1871 1872	Grant.	Republican.	41st.	Republican.	Tariff
		Republican.	42d.	Republican.	
1873 1874 1875 1876	Grant.	Republican.	43d.	Republican.	and
		Republican.	44th.	Democratic.	
1877 1878 1879 1880	Hayes.	Republican.	45th.	Democratic.	Supplementary.
		Democratic.	46th.	Democratic.	
1881 1882 1883 1884	Garfield. Arthur.	Republican.	47th.	Republican.	Laws.
		Republican.	48th.	Democratic.	
1885 1886 1887 1888	Cleveland.	Republican.	49th.	Democratic.	
		Republican.	50th.	Democratic.	
1889 1890 1891 1892	Harrison.	Republican.	51st.	Republican.	October 6, 1890, McKinley Tariff.
		Republican.	52d.	Democratic.	
1893 1894 1895 1896	Cleveland.	Democratic.	53d.	Democratic.	August 28, 1894, Wilson-Gorman Tariff.
		No party majority.	54th.	Republican.	
1897 1898 1899 1900	McKinley.	Republican.	55th.	Republican.	July 24, 1897.
		Republican.	56th.	Republican.	
1901 1902 1903 1904	McKinley. Roosevelt.	Republican.	57th.	Republican.	Dingley
		Republican.	58th.	Republican.	
1905 1906 1907 1908	Roosevelt.	Republican.	59th.	Republican.	Tariff.
		Republican.	60th.	Republican.	
1909 1910	Taft.	Republican.	61st.	Republican.	August 5th, 1909, Payne Tariff.

* No party majority, but a Republican was elected Speaker.

THE FARMERS CONDITION AT THE PRESENT TIME AS COMPARED WITH HIS CONDITION IN 1896.

From Speech of Senator Smoot, of Utah.

Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senate for a few moments to present a few facts with reference to the present condition of the farmers of our country as compared with their condition in the year 1896.

While the prices of practically all commodities have shown some advance during the past few years, the products of the farm show a much greater advance than do the prices of the products of mines and factories.

Farm land itself has advanced in value rapidly and everything produced on the farm has also advanced materially. The financial condition of the grain raiser of the Northwest, the general farmer of the Middle West, the cotton planter of the South, is much better than ever before. Instead of having to market the grain as soon as harvested and the cotton as soon as picked the producer is now in a position to hold his crop and market it to the best possible advantage. Financially the farmer has become independent. The rural free delivery and the telephone have placed him in touch with the world, and he is as familiar with current events as is the city dweller.

The average prices of the principal farm products in March, 1910, and in March, 1896, show in a striking manner the farmer's condition at the present time as compared with his condition in 1896. All prices used in the following tables are taken from Bulletin No. 39 and Bulletin No. 87 of the United States Bureau of Labor.

AVERAGE PRICE IN 1896 AND 1910, AND THE ADVANCE SINCE MARCH, 1896.

Product.	1910, March.	1896, March.	Advance since March, 1896.	
			Actual advance.	Per cent.
Corn per bushel.....	\$0.6245	\$0.2859	\$0.3386	118.4
Wheat, per bushel.....	1.187	.631	.556	88.1
Cotton, per pound.....	.1504	.07825	.07215	92.2
Oats, per bushel.....	.4474	.1927	.2547	132.2
Rye, per bushel.....	.7910	.3643	.4267	117.1
Barley, per bushel.....	.6931	.3056	.3875	126.8
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	17.05	11.40	5.65	49.5
Hops, per pound.....	.33	.07½	.255	340.0
Potatoes, per bushel.....	.3213	.1850	.1363	73.7
Flaxseed, per bushel.....	2.145	.885	1.260	142.4
Cattle, choice to extra steers, per 100 pounds.....	8.19	4.25	3.94	92.7
Hogs, heavy, per 100 pounds.....	10.615	3.9025	6.7125	172.0
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	.3115	.1980	.1135	57.3
Eggs, per dozen.....	.2570	.1240	.1330	107.3

Exchange Values and Purchasing Power of Farm Products.

The real value of any article is its exchange value. The real worth of farm products is measured by their value when compared with the value of articles which the farmer desires to purchase. No compilation of retail prices for 1910 and 1896 are available, but the retail price of any commodity follows in a general way the wholesale price. Without retail prices it is impossible to measure the exact purchasing power of farm products, but the proportionate change in purchasing power is practically the same when wholesale prices are used. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 70 pounds of Rio coffee in March, 1910, and 21 pounds in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 16 gallons of New Orleans molasses in March, 1910, and .8 gallons in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 131 pounds of sugar in March, 1910, and 59 pounds in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 80 yards of brown sheetings in March, 1910, and 51 yards in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 16 yards of cashmere all-wool dress goods in March, 1910, and

14 yards in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 35 bushels of anthracite stove coal in March, 1910, and 22 bushels in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 53 gallons of refined petroleum in March, 1910, and 25 gallons in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 337 pounds of wire nails in March, 1910, and 95 pounds in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 1,040 brick in March, 1910, and 519 in March, 1896. Ten bushels of corn equaled in value 4 barrels of Portland cement in March, 1910, and 1 barrel in March, 1896.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS.

Chairman B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco system has lately given this case in illustration of his contention that the profits of middlemen are excessive and largely responsible for the increased cost of living:—

The Florida farmer receives \$2.25 for a bushel of green beans, the railroad gets 50 cents for the 800 mile haul to New York, and the consumer pays \$6.40 for this same bushel of beans. There is 35 per cent for the grower, 8 per cent for the carrier and 57 per cent for the dealer. This is not a fair division.

Another illustration of the same matter comes to this office from a Florida orange grower. He has received the past season about 50 cents per box for his product, out of which cost of maintaining the grove must come; the railroads or steamships took about 55 cents a box in transporting the oranges to New York; and the same were sold to the consumer at a price around \$4.00 a box. Thus in this case the grower received only 12.5 per cent, the railroad about 13 per cent and the wholesale and retail dealers took the remainder, or nearly 75 per cent. This makes out a worse case for the dealers than the other. Still we do not understand that the retail dealers in oranges or beans are to be numbered among the enormously wealthy. Are the wholesalers? There should be, and doubtless is, as sharp competition in the marketing of fruit and vegetables as anywhere in the whole range of competitive industry. It is to be remembered of course that the risks of loss from spoiling and failure to market are very great, and that the dealers have to bear it all.—New York Press.

HOME BUILDERS.

There are now in this country almost 6,000 building associations with a membership exceeding two million souls and assets worth well up to a billion dollars. Many persons hold stock in more than one association, but after making all deductions it can be seen that an enormous number of our citizens are building homes on the most economical basis yet devised by man. The important thing to remember is that the number is always increasing, for the average time taken to secure a home is only about ten or eleven years.

It is interesting that about a fifth of the total membership is in Pennsylvania, where the first association of the kind was formed some eighty years ago. The amount of good done by these associations is simply incalculable and cannot be represented by figures. They inculcate thrift and it needs no demonstration to prove that the man who owns his home is a better citizen than he who simply rents. As the business of the associations is increasing about 5 per cent a year as against a normal increase of population of not more than 3 per cent, it indicates that the homeless are being provided for.

In the past year \$70,000,000 have been invested in homes through these associations. Activities are greatest in the cities, and this is a good sign. Philadelphia would not have its present proud position as the greatest home city in the world had it not been for these associations.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

EXCHANGE VALUES OF FARM PRODUCTS.
Value, March, 1896, and March, 1910, of Quantities Given of Various Farm Products Which Follow Staple Articles.

The real value of a commodity or a day's labor is its exchange or purchasing value. The following table shows the real value in March, 1896, and March, 1910, of various farm products measured by the comparative wholesale prices of different staple articles. The figures are taken from Bulletin 39 and Bulletin 87 of the United States Bureau of Labor.

Article.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN SPECIFIED YEARS,
1870 to 1909.**

**By Sex and Age; also Immigrants Debarred and Returned
Within One Year After Arrival, and Illiterates Over 14
and 16 Years of Age.**

[In part from reports of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ended June 30 —	Total number of immig- rants.	Immigrants, by sex.		Immigrants, by age.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 to 40 years.	40 years and over.
1870.....	387,203	235,612	151,591	89,129	250,965	47,109
1875.....	227,498	139,950	87,548	44,254	154,621	28,623
1880.....	457,257	287,623	169,634	87,154	327,662	42,441
1885.....	395,346	226,382	168,964	92,880	257,551	44,915
1890.....	455,302	281,853	173,449	86,404	315,054	53,844
1891.....	560,319	354,050	206,280	95,879	405,843	58,597
1892.....	623,084	385,781	237,303	89,167	491,839	42,078
1893.....	502,917	315,845	187,072	57,392	419,701	25,824
1894.....	314,467	186,247	128,220	41,755	258,162	14,550
1895.....	279,948	159,924	120,024	33,289	233,543	13,116
1896.....	343,267	212,466	130,801	52,741	254,519	36,007
1897.....	230,832	135,107	95,725	38,627	165,181	27,024
1898.....	229,299	135,775	93,524	38,267	164,905	26,127
1899.....	311,715	195,277	116,438	c 43,983	d 248,187	e 19,545
1900.....	448,572	304,148	144,424	c 54,624	d 370,382	e 23,566
1901.....	487,918	331,055	156,863	c 62,562	d 396,516	e 28,840
1902.....	648,743	466,369	182,374	c 74,063	d 539,254	e 35,426
1903.....	857,046	613,146	243,900	c 102,431	d 714,053	e 40,562
1904.....	812,870	549,100	263,770	c 109,150	d 657,155	e 46,565
1905.....	1,026,499	724,914	301,585	c 114,668	d 855,419	e 56,412
1906.....	1,100,735	764,463	336,272	c 136,273	d 913,955	e 50,597
1907.....	1,285,349	929,976	355,373	c 138,344	d 1,100,771	e 46,234
1908.....	782,870	506,912	275,958	c 112,148	d 630,671	e 40,051
1909.....	751,786	519,969	231,817	c 88,393	d 624,876	e 38,517

e Under 14 years.

d 14 to 45 years.

c 45 years and over.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Year.	Car- riers.	Mileage.	Annual cost.	Year.	Car- riers.	Mileage.	Annual cost.
	Number.		Dollars.		Number.		Dollars.
1897.....	a 83	1,843	14,840	1904.....	24,566	552,725	12,645,275
1898.....	148	2,960	50,241	1905.....	32,055	721,237	20,864,885
1899.....	391	8,929	150,012	1906.....	35,318	820,318	25,011,625
1900.....	1,276	28,685	420,433	1907.....	37,582	883,117	26,747,000
1901.....	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1908.....	39,143	891,432	34,500,000
1902.....	8,466	186,252	4,089,041	1909.....	40,499	979,541	35,661,034
1903.....	15,119	332,618	8,051,599				

There are two things that must today be admitted beyond cavil about the Payne law. First, that it is a good revenue producer, and, second, that it gives substantial revision downward. Under its operation the great deficit in our revenue has vanished. If some of its critics will only condescend to study the actual Treasury returns, and even take the test that the Democrats are constantly putting forth of the average ad valorem upon dutiable goods, they will find that its average per cent of duties is twenty per cent lower than the Dingley act, and is as low even as in the Wilson act.

If they will take the average ad valorem upon all imports dutiable and free they will find that it is still lower than either the Dingley or Wilson bills. It is not a perfect bill. The day will never come when you will see in this country a general tariff bill which is perfect according to the notion of everybody. But it is a good bill, and as good a one as was practically obtainable at the time.—Representative McCall.

The Conservation Policy

The policy of conservation was inaugurated during the administration of President Roosevelt. Its beginnings are to be found in parts of his annual message of 1906, dealing with public land questions. The first step in definite action to make ready a program was the appointment by the President of the Inland Waterways Commission; and in his letter notifying the members of their appointment the President formulated the fundamental principles of the policy. The findings and recommendations of that Commission, transmitted to Congress by the President on February 26, 1908, with the special message which accompanied it, was the next step forward; and the White House Conference of May 13, 14 and 15, 1908, which was presided over by the President and attended by the Governors of the States and Territories, including Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, fairly launched the movement before the country at large.

In his message to the 60th Congress, which assembled December 2, 1907, President Roosevelt said:

"The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization can not exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation we do not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity, but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."

The Forest Policy.

The Forest policy of the Government is not a party issue, for it has had the support of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, but it has been developed mainly under Republican leadership.

The law authorizing the creation of National Forests was passed by a Republican Congress (the Fifty-first) and action under that law was begun by a Republican President (Harrison). The law authorizing the administration of these Forests along the present lines was passed by another Republican Congress (the Fifty-fifth). The law transferring the control of the Forests from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture was passed by the Republican Fifty-eighth Congress. The appropriations for the Government's forest work have from 1898 to the present time been increased by successive Republican Congresses. It may justly be claimed that the Republican party, the party of action, has contrived and put into effect this great and now accepted policy, though the Democratic party, the party of opposition, has never disputed its wisdom.

Under these laws, there have been set aside and placed under the administration of the Forest Service over 166,000,000 acres of the public domain. This land is kept in public ownership for the public benefit. The National Forests embrace the more mountainous parts of the West. They maintain the flow of streams, conserving water supply for irrigation and power, as well as maintaining a steady supply of timber for the West. They also permit the best use of the forage crop without injury to other interests. They do not close the land to prospecting and mining development, nor to agriculture where the land is more valuable for agriculture than for forest growth, but they protect the general welfare by preventing the evils which follow forest destruction. They are administered

by the Forest Service, which opens them to every use consistent with the permanent good of the West. Mature timber is sold, or is given away to settlers and communities for whom it would be a hardship to buy, under regulations which insure the perpetuation of the forests through new growth. Each National Forest is in charge of a Supervisor, who is a local agent to conduct business with forest users and to look after the protection of the forest. Under him are forest rangers and guards. These local officers are Western men, in touch with local conditions, but controlled by the Forester, who administers the policy embodied in existing law by the Acts of Congress.

The fundamental principle of this policy is development. Before the administration of these Forests was provided for their resources were closed against the public. Now they are for all the use that can be got out of them—the more the better so long as it is real use, not spendthrift waste. They are for all kinds of use, not for one kind merely; for the benefit of the public, not for the personal benefit of the first man who might be able to get hold of them, regardless of the injury he might do the public.

Development of these Forests is taking place through heavy expenditures by the Government, but these expenditures are wise because they will greatly increase the usefulness of the Forests.

This development of the Forests is for the sake of the development and permanent welfare of the country, not for the sake of the Government as their owner. The Government is not in the position of a landlord. If private interests owned and developed them it would be for the sake of the return they could be made to yield in money profits. The Government is developing them for the sake of the return they can be made to yield in sustained prosperity. The standing timber is cut as it is needed by the people without decreasing the flow of water—also needed by the people—without causing rivers and harbors to fill up with mud as they are all the time filling up in the East, and without loss of the power of the land to grow more forests for future use. The preservation and fullest development of the water of the United States, for use in irrigation, as a means of transportation, and as a source of power, is vital to our future welfare.

Forest preservation concerns every great Western interest. The interests of the farmer, the stockman, the miner, the lumberman, the merchant, and the transportation company, with that of the labor which they employ, demand and will demand continued supplies of water or wood from the National Forests. It is true that what is sometimes called development could be brought about faster by giving these Forests away. If Congress should open the National Forests to homestead entry without restrictions, some of the States with large National Forests in them would develop very rapidly—for a time. The National Forests are now open to homestead entry wherever the land is chiefly valuable for agriculture. Some of the "homesteads" applied for have from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of timber on them. If all timberland were open to entry, every man who will stop to think twice knows what would be the result. There would be a big boom while the timber lasted, followed by a collapse. It would be good for the people who would pocket the proceeds and move away, but bad for the country. It would be good for the lumber business while the forests were being cut, but the death of the lumber business when they were gone. It would for a few years make plenty of work, put money in circulation, and stimulate trade, but it would in the long run mean the decline and ruin of many communities and the impoverishment of the State.

But it may be asked: If the Forest policy is to develop the Forests for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of the Government as landlord, why does it lay a tax on those who use them? The Government no more lays a tax on users of the Forests when it charges them for value received than it lays a tax on other citizens when it receives money for postage stamps sold or for land taken up. In the last ten years it has spent, to develop and protect the Forests for the benefit of the people,

who own them, and to carry on the business incidental to their use, about \$7,000,000. It has received from them in ten years about \$4,600,000. The receipts from the Forests are now increasing rapidly, but so are the expenditures necessary to develop their usefulness. The cost of keeping them from burning up, of seeing to it that they are so used that the rights of everybody are protected, of seeing that the Forests are made to yield right along, year after year, as much wood, as much water, and as much forage as possible for the support of the Western people and their industries, added to the cost of permanent improvements, is bound to be heavy. Therefore the consumers of the wood and forage which the forests grow, and those who sell for their own profits the power which streams within the Forests supply, are called on to make a reasonable contribution toward the maintenance and development of these sources of their individual gain. No other arrangements would be either fair or possible. Congress could not justly take from the National Treasury the great sums which must be spent yearly upon these Forests while making a free gift to a comparatively few individuals of wood, forage, and land for power development, that they may enrich themselves at public expense. The States in which the National Forests lie are still debtors to the Nation for expenditures on their behalf, and will probably remain so for a good while to come.

The Forest policy of the Government is not confined to the care and development of the forests which the National Government owns and holds as trustee for the people. It includes also the effort to bring about the best use of all timber lands and all forest products in the United States, in the interest of the general welfare, which is so clearly dependent on continuing supplies of wood and water. The Forest Service studies to find out both how to make the best use of what we now have on hand and how to get more as cheaply, abundantly, and rapidly as possible.

In holding and developing these great resources, conserving timber and water, regulating grazing, and controlling those who use the Forests for the development of power, the Government is fundamentally helping the home builder. At every point it is working to increase the number of those who own their own homes, the typical American as contrasted with the typical European, who is a tenant paying tribute to a landlord. The National Forest policy makes oppressive monopoly of the best resources of the West impossible. To the extent that the ordinary citizen has to turn to one man or one set of men for anything which he cannot do without and which he cannot get elsewhere—whether it is land, or water, or coal, or means of transportation, or opportunity to labor, or permission to engage in business—just to that extent he is in the grip of a monopoly. Just to the extent that this monopoly seeks to take advantage of his necessity is the monopoly oppressive. The only trustworthy guaranty that the ordinary citizen can have that a monopoly will not be used to oppress him is Government control of it. For the Government of this country is itself controlled by the citizens of the country.

Government control of the resources of the Forests prevents the control of those resources by private monopolies. These are things which some one must own. Is it better for the ordinary citizen that this some one should be the nation, or private individuals, or corporations? Is it better for him to buy timber from an agent of the Government, who holds his place as a servant of the public, or from the local representative of a timber monopoly which cares nothing whatever about the public? Is it better that use of the range in National Forests should be allotted on the basis of past use and residence, or on the basis of the highest price? Is it better that the development of hydraulic power—a matter capable of complete monopoly in the West—should fall absolutely into the hands of corporations free to collect from the public whatever they choose to ask, with no return to the public for the use of its own resources, or that the Government should control the monopolists in the interests of equitable exercise of their power over the industrial life of the communities dependent on them?

Yet, with all this, if the effect of Government control were to prevent the every-day citizen from making a home for himself, there would be good ground for criticism. But just the reverse is true. The number of permanent homes which can be maintained in the West is, through control of the Forests by the Government, greatly increased. For the permanent means of livelihood are increased.

Following is the special message of President Taft, sent to Congress on January 14, 1910:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid, and swampy lands; upon the preservation of our forests, and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the Government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semiarid plains. We have in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. The problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, of oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water-power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams, and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the Interior Department through the Geological Survey. Much of the confusion, fraud and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams

offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public-land question is presented. There are valuable water-power sites through all the public-land States. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the Federal Government to the territorial governments as they become States included the water power in the rivers except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted owns lands which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I cannot conceive how the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, if the Government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the Government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of the water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water power.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and many drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If however, the water-power sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding fifty years, with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, and with some equitable provision for fixing terms of renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the Government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the Government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the Government's disposal. Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry-land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the Department of Agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that state action in addition to that of the Department of Agriculture (as for instance, in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semiarid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of

such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested, and to direct the Reclamation Service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the Far West and the country of arid and semiarid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the Government has entered upon. It would appear that over 30 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects, in view of the available funds, have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up, and in many instances have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the Nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests, because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future

conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes, and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upward of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and national regulation, because there is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to exercise any control over forests within a State, unless the forests are owned in proprietary way by the Federal Government.

It has been proposed, and a bill for the purpose passed the lower House in the last Congress, that the National Government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the Government to institute reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams, to be selected by the Geological Survey, with a view to determining the practicability of thus improving and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years, would be of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the entire West, and especially those of the Mississippi Valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi River, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved, they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authorities. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable, I think it is the duty of Congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of 9 feet. Upward of 7 of these dam-

have already been constructed, and 6 are under construction, while the total required is 54. The remaining cost is known to be \$63,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in twelve years.

What has been said of the Ohio River is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, to a constant depth of 6 feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis, to a constant depth of 6 feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo to a depth of 8 feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated, and there is business which would follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the Gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of 9 feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

I am informed that the investigation by the Waterways Commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the nontidal streams is rarely more than 6 feet, and never more than 10. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission. For this reason, I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior Department and the Forest Service of the Agricultural Department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without waiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, January 14, 1910.

Congress has already adopted some of the President's recommendations, and will no doubt enact further laws during the next session and the Sixty-second Congress.

The session of Congress just closed will go down in history as the most remarkable for legislative activity of any of which we have record. A literally enormous amount of legislation has been enacted, progressive and constructive in its nature, and of the gravest importance to the people of the United States. Not many weeks ago all was chaos, but that chaos has been reduced to order. The seemingly impossible has been achieved. The pledges made by the Republican party in the last convention are now the law of the land.

The credit for this is not due to any one man. Many are entitled to share in it. But there is one above all others who is fairly entitled to the major portion of the praise that I am confident will be bestowed by the American people upon these acts, and he is President Taft.—Representative Longworth.

CORPORATE CONTROL AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From Speech of Hon. John J. Esch, of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, June 16, 1910.

The House being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 26730) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1910, and for other purposes—

Mr. ESCH said:

Mr. Chairman: The enormous natural resources of our country and their rapid development have given rise to immense wealth and afforded the facilities for accumulations, under corporate control, of vast fortunes. In no one line of development is this more apparent than in the growth and expansion of the railroads of the United States. The 230,000 miles of railways are now practically controlled by less than a dozen great syndicates. Unrestrained by federal authority, the influence which these syndicates could exert is not easy to comprehend. Transportation is so intimately connected with the welfare of our people and enters so directly into almost every transaction of human life that suitable and sufficient control is a necessity. No one denies that the railroads have been agents of great good in the development not only of the country itself, but of its natural resources, and it would be unwise to cripple, in an unjust or harmful way, their proper activities, but one cannot close his eyes to the fact that as a result of their rapid growth and increase of power their influence in matters political has also increased, so that sections and entire States have come under their domination, a domination which has manifested itself not merely in corrupting legislatures and public officials, but also in the exaction of unjust and oppressive rates of transportation. The combination of competing lines through purchase or otherwise whereby competition was destroyed and the complete mastery of the transportation field acquired brought about an absolutism such as always follows in the wake of unlicensed or unregulated power. Through rebates and discriminations the railways made or unmade individuals, corporations, communities, and even States. So intolerable did this condition become that relief was sought at the hands of Congress and Congress responded by the enactment of the original interstate-commerce act of 1887. This act, for a time, afforded relief until a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1897 declared that the commission created by this act had no power to fix rates and therefore had no power to enforce its decree reducing a rate.

The impotency of the commission resulting from this interpretation of the original interstate commerce act was not remedied until the Hepburn Act of 1906, which act for the first time in specific terms gave authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare what was a just and reasonable rate to be charged, and gave virility to its orders and decrees. The Hepburn Act, amending the Elkins Act against rebates and restoring the imprisonment feature, has resulted in a practical suppression of this pernicious practice. The operation of the Hepburn Act since its enactment four years ago disclosed certain omissions. These have now been supplied through the rate bill just enacted at this session, a bill more progressive and far-reaching in its effects than any heretofore enacted by Congress. It gives control not only over railroad, pipe line, express and sleeping car companies, but also over telegraph, telephone, and cable companies, so that now the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over all these great public utilities doing an interstate business. The power of Congress over such utilities, so far at least as railroads and express companies are concerned, is unquestioned. In view of the nature of their business, there can be little doubt but that the courts will hold that the other utilities within the scope of this law will likewise be held amenable to it. As the combination of these utilities engaged in interstate business has, in a large measure, destroyed competition between themselves, the public can only be protected against unjust, unreasonable, and

exorbitant rates, fares, and charges by placing them under federal regulation and control.

The Republican party stands sponsor for these great constructive acts of Congress, and with a rigid enforcement of them great good has and will come to the people. The numerous prosecutions by the Department of Justice during the administration of President Roosevelt, who inspired the enactment of the Hepburn law, and of President Taft, who inspired the enactment of the law just passed, clearly indicate that so far as these Republican administrations are concerned no provision of these laws will remain a dead letter. The Republican party can well be proud of its record in connection with the regulation of interstate carriers and like public utilities.

Hand in hand with the rapid growth and development of the transportation lines of the country came a correspondingly rapid growth and development of industrial and financial concerns. These are the days of the big corporation, the trust, the combination, and the syndicate. We would not condemn them indiscriminately. Great things can not be accomplished except through the aggregation of large amounts of capital. The individual, the copartnership can not meet the demands of the times. Whatever of good there may be in the corporate form of organization and in the combination of capital should be preserved, and their operations should be regulated and controlled through federal and state authority in the public interest. The evils should be eradicated. If, through corporations and combinations, economies in administration, a cheapening of the cost to the consumer, and more stable employment at better wage to labor can be effected, then we should by all means preserve and not destroy these advantages. If, on the other hand, through combination or trusts, prices are unjustly raised, labor unfairly treated, the individual or the independent corporation driven to the wall, production limited, the strong hand of the law, state or federal, or both, should reach out to restrain or to punish. In these days of large things, corporations, although chartered by the States and, in a way, the creatures of the States (rarely confine themselves in their operations to the States that grant them their charter; in fact, with many of the larger trusts and syndicates it is a common thing not to operate in the State which gave them birth. It is easy to comprehend how difficult it is for the separate States to bring about effective control and regulation of the great industrial corporations, trusts, and combinations doing an interstate, and often an international, business. It is because of the ineffective control by the States that the popular demand has arisen for a federal control, and Congress has responded to this demand by the enactment of the Sherman antitrust law of 1890.

The only laws now on the statute books of the United States having for their object the control of combinations in restraint of trade have been placed there by Republican Congresses under Republican administrations. The Democratic party, while agitating this subject for the last twenty-five years, has accomplished nothing, even when in full control of all branches of the Government. The record of Democratic do-nothingism in this connection is interesting and instructive. During President Cleveland's first administration, which began on March 4, 1885, the Democratic House, in the Fiftieth Congress, adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate trusts. This committee was composed of such distinguished leaders as Wilson, of West Virginia; Breckenridge, of Arkansas; and Bynum, of Indiana. After extensive hearings and the subpoenaing of over 100 witnesses, including Havemeyer and Spreckels of the sugar trust, Rockefeller and Flagler of the Standard Oil Trust, and representatives of the cotton bagging and the whisky trust, this committee, just before the expiration of that Congress, presented its voluminous testimony of over 1,000 pages, but made no recommendation as to legislation, "owing to the present differences of opinion between members of the committee," further stating that they "limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent Congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee." In view of the fact that this commit-

too, at the time it made its report, knew that the subsequent or Fifty-first Congress was to be a Republican Congress, the submission of the testimony they had taken to a Republican Congress was an admission of their own incapacity to deal with the great question. This lame and impotent conclusion was practically repeated in the House in the Fifty-second Congress, which was also Democratic, by an overwhelming vote.

During President Roosevelt's administration and the present administration there has been the greatest activity in the prosecution of these unlawful combinations. Many indictments have been found and fines amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid into the Federal Treasury, all of which indicates the wisdom of the enactment of the Sherman law and a lack of foundation for the fears and misgivings and the open opposition of the leaders of the Democratic party during the last twenty years.

Owing to the dual character of our Government and the reserve powers of the States and the likelihood of conflict between the state and federal governments in controlling trusts and combinations, a strong sentiment has developed in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving to Congress power to defend, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. An amendment to this effect was presented in the Fifty-sixth Congress. It met the vigorous opposition of Democratic leaders of the House like Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, and Mr. Bailey of Texas. Every Republican, save two, voted for this constitutional amendment, while every Democrat, save one, voted against it. As two-thirds are required to pass a constitutional amendment, the proposed amendment failed, and in view of the inability of securing a two-thirds majority in subsequent Congresses, no further effort has been made to amend the Constitution in this particular.

As further proof of the desire on the part of the Republican party to secure efficient and more complete control over corporations, trusts, and combinations, three measures of great importance were passed during February, 1903, the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The first of these was the act to expedite the hearing and determination of suits under the Sherman law and the interstate commerce act by providing that whenever the Attorney-General shall file with the clerk of the court in which such suit is pending a certificate that the case is of public importance, it shall thereupon be the duty of the court, not less than three judges sitting, to proceed to hear and determine the case at the earliest practical date. An appeal from the decision of the trial court will lie only to the Supreme Court and must be taken within sixty days from the entry of the final decree. Second, the enactment of the so-called Elkins law, amending the interstate-commerce act, prescribing severe penalties for the giving or receiving of rebates, and making the carrier responsible for the acts and omissions of its agents. Third, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor and providing for a Bureau of Corporations therein, the chief of this bureau to have the authority and power to make diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and management of the business of all corporations, joint-stock companies, and corporate combinations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce (excluding common carriers subject to the interstate-commerce law), and to gather such information and data as will enable the President to make recommendations to Congress for additional legislation and to compel the giving of testimony and the production of such books and papers and the making of such reports as may be necessary for the purpose of the investigation. This new bureau has already amply justified its creation. The main purpose it has in view is that of giving "efficient publicity" to the corporations of the country. In 1906 this bureau, through its experts, published the results of its investigation of the beef trust, and the same year its investigation of the transportation of petroleum, disclosing such a condition of discriminations and rebates as to immediately arouse the indignation of the entire country. As a result of

this report and the publicity given to it the railroad companies implicated in the report at once reduced their rates and withdrew their rebates.

The bureau has continued its investigations with reference to the harvester trust, the lumber trust, the steel trust, and other combinations. The widespread public sentiment now pervading the country against the exactions of these great combinations of capital and the almost universal demand that these exactions should be rendered impossible hereafter, and that just punishment should be meted out to all violators of the Sherman Act, is very largely due to the published reports of this bureau.

In furtherance of the enforcement of the Sherman law, Congress on February 25, 1903, appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the law, and vested in the Attorney-General the authority to employ special counsel and agents of the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings, suits, and prosecutions under the act. This was followed up by the act of March 3, 1903, providing for the appointment of special assistants to the Attorney-General and an Assistant Attorney-General to aid in the enforcement of the antitrust law. With this added authority, and with these additional means of prosecution, the Department of Justice has undertaken to enforce the law throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Until the leading officials of these great corporations, trusts, and syndicates are made to feel a proper respect for the law violations thereof may be expected. Vigorous prosecution and imprisonment, if need be, will have a most salutary effect. The honest corporation, like the honest citizen, need have no fear of the law. Only those who, through a violation of the law, seek to take advantage of the public deserve punishment.

WHEN WE PAID FOURTEEN CENTS.

The duty on paper was \$6 a ton. The House committee, after a thorough investigation of the whole subject, recommended a duty of \$2 a ton, and the House tariff bill fixed it at that figure. The Senate raised it to \$4 and the conference committee of the two houses finally agreed on \$3.75. Mr. Cannon admits the new rate was not satisfactory, but that it was the best that could be secured under the circumstances. We remember when we paid fourteen cents a pound for print paper, and we now buy it for less than three cents a pound, and the tariff did it by building up the paper industry in this country. We are satisfied with the tariff on print paper.—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

A WISE WORD TO THE WISE.

In an Arkansas paper, Democratic in politics, we find the following advertisement:

Get your flour, meal and feed at the Universal Mill; by so doing you not only get pure, unadulterated goods and full weight, but keep your money circulating around home and have a chance to get hold of it again. On the other hand, by the buying the cheaper mixtures that are shipped in and sending your money away, there is very little hope of ever seeing it again. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Presumably the advertiser is likewise a Democrat, and votes with great regularity to send to Congress a man who opposes the maxim, "Keep your money at home." That is protection doctrine pure and simple. It is sound doctrine for the Arkansas mill owner and for every man who has anything to sell. That is precisely what a protective tariff aims to do—to "keep your money at home," where it will circulate, and where you will "have a chance to get hold of it again." As Abraham Lincoln said: "If you buy an article made abroad, you have the article, but the foreigner has the money. If you buy an article made at home, you have the article, but the money stays at home." There is the germ of a good, reliable Southern protectionist in that Arkansas mill man.—American Economist.

Our Colored Citizens

Equal Justice to All Men.

"The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American Negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the Negro, and we condemn all devices having for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land."—From National Republican Platform, 1908.

Taft Stands Squarely on the Equal Justice Plank.

"The Republican platform refers to these amendments to the Constitution that were passed by the Republican party for the protection of the Negro. The Negro, in the forty years since he was freed from slavery, has made remarkable progress. He is becoming a more and more valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The education of the Negro is being expanded and improved in every way. The best men of both races, at the north as well as at the south, ought to rejoice to see growing up among the Southern people an influential element disposed to encourage the Negro in his hard struggle for industrial independence and assured political status. The Republican platform, adopted at Chicago, explicitly demands justice for all men, without regard to race or color, and just as explicitly declares for the enforcement, and without reservation, in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. It is needless to state that I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform, and believe that equal justice to all men and the fair and impartial enforcement of these amendments are in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play."—Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech accepting Republican nomination for Presidency.

Condition of Afro-American Should Be Advanced.

"As a Nation our duty compels that by every constitutional and reasonable means the material and educational condition of the colored race be advanced. This we owe to ourselves as well as to them. As the result of a course of events that can never be reversed, they are a part of our civilization; their prosperity is our prosperity; their debasement would be our misfortune.

"The Republican party, therefore, will offer every encouragement to the thrift, industry and intelligence that will better their prospect of higher attainment."—James S. Sherman's speech accepting Republican nomination for Vice-Presidency.

The Republican Party and the Afro-American.

Prior to the advent of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, about 4,000,000 Afro-Americans were held in bondage in the Southern States, then, as now, controlled by the Democrats, and when the Republican party elected Abraham Lincoln

President, thus setting the stamp of disapproval upon the Democratic desires, these Democratic Southern States seceded from the Union and attempted to set up a confederacy, with human slavery as the chief corner stone.

The Republican party determined that the confederacy should be destroyed; that the Union should be preserved; and true to its principles and in keeping with his own declarations the Great Emancipator struck the shackles from the limbs of the bondmen.

Following the freedom of the slaves came their enlistment in the army and navy of the Union, and by this act the names of 200,000 Afro-Americans were added to the honor roll of those who fought for their country in the Civil War.

The leaders of the Republican party, feeling that their work was far from completion, framed and passed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, and the States ratified their action, thus making slavery impossible and confirming the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people.

Clothed by the Republican party with the right to vote, is it surprising that these newly made citizens voted with the party which had taken them from their former position as mere chattels and made them citizens of the great Republic?

Through the Republican party, Douglass, Bruce, Langston, Dunn, Pinchback, Rainey, Revels, Lewis, Delaney, Smalls and scores of other national characters rose to eminence impossible without its aid.

The Republican party believes that the door of hope and opportunity should not be closed against any man, and this is especially evidenced by the fact that 14,000 Afro-Americans are in the service of the Government and drawing salaries aggregating more than eight millions of dollars.

In the matter of public education the difference between the two parties is marked. In the North, where the Republicans generally control, education among the colored people is widely diffused, while in the Democratic South the percentage of illiteracy is very great. The Democratic legislators fail to provide equal school facilities for the two races, and in several States the facilities, already meagre, have been recently materially reduced. In Louisiana no Afro-American child receives public instruction above the fifth grade, and there is a general movement throughout the Southern Democratic States to confine the education of the Afro-American children to the lower grades. The movement to divide the school money between whites and Afro-Americans in proportion to their contributions in taxes to the school fund arises in one Democratic Southern State after another, the purpose of which is to perpetuate Afro-American illiteracy.

That the Democrats generally are in sympathy with the "jim crow" idea was shown on Washington's Birthday, 1908, when Congressman Heflin of Alabama introduced an amendment providing "jim crow" cars for the Capital of the Nation. Every Republican member present voted against the amendment, while many Democrats voted for it.

The Platform adopted by the Republican party at Chicago in 1908 contains a plank which stands squarely and unequivocally for ALL the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people.

There can be no question in the mind of any honorable, right thinking, sane Afro-American as to which party he should support in this campaign. No truer sentiment has ever been uttered than that of the great Douglass, when he said:

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE SHIP; ALL ELSE THE SEA."

TO REPEAL AMENDMENTS.

Joint Resolutions Offered by Democratic Members of Congress to Repeal the XIV and XV Amendments of the Constitution.

During the Sixtieth Congress a number of joint resolutions to repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were introduced by Democratic members.

The following is a copy of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, on December 3, 1907, to repeal the fourteenth amendment:

60TH CONGRESS.
1ST SESSION.

H. J. RES. 32

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 3, 1907.

Mr Hardwick introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and ordered to be printed:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that all of section two of the fourteenth amendment, except its first sentence, shall be repealed.

1 Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives
2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled
3 (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the
4 following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to
5 the legislatures of the several States which, when ratified
6 by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall become an
7 part of the Constitution, namely:

8 "That the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of
9 the United States be, and the same is hereby repealed."

The same day Mr. Hardwick introduced a joint resolution to repeal the fifteenth amendment.

Other joint resolutions introduced were as follows:

By Mr. William W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, H. J. Res. 40, December 5, 1907, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment.

By Mr. Edwards, of Georgia, H. J. Res. 75, December 1907, proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment.

By Mr. Edwards, of Georgia, H. J. Res. 76, December 1907, proposing to repeal the fourteenth amendment.

By Mr. Candler, H. J. Res. 107, January 21, 1908, proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment.

A DEMOCRATIC BILL

To Repeal Law Providing Punishment for Crimes Against Citizens' Rights.

Sixtieth Congress, First Session. H. R. 13953.

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1908.

Mr. Hull of Tennessee introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to repeal section fifty-five hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to crimes committed while violating the elective franchise and civil rights law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to felonies or misdemeanors committed while in the act of violating section fifty-five hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to conspiracies to injure or intimidate citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise and civil rights be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That this act take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Sec. 5508, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Conspiracy to injure or intimidate citizens in the exercise of civil rights.

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of

any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Sec. 5509, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Other crimes committed while violating the preceding section.

If in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

More Than 14,000 in Government Employ and Their Salaries Aggregate More Than \$8,000,000.

On August 1, 1910, there were more Afro-Americans in the service of the United States Government than ever before in the history of the country. The following list shows the official positions and occupations of Afro-Americans in the Federal service:

Auditor of the Navy Department, assistant district attorneys, assistant librarian, architects, assistant postmasters, assistant weigher, attorneys, bookbinders, bookkeepers, boatmen, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, consuls, chiefs of division, compositors, chaplains, custodians, cleaners, caster helpers, clerks, counters, charwomen, carriage drivers, deputy collectors of customs, deputy collectors of internal revenue, deputy United States marshals, domestics and waiters, draughtsmen, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, examiners of merchandise, engineers, elevator conductors, folders, farmers, firemen, floor hands, gaugers, guards, heads of departments, helpers, inspectors of customs, immigrant inspectors, imposers, janitors, letter carriers, laboratory assistant laborers, minister resident and consul general, musicians, messenger, messenger boys, machine operators, monotype keyboard operators, mineograph operators, openers and packers, postmasters, patent examiners, pressmen, press feeders, pay clerks, private secretaries, receivers of public moneys, register of treasury, register of land offices, recorder of deeds, railway postal clerks, rural delivery carriers, surveyor-general, superintendents of construction, samplers, shippers, stenographers and typewriters, storekeepers, skilled laborers, sewers, stablemen, teachers, translators, time keepers, wagon messengers, watchmen, wrappers, wagon drivers.

The highest salary paid an Afro-American is received by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Haiti, whose salary is \$10,000 per annum. A number of Government officials receive from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per year. Clerks are paid from \$900 to \$1,800.

IN HIGH PLACES

A few Afro-Americans who have been Honored by the Republican Party; Appointed or Recommended by the President as Government Officials.

William T. Vernon, of Kansas, Register of the Treasury.

Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.

C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

John M. Holzendorf, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Ga.
 Henry A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.
 Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.
 Whitfield McKinlay, Collector of Customs, Washington, D. C.
 Walter Cohen, Register of Land Office, New Orleans, La.
 Robert H. Terrell, Judge, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph E. Lee, Collector Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
 N. W. Alexander, Register, Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
 John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock, Ark.
 Thomas Richardson, Postmaster, Port Gibson, Miss.
 William H. Lewis, Assistant District Attorney, Boston, Mass.
 Nelson Crews, Special Agent, Department of Agriculture.
 W. D. Johnson, Kentucky, Special Agent, Interior Department.
 And there are others.

LIST OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 1, 1910.

Diplomatic.

Name	Position and Address	Salary
Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti.....	\$10,000
William D. Crum, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia	5,000
Richard C. Bunday, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia	2,000

Consular.

William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.....	.....	2,000
James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.....	.....	2,500
Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.....	.....	3,000
George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.....	.....	3,000
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.....	.....	2,000
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.....	.....	2,500
Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	.....	2,000
James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.....	.....	3,000
Total .....	.....	\$37,000

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

List of Afro-American Officers, With Rank and Yearly Pay. Number of Enlisted Men With Aggregate Annual Pay.

Officers	Yearly Pay
Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired).....	\$3,375
Major John R. Lynch	3,600
Major William T. Anderson (retired).....	2,700
Captain Charles Young	3,360
Captain George W. Prioleau.....	3,120
Captain Theophilus G. Steward (retired).....	2,340
1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis.....	2,400
1st Lieut. John E. Green.....	2,400
1st Lieut. W. W. E. Gladden.....	2,000
1st Lieut. Oscar J. W. Scott.....	2,000
1st Lieut. Louis A. Carter.....	2,000
Total yearly pay of officers.....	\$29,295

Enlisted men in the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and 24th and 25th Infantry, 2,948, and their yearly pay in the aggregate amounts to

\$919,121

Total for officers and men.....\$930,378

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Large Number of Afro-American Assistants, Clerks and Other Employees.—Great Work of Research by Mr. Daniel Murray.

The Library of Congress is one of the great libraries of the world. One of the assistants, Mr. Daniel Murray, has spent several years in research among the books of the library, and has been able to identify approximately 6,000 titles of works by colored authors. To many who are wont to belittle the literary capacity of the race, this will prove astounding information. Colored composers have written more than 3,000 musical compositions.

There are 48 Afro-American employees—twenty-three of these are employed under the direct supervision of the Librarian of Congress for strictly literary work and twenty-five under the Superintendent of the Building, who has charge of the "care and maintenance" of the building and grounds. The aggregate amount paid by the Librarian for library service is \$16,000, the aggregate under the Superintendent is \$18,000, or a total of \$34,000.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Nearly \$400,000 in Wages Paid Annually to the Afro-American Employees, Who Number About Six Hundred.

In the classified service of the Government Printing Office, there are bookbinders, compositors, caster helpers, custodians, clerks, counters, elevator conductors, folders, firemen, floor hands, helpers, imposers, messengers, messenger boys, machine operators, Monotype keyboard operators, pressmen, pressfeeders, shippers, stenographers and typewriters, sewers, wagon messengers, watchmen, wrappers. In the unclassified service there are carriage drivers, cleaners, laborers, stabelmen, char-women and wagon drivers. There are about 600 employees, and they draw approximately \$400,000 per annum.

The Patent Office.

One of the most expert examiners in the Patent Office is an Afro-American, Henry E. Baker, of Mississippi, who draws a salary of \$2,100 per annum. Mr. Baker has been an examiner for more than 22 years. He has recently made a research of the office and has been able to trace more than 1,000 patents granted to Afro-Americans. There are a number of high-grade Afro-American clerks in the office.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Afro-Americans Serving Under the Post-Office Department Receive in Annual Salaries More Than Two and One-Quarter Million Dollars.

There are 2,998 Afro-Americans serving the Government under the Post-Office Department, and their annual salaries aggregate \$2,348,424. Among these are included postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, letter carriers, rural mail carriers and railway mail clerks. There are nearly 300 Afro-American postmasters, some of whom have charge of presidential offices.

IN LOUISIANA.

Officials and Employees in the Federal Service in the State of Louisiana.

There are 243 officials and employees in the employ of the Federal Government in the State of Louisiana, and their annual salaries aggregate \$228,662. They are employed in the customs service, United States Mint, post-office service, U. S. Land Office, U. S. Sub-Treasury, Internal Revenue Office, Railway Mail Service, Department of Justice and U. S. Immigration Bureau.

The nation has appreciated the valor and patriotism of the black men of the United States. They not only fought in Cuba, but in the Philippines, and they are still carrying the flag as the symbol of liberty and hope to an oppressed people—Ex-President McKinley.

The following table shows the number of Afro-American employees in the service of the Federal Government:

Afro-American Officers, Clerks, and Other Employees in the Service of the United States Government, 1908.

	No.	Salaries.
Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	11	\$37,000
Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.:		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	703	479,840
War	160	120,910
Navy	76	46,660
Post Office	182	108,460
Interior	421	249,975
Justice	34	9,720
Agriculture	129	69,924
Commerce and Labor.....	217	97,924
Government Printing Office.....	571	398,180
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	37	19,200
United States Capitol.....	187	127,640
Washington, D. C., City Post Office.....	201	161,240
District of Columbia Government including un-skilled laborers	2,824	1,263,985
Departmental Service at large:		
Customs and Internal Revenue.....	592	495,276
Post Office	2,997	2,338,242
Interior	25	27,640
Commerce and Labor.....	78	56,420
United States Army, officers.....	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men.....	2,948	919,121
Miscellaneous, including unclassified.....	1,967	1,179,750
Total	14,397	\$8,255,761

INTERESTING FACTS.

There are 512 Afro-American employees in the Chicago Post-Office, drawing annual salaries aggregating in round numbers \$400,000.

Mr. James A. Cobb, appointed Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia, prepares cases for prosecution under the Pure Food Law and has charge of forfeited bond cases.

Hon. Mifflin W. Gibbs was elected City Judge of Little Rock, Ark., by the Republicans of that city in 1873, and was the first man of the race to be so honored.

In the Houston, Texas, Post-Office there are 21 Afro-American employees whose salaries aggregate \$14,000 annually.

Forty-three Afro-Americans are employed in the Jacksonville, Fla., Post-Office, and they are paid salaries amounting to \$35,000 annually.

There are 30 colored employees in the Montgomery, Alabama, Post-Office who draw salaries aggregating \$27,000 annually.

Twelve Afro-Americans employed in the St. Paul, Minn., Post-Office are paid salaries amounting to \$12,300 annually.

All of the letter carriers at the Muskogee, Oklahoma, Post-Office are colored men. They draw salaries amounting to \$10,260 annually.

There are 15 Afro-Americans in the Internal Revenue Service at Louisville, Ky., whose salaries aggregate \$16,500 per year.

The 14 Afro-Americans employed in the Kansas City, Kansas, Post-Office draw \$9,400 in salaries annually.

Fifteen Afro-American employees in the Columbus, Ohio Post-Office are paid salaries aggregating \$13,500 annually.

The total force of the Mobile, Ala., Post-Office consists of 33 clerks—16 Afro-Americans and 17 whites. The 32 carriers are all colored. The Afro-American employees receive annually \$42,400.

S. L. Williams, Esq., Special Assistant District Attorney at Chicago, has charge of the naturalization cases. Mr. Williams is a colored man.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS WOULD MEAN.

From Speech of Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey.

But to be a little more specific, if the next House should have a Democratic majority, we may assume that Champ Clark will be elected Speaker and that Mr. Underwood will be the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

To make good their claims and promises and threats a tariff bill would be framed and possibly passed. It might not be exactly a Morrison bill or a Mills bill or a Wilson bill. It might be better, or it might be and probably would be, worse. It would, however, be a Democratic bill, and a Democratic tariff means a tariff for revenue only or practical free trade. We know what Speaker Clark would advise, for did he not say in this Chamber on March 24, 1897:

'I am a free trader, and proudly take my stand with Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, John Bright, and Henry George. * * * If I had my way to-day, sir, I would tear them (custom-houses) all down, from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but a den of robbers.'

We know what Chairman Underwood would advise, for within a month he has said on this floor:

Where he [Chairman PAYNE] and I differ is that he is a high protectionist and I believe in a tariff for revenue.

We know just what kind of a tariff bill would come out of that committee, and we all know just what kind of a measure would be jammed through the House. If there were any fight at all, it would be as to how much protection would be wiped out and not how much would be preserved. We would have agitation and debate and business would suffer accordingly.

Mr. Libbey's Experience.

To give a precise illustration of how industrial conditions would be affected by the passage of a free-trade bill through the House, I am going to present in his own words the experience of a prominent dealer in wool, sheep, and cattle in the State of Maine in 1888. Says he:

On the 1st of December, 1887, my firm had \$60,000 worth of wool stored in Boston. We were then negotiating with a woolen manufacturing company there for the purchase of our wool, and had come within one-half a cent a pound of an agreement, but neither of us would yield the half cent, and I returned to Maine. On my way I bought an evening paper and found therein President Cleveland's free-trade message. I read it with great interest, but when I reached his demand that wool duties should be so greatly reduced I knew who would have to yield the half cent. At the next station I telegraphed the Boston company as follows: "Gentlemen, I have been considering the matter of our negotiations and have decided to yield the half cent. I accept your offer. Please answer."

When I reached my home station I found their answering telegram: "Mr. Libbey, we, too, have read the President's message." That was all—a single line, but it was volumes to me. I soon returned to Boston and saw my parties, but their first offer was \$1,000 less than the day before Mr. Cleveland's message appeared. The offer I refused, but after sounding the market I went back next morning to accept their last offer. I was then told that they had decided to make their offer \$2,000 less than that of the day before. This I unwisely refused, and went home to await results. But when the Mills bill was reported I went again to Boston, determined to accept the first offer I could get, and to make a short story of it. I sold the wool for just \$6,000 in hard cash less than the offer of December 1. And this, too, when the bill was only reported. So much for me. Now, see how it comes home to our farmers. We had been paying 27 to 30 cents a pound for our wool, and there was no reason except this free-trade policy why prices should not have been the same in 1888 but as a legitimate result of a net loss to all woolgrowers of \$7 to \$10 on every 100 pounds of wool that policy the price of wool in 1888 has been but 20 cents a pound, they had to sell.

Much the same conditions and results prevailed at the attempt to pass the Morrison bill in 1876, the Wood bill of 1878, the Hurd resolutions of 1880, the Morrison bill of 1884, and the Morrison bill of 1886, but the Republican victories restored confidence then as they did in 1888.

The Fear of Democracy.

Not only does a low tariff, but even the threat of low tariff, bring disaster to business. But now the disaster would be much greater than at any previous time, for we have reached far greater heights of activity and prosperity, and the fall would be much the further. A revision of the tariff by a Democratic House of Representatives, even though the Senate and President were Republican, would mean a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to our laborers, our farmers and our manufacturers.

The losses would begin the day after election, and would be first seen in the great loss in the value of industrial production. This would be a year before the new House would convene. But let it be known that there was to be a Democratic House and a free-trade bill passed—and any bill that is not a protective bill is a free-trade bill—there would at once be anxiety and unrest, if not distress, from one end of our now happy and prosperous country to the other. Capitalists would say: "This may mean a Democratic President and Senate as well as House in 1912, as was the case following the loss of the House in 1890. We had better be cautious." No more enterprises would be projected, no more mills planned, no further additions and improvements. The manufacturer would say: "This means alarm, and I must be careful and not get overstocked."

The merchant would decrease or countermand his order. The farmers would decide to wait before buying new machinery and implements. The consumption of farm products would decline and prices fall. The demand for clothing, footwear, building material, and the thousand and one commodities of living would be at once curtailed, and soon wages must fall or wage-earners be idle. All this and more would come with the first signs of Democratic free-trade ascendancy. Its actuality would mean ruin twice and three times greater than in 1893-1896.

Worse and Worse.

But the menace and loss to business that would follow the election of a Democratic House of Representatives next November would only measure a part of the calamity. The Democratic majority in the House during the life of the Sixty-second Congress could stop or greatly hinder the work on the Panama Canal. It could cripple our army and navy. It could bring unrest, and probably uprisings, in the now for the most part peaceable Philippines. It could put to sleep for years any possibility of restoring our merchant marine. It could check the further extension of our postal service, and particularly the rural free delivery.

Because of a check to prosperity there would be a falling off in both internal revenue and customs receipts, and a deficit would follow, necessitating a curtailing in necessary appropriations and expenditures. None of President Taft's recommendations would be acted upon, for it would be necessary to play politics and embarrass the administration in every way possible. While there might not be any destructive legislation, there certainly would not be an atom of constructive legislation.

There is no way in which a Democratic House could help existing conditions; there are many ways by which it could hurt them.

Never was our Government managed more honestly, more efficiently or more economically than now; never was our credit higher; never were our finances in such good shape; never were our people so prosperous and contented; never were our homes such happy ones.

There is not a cloud on our financial or industrial horizon save the menace of a Democracy that would undo in a day much that the Republican party has built up in a decade.

A Greater and Graver Contingency.

So much for what would happen and what would not happen if the next House should be Democratic. But we must consider a much greater and graver contingency—namely, the possibility of the election of a Democratic House, Senate, and President to follow in 1912—in other words, a repetition of what occurred as the result of the election of 1892.

There will be millions of young voters at the polls next November who were not old enough to read in 1893, and who do not remember what their parents experienced during that Democratic period from 1893 to 1897. The tale cannot be told briefly. It would take volumes to comprehensively go over the whole ground. But I do believe it is our duty to call attention at this time to that Democratic period and enumerate some of its most salient features.

As soon as it was known in November, 1892, that a Democratic President was elected and a Democratic Senate and House assured, a wave of consternation and fear swept over the country. Alarm took possession of every financial and industrial circle, and long before March 4, 1893, the panic and business depression had begun. I will sum up the experiences of that year in the following sentence from the report of R. G. Dun & Co., December 30, 1893:

Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work, and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters, and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the financial results of the panic of 1837 were relatively more severe, the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work, and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. All hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

On February 1, 1894, there came the first bond issue of \$50,000,000, followed by a second issue for the same amount on November 1 of the same year. In the meanwhile the Wilson-Gorman tariff law had been reported, debated and enacted, having gone into effect on August 28, 1894. On February 1 following a third bond issue of \$62,315,000 was made, and in less than one year, on January 12, 1895, a fourth bond issue was announced of \$100,000,000, making a total of \$262,000,000 of bonds issued during this Democratic period of peace, but not of prosperity and progress.

Great as has been the calamity of our industrial concerns previous to the enactment of the tariff, which had been largely anticipated and discounted, with the actual operation of that law came what may be called a Democratic deluge, and the clouds did not break away and the sunshine emerge until the election of William McKinley was assured in November, 1896.

During this Democratic administration wherein for the only time since the birth of the Republican party the Democrats had complete control of the Senate and House as well as the Presidency, the calamities which followed one after another in quick succession and the ruinous conditions to all lines of trade and commerce came so thick and fast as hardly to permit of enumeration.

A few of the conditions and consequences of those Democratic dark days should be recalled in order that we may better make the comparison between the bright days that preceded and the bright days which have followed under Republican administration and legislation. Just before the election of 1892 we were perhaps enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than we had hitherto known. With the election, and with the knowledge of what was sure to come, came the fear and consternation to which I have alluded. This depression of 1893 resulted in the panic of that year and continued through 1894, and with greater or less degree through 1895, terminating, as I have said, with the election of McKinley in 1896.

The Statistical Result.

In some phases 1893 was the worst year of the period, in other conditions the days of 1894 were the darkest days, while

in other lines of industry 1895 and even 1896 showed the greatest degree of business stagnation and ruin. Our foreign commerce, which had just reached its greatest height in 1892, approaching \$2,000,000,000, fell off by 1895 to about \$1,500,000,000. Our exports of merchandise, which had exceeded \$1,000,000,000 in 1892, fell to under \$800,000,000 in 1895. Our balance of trade, which had been \$200,000,000 in 1892, was only \$75,000,000 in 1895, while in 1893 we actually had an adverse balance of over \$18,000,000. Our customs receipts, which in 1890 and 1891 had averaged \$225,000,000, fell to \$131,000,000 in 1894 and \$152,000,000 in 1895. Our total revenue from all sources, which was over \$400,000,000 in 1890, fell to less than \$300,000,000 in 1894. Our Treasury balance, which for years had always been on the right side of the ledger, showed a deficit of \$70,000,000 in 1894, \$45,000,000 in 1895 and \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1896. Our bank clearings decreased steadily from 1892, and in 1894 were only about \$45,000,000,000, while during the last few years they have averaged over \$150,000,000,000. Our pig iron production of 9,000,000 tons in 1890 fell to a little over 6,000,000 in 1894. The four and five thousand miles of railroad, which were built in 1891-2, fell to 1,650 miles in 1895. Our interest-bearing debt increased, even the deposits in the savings banks were withdrawn, but the worst showings of all were in the failures. In 1892 there were only \$114,000,000 in liabilities, in 1893 there were \$346,000,000, and in 1896 there were about \$226,000,000, while since that time they have averaged but a little more than over \$100,000,000 each year. This in part in a general way gives the story of that awful period when Democracy ruled at the White House and at both ends of the Capitol.

The Revel of Cheapness.

We cannot in such a short review take up the several lines of manufacturing and of agriculture and show where the losses occurred to both producer and consumer. The producer lost because he had no buyer for his products, and the consumer lost because he had nothing with which to buy.

Millions of men were idle, other millions were working upon half time, and all profits of labor, whether in wages or in the products of the soil, were reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Everything was cheap, but the cheapest product in the United States during this dark period of Democracy was cheap men—men who could not get work at any wage; men who could not support their families no matter how low the rent was, or how low in price was the products needed for the table or the household or the clothing for the wife and children.

No, indeed, there was no cry of high prices in those days, no high cost of living, and no cost of high living. We were all practically in a bunch, struggling to keep body and soul together and to tide over the dark days until the people at the polls could reinstate the party of progress and prosperity.

We remember the pathetic spectacle presented by the band of ill-clad, half-starved men, American workingmen out of work, comprising "Coxey's army," marching upon Washington to induce Congress to enact legislation to give them bread.

Up to the very portals of Congress they swarmed, presenting a striking if pitiful object lesson of the effects of the control of national legislation by the Democratic party.

Free Wool and the Result.

Now, let me illustrate a single feature of a Democratic tariff law and its consequences. Free wool had been the battle cry of Democracy for many years, and free wool was given to us by the Democratic free-trade bill passed by a Democratic House and Senate, but not signed by a Democratic President, who could not accept such a "measure of perfidy and dishonor."

Well, the so-called Wilson-Gorman law put wool on the free list. Now, let us see the result: In 1892 the number of sheep was 47,273,553; the average price per head was \$2.66, making

the total value \$125,909,264. In 1896 the number of sheep had decreased to 36,818,643, and the average price per head was about \$1.80, and the total value about \$67,000,000, or about half the value in 1892. In 1890 our imports of wool were about 105,000,000 pounds, and the average price per pound of Ohio fleece wool was about 35 cents. In 1894 the imports, anticipating the wool schedule of the new tariff law, were only 55,000,000 pounds, but in 1895 the imports increased to 256,000,000; in 1896 the imports were 231,000,000 pounds, while during the fiscal year 1897, before the Dingley law was enacted, the imports had increased to the alarming amount of 351,000,000 pounds, and the average price per pound of Ohio fleece wool was less than 20 cents.

Thus, in three years we imported over 800,000,000 pounds of foreign wool, and the price of domestic wool was so low that it was not worth shearing the sheep.

The Idle Woolen Mills.

But let us go a step further. Our woollen mills had absolutely free raw material, no tariff to pay on the wool which came in from abroad, about one-half price to pay for the domestic material. One would have thought that our woollen mills would have increased by the hundreds; that we would have begun to manufacture woollen goods for the whole world; that our outgoing vessels would have been laden to the scuppers with the products of American woollen mills. But no, Mr. Chairman, there was no such result.

The American market was ruined because the American laborer was idle; the purchasing power of the people had been taken away from them and they were compelled to forego the woollen goods they needed as they were the food for their table. Our woollen mills did not increase in number, but many of those we already had closed down entirely, while others were run on part time. That was the result of free wool, both in the production of wool and the woolens of that material.

The American market was flooded with foreign fleeces, and it was years before we again reached our normal condition. And yet, Mr. Chairman, should the Democratic party be successful next November, and be able to frame and pass a tariff bill through the House, one of the items of that bill would, I venture to say, be free wool; and should we again, as we did in 1892, elect a Democratic President and with him a Senate and House both with Democratic majorities, we should undoubtedly have a tariff law within a few months carrying not only free wool, but free lumber, free iron ore, free this, and free that, until I hardly dare anticipate what would be the end of the kind of freedom that would come with a victorious Democracy.

The Multiplied Losses.

I might go further and tell of the blight which came upon all our agriculture during these dark days of Democracy. I might tell you of the tremendous corn crop of 1896, which had a value of only about half of what several subsequent lesser crops have had. I might go through the whole list of agricultural productions and enumerate the absurdly low prices which the farmers gained for them during that period of Democracy. I might tell you the great loss which came to our transportation lines and to every public utility in every city and town throughout the country. I might tell you of the great loss of wealth which came to the Nation as a whole, to our great financial and industrial concerns, to our banking institutions, and to almost every individual throughout the land, but I have given all the time possible at this time to such an enumeration, and can only conclude by asking every voter who contemplates casting a Democratic ballot next November to investigate for himself those conditions and the cause for those conditions, and the effect of those causes, and the results to our commerce and trade during that awful period

of Democracy which same during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

We may differ in our conclusions as to the result of our economic policies not yet tried; we may differ as to our views regarding contemplated legislation, but there are no differences whatever in the examination of history and the facts which are written on the pages of history.

Conclusions.

Should the Democratic party be successful next November, and should we have a Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress, there is no doubt in my mind but that it would be a disastrous period of two years for this country, and should this period be followed by the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate and House, then I say to you that there is no doubt whatever that the calamity that would befall us would be many fold greater than it was fifteen years ago.

We have during the past dozen years under Republicanism attained to such commercial and industrial heights, we have made such rapid and substantial progress, we have reached such magnitude in our foreign relations and such proportions in our domestic transactions that our fall to Democratic levels would be much more severe, much more disastrous, far more ruinous than was the case during the awful period I have recalled.

Now is the time to avert the disaster. Now is the time to give warning. From now to November 8 we should use every effort to acquaint the people with the truth. We should give them the facts about the past, facts about the present, honest views of the future. Let us learn our lesson before election, not afterwards, as was the case before.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES.

The conditions in the United States to-day are such that any man who starts out with industry, intelligence and honesty has a chance for success such as was never known before. America has taken foremost rank industrially among the nations. The result is that any man who wants to work can find opportunity. If he is intelligent and keeps his wits about him, if he has in him the right material, he can get to the front, no matter how humble his start or how poor his circumstances. At no time in the world's history were so many opportunities for advancement held out to the workingman in the ranks. Men who can accomplish—good men, of energy and initiative—are in greater demand than ever before. One of the greatest problems to-day is the finding of proper men to place in posts of trust and responsibility as foremen, superintendents and the like. We simply can not find such men fast enough. Why, all but the merest fraction of the best operating officials in the railroad world to-day are men who have come up from the ranks, advancing by earnest effort and untiring energy along the hard, straight road, and finding few short cuts. By reason of that manner of advance they have brought with them to their high positions that practical knowledge obtained by wrestling hand to hand with the minor problems that make up the great whole, which enables them to contend with and solve the ever more intricate problems that are being created each day by the big and growing mechanism of national industry."—James J. Hill.

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

"WE STAND FOR THE AMERICAN WAGE SCALE."

The further you investigate into questions of cost of production the more certainly you will find that the cost of production of any article is based largely, and in some cases almost wholly, upon the wages of labor employed in producing it. There is no such thing as a raw material in the proper sense in the hands of a consumer. Can you think of anything that is not actually growing in the ground like a tree, or underground like coal or iron or lead, upon which some labor has not been expended by the time it reaches the hands of the consumer, and that labor paid for? When we get to any article in a high state of manufacture we find that in many cases more than 90 per cent of its cost has been wages and labor employed in its production.

Is it any wonder, then, that it costs more to produce almost any article in this country than it does in any other country when we realize the fact that we pay from two to ten times, or even twenty times, as high wages as any other country does? Is it not a self-evident proposition, then, that if we lower any duty below the point which is necessary to measure the difference between the cost of production here or anywhere else, that the producer of that article has but two courses to pursue? One of them is to go out of business, and the other is to reduce wages. We do not want to submit him to either of these alternatives. We stand for the American wage scale. [Applause on the Republican side.] We stand for duties high enough to protect it. [Applause on the Republican side.] And we also stand for an equitable division of the profits of production of any article between the employer and the employed, and that is what real protection means.

What better way is there? What other possible way is there to determine accurately whether a duty is too high or too low, to give a fair measure of protection to American labor, than to find out with substantial accuracy what it costs to produce these articles here and abroad? That is what this tariff board is for. It is not like the so-called tariff commission, to do the things which the chosen representatives of the American people ought to do, but to furnish information upon which they may act if they see fit. I fail to see upon what grounds any Republican can vote against this provision.

It furnishes, in my judgment, a basis upon which all Republicans can unite and march in solid phalanx to the polls next November to uphold and defend Republican policies. [Applause.] I do not know what the attitude of our friends on the other side will be. I assume that they will oppose it, if for no other reason than they view with alarm the prospect of Republicans getting together. [Renewed applause.]

Never has there been a law so grossly misrepresented, and I say it advisedly, as has the Payne bill. Never has there been so determined an effort to mislead the people and to prejudice their final judgment. But I warn you, my Democratic friends, that you will not be able to fool them forever. You always try. You almost succeeded in doing it in 1896, but finally the plain, common, horse sense of the American people came to their rescue and a great disaster was averted.—Representative Longworth of Ohio.

A Republican House will give President Taft the chance that should fairly be his to put upon the statute books all the reforms which he has steadfastly championed. A Democratic House will mean confusion. There will be a deadlock with the Republican Senate; all legislation will be held up or gotten through on unexpected compromises. Worse still, a Democratic House will mean uncertainty to the business world. The lack of sure knowledge as to what untried legislative leaders may do will stretch out a paralyzing hand upon commercial activities. The confidence which drives the wheels of trade will be gone.—Chicago Evening Post.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

From speech of Representative McKinlay, of California.

Gentlemen on the other side have sought in the past and seek today to make political capital out of the amount of appropriations passed by Republican Congresses. You declaim against the extravagance of the Republican party, and yet if you take your list of appropriations I doubt if you can show where any appropriation might be scaled down to an appreciable extent and still guard against the pauperization of some of the departments and maintain the high standard of efficiency of some of the others.

Take, for instance, the pension bill, this year carrying \$155,000,000 in round figures. Who could be found who would endeavor to scale down the amount carried by this bill, great as it is? Who would wish to economize in that direction? Even our friends from the other side would hardly recommend the scaling of the appropriation for the pensions of the old soldiers, and I would not do them the injustice of placing their reluctance to do this upon the ground of political expediency, but rather upon a sense of justice, right, and patriotism, because the pension bills which added to the sum total of the pensions within the last two years have only done justice to the old soldiers in this, that it gave them an increased pension to meet the increased cost of living, and the increase does no more than maintain them in the same ratio to the Nation's increasing wealth and to their consequent increasing expenditures as they were eight or ten years ago, or before these laws were passed.

Next we have the army bill, about \$95,000,000. I do not like to vote for an army bill. Ninety-five million dollars to maintain even our small army seems like waste. But we are a first-class nation and compelled to maintain a first-class position among the nations of the world. Our experience in the war with Spain must have demonstrated to American citizens the necessity of at least maintaining the nucleus of an army. I take it, gentlemen, that the great tragedy of the war with Spain was not the loss of those who fell upon the slopes of San Juan Hill or in the jungles of the Philippines, but the poor boys who died in the fever camps of Chattanooga and Florida, and of pneumonia on the sand dunes of the Presidio at San Francisco, because the War Department was not, on the breaking out of the war, provided with sufficient munitions of war, medicine, covering, and clothing for the soldiers who were being sent across the seas to fight their country's battles. So I voted for \$95,000,000 for the use of the army, and this amount, great as it seems in amount, but small by comparison with the army expenditures of other first-class nations, will provide merely 1 soldier for over 1,000 inhabitants of the United States. When we look at the army appropriations that way, it seems that we are voting for a more than reasonable bill. I do not believe that bill would be scaled down even if the administration of the affairs of this country should be turned over to the Democratic party to-morrow.

So with the naval bill, carrying \$130,000,000. We have learned that the navy is the policeman of this country. We have heard from Democratic authority that \$16,000,000,000 of our national wealth lies within gunshot of the Atlantic coast. Therefore it is necessary to maintain our navy at its present efficiency, and if possible augment that efficiency in order that we may guard against disaster in time of war. I saw the great battle fleet sail out of the harbor at San Francisco on its remarkable cruise around the world. I saw it enter Hampton Roads on its return, after having successfully voyaged through every clime and half the seas of the world, a distance of 45,000 miles, and all without one serious accident or casualty, and my heart was filled with pride and exultation as an American citizen at its wonderful accomplishment.

But beside that battle fleet sailed the colliers of other na-

tions; and the knowledge was brought to my heart that in case of a war with any great power, such as Great Britain, Germany, or Japan, our battle fleet would be little more than a coast guard, because of its lack of auxiliary vessels to serve as scouts, dispatch boats, hospital ships, and colliers, and this knowledge impels me to do that which will lie in my power for the restoration of the American merchant marine, so that if, unfortunately, we should again be drawn into war, we might have a merchant marine to draw upon in time of emergency.

Next come the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, then the rivers and harbors, the public buildings, and so on.

I notice our Democratic friends are extremely liberal when it comes to asking for appropriations for their part of the country. It was my good fortune to sail down the Mississippi River last fall with the presidential party from St. Louis to New Orleans. Everywhere we found good old Democratic members of both the House and the Senate, who had preached economy, and even parsimony, for years, boarding our vessel and demanding that we appropriate something in the neighborhood of \$156,000,000 for dredging the Mississippi River to a 14-foot depth from the Gulf to St. Louis, and when the diminishing revenues were alluded to these same careful, economic gentlemen were not backward in advising the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000 to carry out that and other projects. So I find, when we take up these appropriations one by one, that they are necessary. The country is developing rapidly. Our national wealth in the last fourteen years has increased from \$60,000,000,000 to \$120,000,000,000. We are no longer a small nation; we are now on a billion-dollar scale of expenditure, economize, pinch, and save as we will; and if our Democratic critics were to secure control of the administration to-morrow they would be compelled to do as we Republicans have done—appropriate approximately the same amounts for the care and maintenance of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.]

A WORD ABOUT CHEAPNESS.

Perhaps, as stated by Professor George Gunton in his admirable treatise on Social Economics, the true test of national prosperity is the number of the unemployed. If proper heed were given to this idea fewer people would lose their heads in the labyrinth which is created by the discussion of prices. It used to be a very taking idea to talk about low prices and to picture the happiness which was sure to come when things were cheap. We have had three years of delicious cheapness. Not only are goods cheap, but labor has become cheap; not only does the housekeeper buy cheap, but the farmer has to sell cheap, for it is the same identical transaction, and no method has been discovered on earth in the same transaction to make the purchase cheap and the sale dear. Nor is this all. There are fewer sales and fewer purchases. That means less work; less work means more idle men; idle men do not create wealth, they only consume it. The more idle men the less the wealth of a nation. And that would be equally true if a cent would buy a dollar's worth.

Perfection of the prosperity of a nation can not be reached until all are employed. When all are employed the nation is doing its maximum work and creating all the wealth it is capable of creating. Then also takes place what is equally essential—the greatest approximation to a fair and honest distribution of the wealth produced. With the people all at work those who work can dictate their terms subject only to the limitation of proper profit to those workers who subsist by profit and not by wages; who take the risk while others take the certainties.—Thomas B. Reed.

LEST WE FORGET.

From President Buchanan's first annual message:

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1857.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which he has bestowed upon his people, and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and up till within a brief period our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupation have largely partaken of general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of natural wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition, in the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements in national wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public work retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

This tells us how public enterprises were destroyed, how business was suspended, and how want and suffering invaded the homes of the wage-earners all over the land under free trade before the war.

But this was not all the story, for in his second annual message of December, 1858, President Buchanan tells how this paralysis of the business of the country had affected the country's revenues and had so reduced them that the Government had to sell bonds in order to raise funds to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. Here is that part of his message:

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1858.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of December 23, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and this proving inadequate they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000 "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

The Democrats again had the power to write their ideas on the tariff into law in 1894 under the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, and the result was exactly the same as under Mr. Buchanan. The very anticipation of this law brought such suffering and so desperate were the needs of the Government that Mr. Cleveland called an extra session of Congress to try and avert the storm that was braking over the country, the condition of which he describes in his first message, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 8, 1893.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are solely charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions relative to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up in on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

The condition is also fully described in Dun's Agency of December 30, 1893, which says:

Starting with its largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters, and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the financial results of the panic of 1893 were relatively more severe, the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many

products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work, and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. All hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

In a subsequent message Mr. Cleveland tells the same story as Mr. Buchanan of the sale of bonds in time of peace to protect the credit of the Government, until \$262,000,000 in bonds had been sold and that much added to the national debt. So much for the results of Democratic policies and legislation on the National Government. The country prosperous and happy under protection, bankrupt and penalties for its wage-earners, who became beggars, under free trade.

THE HIGH COST OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

We have apparently gone crazy about spending money, and every time some one thinks up a fresh way of getting rid of it, we sit up and lament loudly the increased cost of living. As some one has aptly put it, it is not the struggle to make both ends meet that is consuming our time and energy, it is the constant endeavor to make those ends meet and tie in an elaborate bow-knot. The universe would hold together just as well if the ends just met, but that would not do for us at all. We want to think of some way to spend about one-third again as much as we have and then lay the blame to the tariff or the trusts or some other conveniently remote cause.

It would be interesting to hear the comments that would be made if some of our grandfathers could come to life for a short time. What would they say to see their descendants sneaking in as if they were ashamed to eat a dinner of perfectly good food, well served, but only costing perhaps fifty cents?

Would they lay this sort of performance to the tariff? Not they. Grandfather would say: "I did as much work as John is doing, for half the salary, and saved money on it. I was comfortably clothed and housed. But I wasted no time in trying to see if I couldn't look like a multi-millionaire and act like a fool." And grandfather would be right.

The whole trouble is that deep down 'n our inner consciousness we know just what the trouble is. We know we are extravagant and improvident. That is why we try to blame the tariff and the world in general for what we have not the honesty to confess is mostly our own fault. Some day we will wake up and the cost of living will come down with a bang. We will then be on a more solid foundation and will not have to worry because the automobile is running around with yesterday's flowers in it—Fibre and Fibric.

The Republican party will continue to merit the confidence of the people, because it has not ceased to be mindful of the wishes of the people, because it is formed of men with high ideals, because it is a party of progress and at the same time of conservatism, because it does not follow false doctrines, because it has given the people in the past fourteen years an honest and efficient government. The record of the present Congress merits approval, for it has aided the President in fulfilling his party pledges and has shown itself ever ready to go forward with legislation needed by the country.

There may be no backward march, it is necessary that the Republican party should continue to control the legislative branch of our Government. Failure to elect a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives would prove very harmful, retarding the upward march, and perhaps precipitating the country into conditions similar to those existing in 1896. We may have high prices of living, but our people have work and are getting good wages and are living on a higher plane than they did in 1896, so I do not believe that it is the wish of the people that legislation shall be controlled by a party which has for years drifted so aimlessly upon the sea of statesmanship as has the Democratic party.—Representative Thomas of Ohio.

RUBBER DUTY AND IMPORTATIONS.

The tempest in a teapot raised in the form of a charge that the Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Aldrich is Chairman, advanced the rates of duty on manufactures of India rubber from 30 per cent ad valorem as under the old law and is placed in the tariff bill by the House committee, to 35 per cent ad valorem, and that this advance in duty resulted in a reduction of imports to the benefit of a certain rubber trust, in which it is charged that Senator Aldrich and his son became part owners after the enactment of the tariff law, is not sustained by the facts. While it is a fact that the rate of duty on manufactures of rubber was advanced from 30 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem, it is not true that this advance caused a falling off in the imports of manufactures of rubber, since the decrease in imports in 1910, under the Payne law at 35 per cent ad valorem, was much less than in 1909 under the Dingley law at 30 per cent. The New York Journal of Commerce, a Democratic newspaper, quotes official figures showing the value of imports of manufactures of India rubber into the United States during the 11 months August 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, all under the Payne law except the first 5 days of August, at \$1,000,535, against \$1,273,478 in the same months of 1909, and \$1,774,591 in the same months of 1908, showing, it is true, a fall of \$273,000 in the imports under the Payne law, but also that the fall in imports in the corresponding months of 1909 under the Dingley law at 30 per cent, was \$501,000, the fall in the last year of the Dingley law being practically twice as great as in the first year under the Payne law. Discussing this subject editorially, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The controversy seems to have been quite misdirected and futile. There has in fact been a considerable decrease in the importation of manufactures of rubber last year, but there was a still larger decrease in the previous year before the change was made in the tariff. * * * But where Mr. Bristow failed to aim straight was in directing his shafts against certain companies and a combination which are not engaged in manufacturing rubber goods in this country at all, but in the production and importation of crude rubber, upon which there is no duty. Whether or not the Aldriches are interested in what is known as the 'Rubber Trust' does not appear, but the concern with which their names were associated by Senator Bristow is not 'it,' but an entirely different organization, not directly concerned in the manufacture or in the manufactured goods."

The figures showing the importation of India rubber manufactures both those entered for consumption and the general imports, as quoted by the New York Journal of Commerce, from official figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, are as follows:

Imports of manufactures of india rubber entered for consumption in the United States during the nine months ending March 31, 1908, 1909, and 1910—
(These figures do not include "hard rubber.")

	Value.	Duty.
1908.....	\$1,504,145.08	\$451,239.53
1909.....	795,649.87	238,694.96
1910.....	685,404 00	231,796.38

General imports of manufactures of india rubber into the United States during the eleven months, August 1 to June 30, 1908, 1909 and 1910:
(These figures do include "hard rubber.")

	Value.
1908.....	\$1,774,591
1909.....	1,273,478
1910.....	1,000,535

The Republican party will continue to be a protectionist party and the American people a protectionist people. And that protection must apply to every section, every industry and every class.—James S. Sherman,

PROSPERITY UNDER THE PAYNE LAW.

From Speech of Representative McKinley of Illinois.

Prosperity of the highest type and affecting every industry has followed the enactment of the Payne tariff law. The imports under the new law, while showing larger revenues from customs than ever before and lower ad valorem rates of duty than ever before, show also larger quantities of free merchandise imported than ever before, larger quantities of manufacturers' materials brought into the country than ever before, and the causes of these conditions, and thus unusual activity among manufacturers. And in addition to all this, there are numerous other evidences of the greatest business and industrial activity ever known.

Take the iron industry, which is an extremely accurate barometer of business conditions. Its activities are shown by the fact that the pig iron produced in the United States in the first nine month under the Payne tariff law—August 1, 1909, to the end of April, 1910—was 22,500,000 gross tons, against 14,750,000 in the same period of 1908-9, fourteen and one-third million in the same period of 1907-8, and 19,250,000 in the corresponding period of 1906-7, the year of the greatest industrial activity that the country had ever known up to that time.

Take the banking records of the United States. From the first week in August, 1909, to the end of April, 1910, the bank clearings were \$133,000,000,000, against \$112,500,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1908-9, and ninety-four and one third billion in the like period of 1907-8. Individual deposits in the national banks of the country were, on March 9, 1910, \$5,250,000,000, against \$4,750,000,000 on April 28, 1909, \$4,000,000,000 on February 14, 1908, and \$4,250,000,000 on March 24, 1907. Loans and discounts of national banks on corresponding dates were, in 1910, \$5,500,000,000; 1909, \$5,000,000,000; 1908, \$4,500,000,000; and 1907, \$4,500,000,000; these figures being in all cases in very round terms.

The value represented by building permits granted by authorities in 100 principal cities was during the period, August 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, \$591,000,000, against \$560,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1908-9. The quantity of freight moved on the Great Lakes from August 1, 1909, to the close of navigation was 49,000,000 net tons, as against 39,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1908, and 45,000,000 for the like period of 1907. The car service associations reporting to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show, in the period, August 1, 1909, to the end of March, 1910, 24,000,000 freight cars handled, against twenty and one-third millions in the same period of 1908-9, and 20,000,000 in the like period of 1907-8. Returns from nine leading railroads in the great coal-producing sections show movements of bituminous coal in the period, August 1, 1909, to the end of March, 1910, 88,250,000 tons, against 73,500,000 in the same period of 1908-9, and 78,500,000 in the like period of 1907-8; and of coke twenty-one and one-third million tons in the 1909-10 period, against thirteen and one-third million in the same period of 1908-9, and 14,250,000 in the like period of 1907-8.

Are not these conditions, under the Payne tariff law, when compared with those earlier years, an absolute evidence of prosperity at the present time—of the greatest prosperity that this country has ever seen?

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."—Abraham Lincoln.

RESOURCES OF BANKS NOW \$21,100,000,000.

For the first time in the history of American banking statements have been obtained showing in detail the condition of practically every banking institution in the United States at a given hour. The Controller of the Currency gets such information periodically from the national banks; the various State banking commissioners get it from State banks from time to time. Such reports come forth at different times and under different laws and forms of reports.

The National Monetary Commission has completed and made public the tabulated results of an investigation of the condition of all the various classes of incorporated banks throughout the country, the reports being made invariably upon a uniform blank and all as of the close of business on April 28, 1909.

An enormous and exceedingly important mass of information has thus been brought within the reach of the financial world, and the report issued affords material for unlimited study.

The institutions reporting to the commission include 6,893 national, 11,319 State, 1,703 mutual and stock savings, and 1,497 private banks, and 1,079 loan and trust companies. The total resources of all these establishments reach the stupendous total of \$21,100,000,000. A cursory analysis of the resources and liabilities shows loans of \$11,373,000,000; investments in bonds, \$4,614,000,000; due from banks, \$2,562,000,000; cash on hand (including \$809,000,000 in gold coin and certificates), \$1,432,000,000; other resources, \$1,094,000,000; capital, \$1,800,000,000; surplus and profits, \$1,835,000,000; due to banks, \$2,484,000,000; deposits (including Government deposits), \$14,106,000,000; other liabilities, \$870,000,000. Of the deposits, \$6,956,000,000 are subject to check, \$4,926,000,000 are savings deposits, \$1,212,000,000 are on time and \$625,000,000 consist of demand certificates.

Following the special reports from the banks, a supplementary inquiry was made, covering 18,245 institutions, relating to the character of deposits, depositors, interest paid, etc. The total deposits in these banks on or about June 30 were \$13,595,000,000, credited to over 25,000,000 depositors or deposit accounts, ranging from one dollar upward. Nearly 15,000,000 depositors had savings or time accounts, and over 8,600,000 of these were depositors in savings banks.

RECLAMATION RETURNS.

The actual test of the Government participation in the work of reclaiming the waste regions of the West has proven that the experiment is a success. The settlers who took up land under the Government-built ditches are paying up promptly, a great majority of them paying in advance. This can mean but one thing, and that is that the Government will receive back the money expended for construction of dams and ditches to provide water for irrigating the dry lands. The people who have settled on these lands are prospering, and the net result of the project is the creation of new homes and new sources of supply for National citizenship and National wealth.

As one of the pioneers in the movement for Government control of irrigation projects, the Bee takes pardonable satisfaction in the outcome of the policy it has advocated for years.
—Omaha Bee.

Nowhere else in the world is there the buying power of the American wage-earner, the general consumer who earns his living—and he makes up virtually the whole of our race. A day's work for the man who is earning his living in the United States under our tariff system will get him more of the food, clothes and luxuries he seeks, will give him better housing, will provide him more amusements and will enable him to lay up larger savings than are to be had out of a day's work, on the average, anywhere else on earth.—New York Press.

Republican Labor Legislation

No better elucidation of this subject can be found than the following from the speech of Representative Madden of Illinois:

Mr. MADDEN said:

Mr. Speaker: From the signing, by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, of the homestead law, the Republican party has, in season and out of season, sought to better the condition of that great army of American citizens who earn their bread by toil—the wage-earner. From that time until this the Republican party has been the guardian of these men and has by wise and just legislation elevated them from a position of penury, embarrassment, and disparity to one of plenty, satisfaction and equality.

The Republican party in doing this is deserving of no especial praise. It was right to do it; and, had it failed to so do it would merit the condemnation of all fair-minded men. It has simply done its duty. What man could expect more?

The question is not, in my opinion, Is the Republican party responsible for all the good that has come to the laborer by reason of wise and beneficial legislation, but is: Has that party been consistent and true in its efforts and in its desires to elevate the wage-earner to a higher and a more independent as well as a more comfortable station in life? I do not hesitate to answer for my party affirmatively, and before I have finished my remarks I will prove that it has, against the united opposition of the Democratic party, enacted into law some of the most salutary legislation ever devised for the betterment of the wage-worker, either in this or in other countries.

We are proud of our achievements along this line. Proud, because in lifting the laborer to the level of his employer, we give him independence, and independence makes strong citizenship, without which no country can be or remain great.

America is great because by the laws placed upon the statute books by the Republican party, the prosperity of the employer and the laborer has been kept abreast. Give, by law, advantages to either party and condemnation will come from both. The employer, unless he be a fool or a knave, or both, desires his employees to be well paid and contented, and the employee who wishes his employer anything but good is unworthy. When reverses come to the employer the wage-earner must either lose his position or suffer a reduction in salary. Men who work are quick to see this and strive earnestly by faithful and efficient service to avoid such misfortunes. The employer in turn appreciating this brotherly interest is quick to advance the wages of his men with advancing prosperity. We are at the present moment having a striking illustration of this mutual concern between employer and employee. On every railroad, and in almost every factory, on the farms and in the mines, wages are being advanced with returning prosperity, and the laboring man to-day is not only satisfied and contented, but is proud of his station in life.

This is as it should be, and the Republican party can be trusted to see to it that no law will be enacted which will in the slightest degree lessen the independence or weaken the privileges of either employer or employee. They stand now on an equality. There they must remain or all national enterprise must cease and the wheels of Government stand still.

I said awhile ago that the Republican party deserved no especial praise for doing its duty, and I stand by the assertion. A party which does not do its duty should forever be condemned.

Has the Republican party done its duty? That is the question. Let us see:

The Republican party lifted the yoke of slavery from the necks of 4,000,000 human beings. It abolished slavery in the Philippine Islands (act signed by President Roosevelt, July 1, 1902).

It prohibited the holding to involuntary service of any person forcibly kidnapped in any other country.

It abolished peonage (39th Cong., Mar. 2, 1867).

It prohibited the coolie trade, closed our doors to the paupers and criminals of Europe, stopped the immigration of Chinese to Hawaii and the immigration of Chinese from Hawaii to the United States, and passed laws excluding Chinese from our entire island territory.

It not only abolished compulsory labor, but excluded the products of the cheapest foreign labor through protective tariffs.

It abolished the contract system of labor for United States convicts (Mar. 3, 1886). All the votes against the bill were Democratic.

It passed a law for the protection of seamen, for the inspection of steam vessels, for the inspection of coal mines in the Territories, for safety appliances on railroads.

It passed a law requiring common carriers to make monthly reports of accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The first eight-hour law ever adopted was that passed by the Fortieth Congress, and was approved by President Grant in 1868. It applied to all artisans and laborers employed by the Government.

In 1888 the eight-hour day was established for letter carriers.

In 1892, during President Harrison's administration, the eight-hour law was extended to include persons employed by contractors on public works.

The Bureau of Labor was created by a Republican Congress and was signed by President Arthur in 1884, being the Forty-eighth Congress. In 1888 the bureau was made an independent Department of Labor, all the votes cast against the bill being Democratic.

In 1903 the Republican Congress enacted a law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and made its head a Cabinet officer.

The Fifty-fifth Congress passed an act creating boards of arbitration. This act was signed by President McKinley on June 1, 1898.

The incorporation of national trade unions act was passed in 1886.

The act providing for employees on railroads, known as the ash pan act, was passed by a Republican Congress in 1908.

Has the Republican party, by its Representatives in Congress, legislated wisely for the uplifting of the working classes? The above would seem to indicate that it has.

It might be interesting here to show the results of certain roll calls on proposed labor legislation in the Congress of the United States. I am sure a study of these yea-and-nay votes cannot in any way militate against the great party which I have the honor to represent in part on the floor of this House: On March 28, 1867, Mr. Banks, a Republican, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 103, constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Yea 78—Republicans 64, Democrats, 14; nays 23—Republicans 19, Democrats 4.

On May 19, 1869, President Grant, referring to the act of Congress approved June 25 of the same year, constituting an eight-hour day's work, issued the following order:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that, from and after this date, no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

On December 20, 1871, the House of Representatives passed the following bill:

That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of three persons, who

shall be selected from civil life, solely with reference to their character and capacity for an honest and impartial investigation, and of whom at least one shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, and who shall hold office for the period of one year from the date of their appointment, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who shall investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations and from civil life.

SEC. 2. That said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each, shall be authorized to employ a clerk, and shall report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

The vote on the above bill was as follows:

Yeas 135—Republicans 92, Democrats 43; nays 36—Republicans 7, Democrats 29.

On April 3, 1886, an act to provide a method for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employees passed the House.

The result of this vote is very significant:

Yeas 199—Republicans 105, Democrats 92; Greenback labor 2. Nays 30—all Democrats.

This bill passed the Senate on February 28, 1887.

It was presented to President Cleveland, Democrat, for approval on March 1, 1887, and received by him a so-called pocket veto—that is, it was not acted upon before the final adjournment of the Forty-ninth Congress.

I could go on almost indefinitely, Mr. Chairman, with similar record proof of the Republican party's loyalty to the cause of labor. I think, however, that I have demonstrated beyond doubt that whenever it is necessary to enact into law legislation which will prove beneficial to the toiling masses, the Republican party can be depended upon to render such service.

The legislators in Republican States have not been slow to respond to the demands of labor in enacting salutary measures for their good. What have the legislators in Democratic States accomplished in that regard?

A study of the following summary table will show a decided preponderance of protective labor legislation in the Republican as compared with the Democratic States:

	Republican States.		Democratic States.	
	Num- ber.	Per cent of all Re- publican States.	Num- ber.	Per cent of all Dem- ocratic States.
Legislation in force January 1, 1908.				
Creating labor bureaus.....	26	87	7	44
Creating factory-inspection services.....	23	77	6	37½
Providing for free employment bureaus.....	13	43	2	12½
Providing for boards of conciliation and arbitration.....	18	60	4	25
Establishing a compulsory 8-hour day for labor on public works.....	16	53	2	12½
Prohibiting employment of children under 14 years of age in factories.....	23	77	4	25
Limiting hours of labor of children.....	24	80	13	81
Restricting employment of children of school age and of illiterate children.....	26	87	9	56
Prohibiting night work by children.....	18	60	10	62½
Prohibiting employment of children in operating or cleaning dangerous machinery.....	12	40	3	19
Limiting hours of labor of women.....	15	50	6	37½
Requiring seats for females in shops or mercantile establishments.....	23	77	10	62½
Regulating sweatshops.....	10	33	2	12½
Requiring wages to be paid weekly, fortnightly, or monthly.....	17	57	5	31
Protecting members of labor organizations.....	14	47	1	6
Protecting the union label.....	28	93	12	75

Ohio Republican Platform

Adopted at the State Convention, July 27, 1910.

We, the Republicans of Ohio, in State convention assembled, commend in highest terms the splendid administration of William H. Taft, are proud of the results he has already achieved in his 17 months in office, and pledge him our hearty and united support in his further efforts as Chief Executive of the nation. We renew our pledge of loyal support given him in 1908, and indorse him for renomination in 1912.

No campaign in Ohio can be fought on purely State issues when the election of Congressmen and a United States Senator is involved.

The Republican party has been the party of action and progress and achievement from Lincoln to Taft, covering half a century of our national history. It saved the national unity, freed a race, resumed specie payments, established the national credit, fixed the gold standard, restored prosperity ruined by Democratic legislation and administration, has proved equal to every emergency, and will provide the additional legislation the country requires.

TAFT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Among the many accomplishments of President Taft's administration worthy of special praise are:

Prosecution and conviction of those implicated in the sugar frauds against the government, and other violators of federal statutes.

Prompt and successful intervention to prevent arbitrary increases in railroad freight rates.

Effective enforcement of the law against illegal dealing in stocks.

Indictment of those involved in the cotton pool, formed to raise the price of one of the necessities of life in every American family.

Impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Substantial reduction in government expenses, saving \$1,000,000 a month in the postoffice department, with a fair promise of wiping out the annual postal deficit.

Such remarkable progress in the construction of the Panama Canal as insures its early completion.

Withdrawal from private entry in order to preserve for the public benefit valuable coal and other mineral deposits, timber lands and water power sites, of over 71,000,000 acres of the public domain.

It has strengthened our prestige with foreign nations, and has treated with vigor and wisdom important and delicate international problems. It has dealt justly and liberally with our dependencies.

RECORD OF SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The record of achievements of this administration and the Sixty-first Congress is unequaled in our history, and guarantees faithful adherence to all the pledges of the last Republican national platform. The election of a Republican Congress next November is imperatively necessary to accomplish the entire program of the Taft administration.

TARIFF REVISION.

The tariff has been revised in accordance with the Republican doctrine of protecting home industries and American labor. It did not raise the rate of duty on a single common food product. The increases made were in luxuries and articles not of ordinary use. It affords no more than adequate protection to the industries of the nation, and is fair alike to consumers, laborers and producers.

No tariff bill was ever more unjustly assailed. It has justified the expectations of its friends by turning a national deficit into a surplus, while at the same time reducing the average rate of all duties.

Its maximum and minimum rates have operated to give us the first time equality of opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade.

The Republican party, through Congress and the President, has given free trade with the Philippines, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford protection to domestic industries, and has established a customs court.

TARIFF BOARD CREATED.

Recognizing inequalities due to changing conditions or that otherwise may be found to exist, Congress has provided a tariff board, with an ample appropriation, for the investigation of the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad, so that if any rates are found to be higher than necessary to afford labor a high wage and capital a fair return, those rates will be reduced.

In the session of Congress just closed a bill was passed, and approved by the President, providing a commerce court and enlarging the federal control over common carriers, which will afford relief to shippers and is fair to the railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines were included in its operation. Authority was granted for inquiring to what extent railroad securities have been improperly inflated.

APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.

The law requiring the use of safety appliances on railroads was strengthened, and more stringent provision made for the investigation and report of railway accidents.

Appropriations were reduced nearly \$30,000,000, and steps were taken to ascertain what further economies in administration are possible. Important legislation was enacted for the conservation of our national resources. Irrigation and reclamation were substantially encouraged and advanced. A postal savings bank bill was enacted. A national bureau of mines was established. A bill was passed compelling publicity of contributions to federal campaign funds. Statehood was granted to Arizona and New Mexico. All of which legislation we cordially indorse.

Our Senators and Representatives in Congress have maintained the high standard of ability and devotion to duty which have always characterized Ohio's representation in the federal legislature.

NEW LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Legislation which will revive our merchant marine; the equal enforcement of all laws; an adequate national defense, with a navy ample to protect all our interests at home and abroad, while favoring arbitration in the settlement of international disputes; the systematic, comprehensive and business-like improvement, of our rivers, harbors and waterways, and such amendment of the anti-trust law as final judicial interpretation proves to be necessary for the proper regulation of monopolies.

We commend the action of Congress in the creation of a commission to investigate the question of employers' liability laws, and workmen's compensation acts, and to make recommendations to the President and to the Congress.

We believe that industrial accidents to workmen should be treated as inevitable incidents to industrial operations and the compensation therefor as a part of the cost of production. The experience of other countries demonstrates that this principle can be applied to our industrial conditions without increasing the burdens of industry.

CONSERVATION COMMENDED.

We indorse the principle of conservation of our national resources, and cordially indorse the action of the present Con-

gress in enacting, and of President Taft in approving, legislation along this line.

We refer particularly, first, to the act of Congress conferring upon the President express power to withdraw public lands from entry and settlement whenever the public welfare demands; and, second, to the act separating the surface from the coal and authorizing agricultural homestead entries on lands heretofore withdrawn from entry or settlement under coal land classification.

Under this act millions of acres of the public domain can be entered by homesteaders and limited patent to the surface granted, reserving the title to the coal in the federal government for future disposition in accordance with law.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of new laws for the protection, wise use and conservation of the national resources under the control of the federal government.

These resources, such as the coal deposits of Alaska, water power and reservoir sites, should be developed under a system by which any abuses of monopoly can be avoided, extortion from the consumer prevented, and just compensation to the public obtained.

FOR NEGRO'S BENEFIT.

We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color.

We declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices which have for their real aim his disfranchisement, and that for reason of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

The survivors of the Civil war, whose ranks are rapidly thinning, deserve the nation's gratitude and support in their declining years.

We favor further generous pension legislation and liberal administration of all pension laws. The Republican party has enacted all general pension legislation on the statute books, and will not fail in continued recognition of the services rendered by these brave men who saved the Union; and we denounce the insincere declaration of the Ohio Democracy in its recent platform in favor of a certain dollar a day pension bill, alleged to have been introduced in the Sixtieth Congress by an Ohio Democratic member, whereas no such dollar a day bill was introduced by him.

ASSEMBLY IS LAUDED.

We commend the present Ohio General Assembly for its wise and effective legislation and charge that it was hindered and not helped by the Democratic State administration. The Republican State officials have proved themselves capable and most efficient.

Graft is not partisan, neither are grafters confined to any one political party. The Republican party condemns all forms of dishonesty and corruption and believes in punishing the offenders. We favor making the penalty more severe.

We denounce lynching and mob law, and demand that severe punishment be inflicted upon all such offenders. Law and order must be maintained.

An employers' liability law was passed by the present legislature and a commission was appointed to inquire into a workmen's compensation law. We favor such a law as will be just and fair to all concerned.

The agricultural institutions and the farming interests of the State should be liberally encouraged in order to increase the productiveness of the soil. We favor agricultural exten-

STATE LAWS URGED.

We favor:

Assessing all property, real and personal, in its true value in money and limiting the tax rate for all purposes to 10 mills.

Supervision and regulation of all public utilities by a commission, granting to municipalities the right of home rule, and to the people the right to vote direct on the granting of public franchises.

Legislation for establishing good roads for the benefit of all the people of the State.

Enactment of further laws applying to men, women and children, for the protection of labor, the basis of all industry. The Republican party has a record in this respect, of which it is justly proud.

The administration of our State institutions on strictly business principles.

Such codification and revision of the tax laws of the State as will equalize the burdens of taxation and make property of all kinds bear its just share.

A State law requiring the publicity of campaign contributions.

The ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

Individual punishment for corporate offenses.

The calling of a constitutional convention to draft a new State Constitution.

FOR FURTHER SUPPORT.

With a record unapproached for achievements in behalf of the people and party pledges redeemed, we ask of the voters of Ohio their continued confidence and support, to the end that President Taft and the Republican party may carry to completion the work in which they are engaged for the growth, stability and prosperity of our State and nation.

FOR PROTECTION AND REPUBLICANISM.

Just as this book is about to go to press there has been printed in the New York Herald a most significant interview with Frank A. Munsey, one of the largest magazine and newspaper publishers in the country. Of the tariff Mr. Munsey said:

"If the tariff be reduced we cannot maintain the high wage rates now in force. You can't have both. A lowering of the tariff would invite an influx of foreign goods produced by cheap labor, and wages in our country would have to go down with the tariff as a matter of business expediency, of business existence."

Of the President and Congress Mr. Munsey said:

"This sane and assuring portrayal of the state of business in the country reflects credit upon the Taft administration, and while Congress might possibly have given yet another touch to the steadyng of the times by affording alternatives in case the government won its points in the anti-trust cases, the situation is so full of elements of satisfaction that it is inconceivable that amid the changes wrought in Congress by the next election there should be an impairment of the hold of the Republican party upon the interests of the nation."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On May 10, 1860, the first Republican bill was passed in the House of Representatives, the so-called Morrill Tariff bill. On May 18, 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President at Chicago. What grand results have come to us as a Nation and a people in these fifty years, during only two years of which the Democratic party has been in complete control of the Government.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROADS.

Rarely, if ever before in the history of our Government, has so much been accomplished in a single day for the good of the people as was attained by President Taft on the 6th of June. On that day he persuaded the representatives of practically all the Western railroads, which was acquiesced in the next day by the Eastern roads, to withdraw their recent increase in rates filed to become effective on or after June 1st, 1910, and to file no rate increase until after the passage of the Railroad bill.

In return for this concession, the Government abandoned the injunction suit against the Western Trunk Line Association. By this mutual action, a great community of shippers will gain immediate relief for months, if not altogether, from a threat of tremendous increases in transportation charges.

It also insures tranquillity in the business world for months to come, and in eventual amicable readjustment of rates. It is also understood that the threat of the railroads to curtail projected construction and increase of facilities will not be carried out, but will go on as intended.

This was a stupendous victory for the Administration and for the people, for every one will be more or less directly or indirectly affected, from the greatest shipper to the humblest consumer. It illustrates most emphatically just how effectively, but quietly, the President is working for the whole people. Again has Mr. Taft demonstrated that he has both the desire and ability to insist on a square deal for all concerned in the business of railroading and all those affected by that business.

He is proving that he is one of our greatest of Presidents, and that he has a Republican Congress ready to back him up in his endeavors. He should have a Republican majority in both Houses till the end of his term, and a re-election to continue the good work of regulation and conservation. The people should sustain such a President and give him a rousing endorsement next November by electing a majority of Republicans to the next House of Representatives.

Truly remarkable is the record of legislative achievements made by Congress during the session now drawing to a close. In many respects, it is without a parallel in recent Congressional history. In a single session nearly all the pledges made by the Republican party in its last National platform have been fulfilled.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The administration of President Taft, considered in its broadest sense and covering the work of Congress as well as that of the executive department, has achieved one of the most remarkable records in the history of the nation.—*Kansas City Star.*

Nowhere along the line, State or Nation, is anything substantial to be gained for good government by turning out the Republicans and bringing in the Democracy. Is it not reasonable to think that the voters will realize this before November comes?—*Boston Transcript.*

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